

1852.

NINTH
ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE
SOCIETY FOR THE PROMOTION

OF
Collegiate and Theological Education
at the West.

WITH
AN APPENDIX.

NEW-YORK:
JOHN F. TROW, PRINTER, 49 ANN-STREET.

M.DCCC.LII.

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PROCEEDINGS

CONNECTED WITH THE NINTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE SOCIETY
FOR THE PROMOTION OF COLLEGIATE AND THEOLOGICAL
EDUCATION AT THE WEST.

THE Board of Directors met at the Central Church in the City of Boston, on Wednesday the 27th of October, 1852, at 9 o'clock A. M. In the absence of the President, the Rev. C. A. Goodrich, D. D., one of the Vice-Presidents of the Society, took the Chair, and opened the meeting with prayer. The Rev. A. D. Eddy, D. D., was appointed Secretary.

The minutes of the last Annual Meeting of the Board were read. The minutes of the Consulting Committee were also read and approved.

The reading of the Annual Report as prepared for the consideration of the Board, was commenced by the Corresponding Secretary, and finished at the afternoon session. The Report opened with a notice of the recent death of the Treasurer, Marcus Wilbur, Esq.

The Treasurer's account, as drawn up by B. C. Webster, Esq., and audited by J. B. Pinneo, Esq., was also presented. The Board then proceeded to consider the various subjects presented in the Annual Report, after which it was referred to a Select Committee, consisting of Hon. S. H. Walley, and the Rev. Drs. Goodrich and Eddy, with instructions to report the following morning.

It was voted that the thanks of the Board be presented to B. C. Webster, Esq., for his valuable and gratuitous services in the Treasurer's Department since the death of his father-in-law, Marcus Wilbur, Esq.

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Renewed applications for aid were received from the several Institutions aided the last year; an application was also made for aid in behalf of Heidelberg College at Tiffin, Ohio, connected with the German Reformed Church. The Trustees of Tualatin Academy, Oregon, also applied for aid in the establishment of a Collegiate Department in the same.

Henry White, Esq., Rev. E. Smalley, D. D., Rev. E. Davis, D. D., and William Ropes, Esq., were appointed a Committee to prepare for the consideration of the Board, a schedule of appropriations for the ensuing year to the several Institutions which had been previously aided.

The Board then took a recess to attend public services in the evening.

The Annual Discourse before the Society, was delivered by the Rev. Edwin Hall, D. D., of Norwalk, Connecticut, from Eph. 4: 11, 12. *And he gave some, apostles; and some, prophets; and some, evangelists; and some, pastors and teachers; for the perfecting of the saints, for the work of the ministry, for the edifying of the body of Christ.*

Dr. Hall regarded the text as teaching that the Lord from time to time employed men in various capacities in the work of up-building and perpetuating his church. Hence neither the qualifications nor the labors of God's people were the same in every age. They were, therefore, bound to regard the indications of Divine Providence respecting any special work to which the Lord called them in successive ages. No one could doubt that the special work in our generation was to plant the institutions of the Gospel in all the length and breadth of our vast country, to save it for Christ now while it was in its forming state.

In order, therefore, to form a just conception of the work to be done, and of its immense importance, Dr. H. proposed—first, to *survey the field*; then consider *in what way it is to be cultivated*; and then the nature and relative importance of the *work undertaken by the Society* in reference to the end in view.

In respect to the *field*, he remarked, that it was some three hundred and sixty years only since this vast region was made known to the civilized world; and he inquired—"Why then?" "Why not earlier?" "Why not later?" These questions answered by various suppositions, he proceeded to describe the *extent* of the field and its capabilities. He gave the impressions made upon his own mind while descending the Ohio from Pittsburg to its mouth, and then ascending the Father of Waters to the Falls of St. Anthony, and then over the prairies and great Lakes; and as he successively brought into the field of vision mighty streams, forests, mountains, bluffs, mounds, islands, ravines, and far-stretching prairies, in all their wildness and grandeur, an oppressive sense of *vastness* came over the mind. The immense *capabilities* of that land to sustain population, were evident from the fact that, notwithstanding all the millions of people

already poured in there, and clustered in settlements, villages, and cities, yet everywhere the impression made upon the traveller was that the land was *vacant*.

In considering *the work to be done*, Dr. H. remarked, that there was ample room for the most active exertions of Christians of every name—that no means of doing good which God has approved, or which has been tested by experience, should be neglected—yet that all other instrumentalities were to be regarded in no other light than as *auxiliaries* to those which God has ordained, viz., “the ministry and the church”—and that his full conviction was, that the work of Home Missions in the West is the great cause of all causes for the evangelization of this land.

But from what quarter are the *missionaries* to be furnished for that vast field, for the next hundred or even twenty years? Dr. H. maintained that all for which our fathers toiled in New England would have been lost had they not, with admirable forecast, founded institutions of learning. Our missionaries at the West were endeavoring to do the same thing, and they felt that the salvation of their churches, and the cause of truth and righteousness, depended upon their success in these efforts. It seemed necessary, therefore, to the completion and carrying out of the work of Home Missions, to help our brethren in the West in sustaining for a season institutions which are not only to add immensely to the results of Home Missions, but which are indispensable to secure the fruits of these labors and render them permanent. By the helping hand of the Society, several Institutions had been saved, and thus a work had already been done of incalculable value to our country and the world; and on that day when the seat of power and influence, in a nation of two hundred or three hundred millions, will be in the West, it would be known, that next to the work of rearing and sustaining churches in that field, was *the work of planting and sustaining the Colleges and Seminaries*, which gave to these churches their perpetuity, and which trained the men in the other professions, whose influence fashioned and controlled society when it was in its forming state.

The Directors resumed their business on Thursday morning.

The thanks of the Board were presented to Dr. Hall for his Discourse, and a copy requested for publication.

The Select Committee to whom the Annual Report was referred, reported that they were unanimously of opinion that the first two branches of the Report should be adopted as the Report of the Directors, and that the third branch of the said Report, embracing all that relates to the subject of scholarships and permanent endowment of Institutions at the West, be referred to a Committee of the Board, with instructions to report at the next Annual Meeting. Their report was adopted. Rev. C. A. Goodrich, D. D., Hon. S. H. Walley, Rev. A. Peters, D. D., Rev. A. D. Eddy, D. D., and William Ropes, Esq., were subsequently appointed this Committee.

The Rev. G. H. Atkinson, of Oregon, was heard in behalf of the Trustees of Tualatin Academy. Their application for

aid in establishing a Collegiate Department in the same, which had been previously examined by the Consulting Committee and recommended to the favorable consideration of the Board, was referred, after discussion, to a Committee consisting of Rev. A. Peters, D. D., Henry White, Esq., and the Rev. E. Beecher, D. D.

The Committee on Appropriations reported that the following amounts be voted to the several Institutions for the ensuing year, viz., To Wabash College, \$1,500; Beloit College, \$1,750; Illinois College, \$1,250; Marietta and Iowa Colleges, each \$1000; Knox College, \$750; also \$1000 to Wittenberg College, and \$500 to the College of the German Evangelical Conference of the West,—the last two to be absolute appropriations, and the amounts voted to Wabash and Beloit Colleges to be increased by \$250 each, provided the resources of the Society should justify it.

A special application was received from the Trustees of Illinois College for liberty to secure, under the direction of the Society on the Eastern field, the sum of \$20,000, with the understanding that in case of success, all further claims upon the Society shall be relinquished. In view of the fact that the Institution had recently, by a vigorous effort, secured on the Western field the sum of \$30,000 as a part of \$50,000, which was deemed essential to bring the College to a living point—it was unanimously voted that this application be granted.

The application from Heidelberg College was regarded as presenting a new phase of the subject of aiding Institutions designed especially for the benefit of Germans and their descendants in this country. It was therefore referred to a Committee consisting of the Rev. Edwin Hall, D. D., Rev. Emerson Davis, D. D., Rev. Leonard Bacon, D. D., and Henry White, Esq., with instructions to report at the next annual meeting of the Board.

The Committee to whom was referred the application of Rev. Mr. Atkinson, reported, recommending that the Board express their conviction of the importance of the objects of Tualatin Academy, and their confidence in the conductors of the enterprise; but that immediate action in the case be de-

ferred, and that it be referred to the Consulting Committee, with authority, should it be deemed necessary, to appropriate to the Collegiate Department of said Academy an amount not to exceed six hundred dollars. The Report was adopted.

Voted, That the Treasurer be directed to open a Scholarship account.

J. B. Pinneo, Esq., was appointed Auditor for the ensuing year.

Voted, That the Corresponding Secretary be instructed to notify the several Institutions in whose favor appropriations have been made, that these appropriations are made upon the following conditions in addition to those previously communicated, viz.: 1. That a regular account shall be submitted to this Board once in each year by the Treasurer of each Institution, exhibiting the true state of the funds and disbursements and necessities of such Institution. 2. That it be recommended that a suitable amount shall be kept insured in safe offices upon the buildings owned by the several Institutions.

The Rev. Joseph H. Towne was appointed to deliver the next Annual Discourse, and the Rev. A. D. Eddy, D. D., his alternate. It was voted that the Discourse be delivered on the Sabbath evening preceding the Annual Meeting of the Society.

On Thursday evening, the Anniversary exercises of the Society were held. The Rev. C. A. Goodrich, D. D., presided, and opened the meeting with prayer. An abstract of the Annual Report of the Directors, was read by the Corresponding Secretary.

On motion of Hon. S. H. Walley, it was

Resolved—That the Report, an abstract of which has now been presented, be adopted, and published under the direction of the Consulting Committee.

The following resolution was then offered, and advocated by Prof. C. E. Stowe of Andover Theological Seminary.

Resolved—That this Society, by aiding in the establishment, on our great Western Home Missionary field, of the higher Institutions of Learning under Christian influence, and with the leading design of furnishing an educated and evangelical ministry, is directly and most efficiently

co-operating with other agencies in securing the evangelization of our country, and that it deserves a position in the systems of benevolence adopted by the churches which it represents—corresponding with the relative greatness of the work which it is designed and adapted to accomplish.

Professor F. W. Conrad, of Wittenberg College, Ohio, also addressed the Society on “the significance of the Germans” in this country. [For these addresses see Appendix.]

The services were closed by a few most appropriate and eloquent remarks by the Chairman, in allusion to the great statesman for whom the city was then in mourning. He described the influence which his training at Dartmouth College had upon the mind of Daniel Webster, and the great services which he in his turn performed, not only for his Alma Mater, but for Colleges throughout the country, by his masterly argument in reference to the chartered rights of Institutions of Learning. The case of Webster was a vivid illustration of the greatness of the work accomplished by such Institutions in training the leading minds of the nation.

The Society then proceeded to the election of Officers for the ensuing year.

The following Officers were chosen :

PRESIDENT.

HON. JOSEPH C. HORNBLOWER, LL. D. Newark, N. J.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

REV. N. S. S. BEMAN, D. D., Troy, N. Y.
REV. C. A. GOODRICH, D. D., New Haven, Conn.
JOHN M. ATWOOD, Esq., Philadelphia.
REV. G. W. BLAGDEN, D. D., Boston.
REV. EDWARD N. KIRK, Boston.
J. C. BLISS, M. D., New-York City.
REV. WILLIAM PATTON, D. D. New-York City.
HON. S. H. WALLEY, Roxbury, Mass.
REV. ELAM SMALLEY, D. D., Worcester, Mass.
REV. A. PETERS, D. D., Williamstown, Mass.
HON. JOEL PARKER, Cambridge, Mass.
REV. EDWIN HALL, D. D., Norwalk, Conn.
REV. J. P. CLEVELAND, D. D., Providence, R. I.
DAVID LEAVITT, Esq., Brooklyn, N. Y.
RICHARD BIGELOW, Esq., N. Y. City.

DIRECTORS.

REV. S. H. COX, D. D., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 REV. ALBERT BARNES, Philadelphia.
 REV. THOMAS BRAINERD, D. D., Philadelphia.
 REV. A. D. EDDY, D. D., Newark, N. J.
 REV. JONATHAN F. STEARNS, D. D., Newark, N. J.
 M. O. HALSTED, Esq., Orange, N. J.
 REV. T. H. SKINNER, D. D., New-York City.
 REV. ASA D. SMITH, D. D., " "
 HON. T. W. WILLIAMS, New London, Conn.
 REV. LEONARD BACON, D. D., New Haven, Conn.
 HENRY WHITE, Esq., " "
 REV. HORACE BUSHNELL, D. D., Hartford, "
 HON. A. M. COLLINS, " "
 REV. E. BEECHER, D. D., Boston, Mass.
 WILLIAM ROPES, Esq., " "
 REV. EMERSON DAVIS, D. D., Westfield, Mass.
 REV. J. P. THOMPSON, New-York City.
 REV. GIDEON N. JUDD, D. D., Montgomery, N. Y.
 REV. J. H. TOWNE, Lowell, Mass.
 REV. SAMUEL T. SPEAR, D. D., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 REV. R. S. STORRS, Jr., " "
 REV. RUFUS W. CLARK, East Boston, Mass.
 J. B. PINNEO, Esq., Newark, N. J.
 ANSON G. PHELPS, Jr., N. Y. City.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

REV. THERON BALDWIN, New-York City.

RECORDING SECRETARY.

REV. ASA D. SMITH, D. D., New-York City.

TREASURER AND FINANCIAL AGENT.

B. C. WEBSTER, Esq., New-York City.

The Society then adjourned, and the new Board of Directors met. The Rev. Drs. S. H. Cox, A. D. Eddy, and A. D. Smith; Rev. R. S. Storrs, Jr., M. O. Halsted, and J. B. Pinneo, Esqrs., together with the Treasurer, were appointed the Consulting Committee of the Board for the ensuing year. The Board then adjourned to meet at the Union Church, in Worcester, Mass., on the last Tuesday in October, 1853, at four o'clock, P. M.

CONSTITUTION

OF THE

SOCIETY FOR THE PROMOTION OF COLLEGIATE AND THEOLOGICAL EDUCATION AT THE WEST.

ARTICLE I. This Association shall be denominated the Society for the Promotion of Collegiate and Theological Education at the West.

ART. II. The object of the Society shall be to afford assistance to Collegiate and Theological Institutions at the West, in such manner, and so long only, as, in the judgment of the Directors of the Society, the exigencies of the institutions may demand.

ART. III. There shall be chosen annually by the Society, a President, Vice-Presidents, a Corresponding and a Recording Secretary, a Treasurer, and a Board of twenty-four Directors, which Board shall have power to fill its own vacancies, and also to fill, for the remainder of the year, any vacancies which may occur in the offices of the Board. The President, Vice-Presidents, and Recording Secretary, shall be ex-officio members of the Board of Directors.

ART. IV. Any person may become a member of this Society by contributing annually to its funds; and thirty dollars, paid at one time, shall constitute a member for life.

ART. V. There shall be an annual meeting of the Society at such time and place as the Board of Directors may appoint.

ART. VI. Five Directors shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, except for the appointment of a Secretary and the appropriation of moneys, when nine shall be present.

ART. VII. It shall be the duty of the Board of Directors to employ all agencies for collecting funds; to investigate and decide upon the claims of the several institutions; to make the appropriations in the most advantageous manner (it being understood that contributions designated by the donors shall be appropriated according to the designations); to call special meetings of the Society, when they deem it necessary; and generally to do whatever may be deemed necessary to promote the object of the Society.

ART. VIII. This Constitution may be altered or amended by a majority of two-thirds of the members present at an annual meeting of the Society, provided the alteration proposed shall have been specified and recommended by the Board of Directors.

NINTH REPORT.

ON this ninth Anniversary of the Society, we are not only very forcibly reminded of the rapid flight of time, by the lapse of another year, but urged to renewed activity in our work by the decease of a devoted fellow-laborer, Marcus Wilbur, Esq. For a period of nearly seven years he had acted as Treasurer and Financial Agent of the Society, and was expected to make his annual pecuniary statement on the present occasion. But he is not here. On the 15th of August last, his Master called him to his final account, and to his eternal reward. Born into the kingdom at a most auspicious period, when the new age of benevolence was beginning to dawn on the Church, he engaged, in connection with kindred spirits, in doing what he could to give existence and efficiency to those benevolent organizations which are the glory of the present age. During the latter part of his life, he was especially identified with the cause of Christian education—not only in connection with this Society, but also with the Central American Education Society. In each of these positions he labored with unremitted fidelity to the last, and it will not be easy to repair the breach occasioned by his death.

It is well for us, therefore, to linger for a moment and listen to the voice of this departed fellow-laborer, as he speaks to us from the borders of the grave. No better position could he occupy on earth for rightly estimating the importance of our work. A few days before his decease, he was inquired of whether he had any thing to say to those of us who would be left behind to toil in the cause. "Yes," he replied, summoning whatever of energy wasting disease had left, "go on—go on—it is a glorious cause—the Lord will prosper it." This language is the expression of a deep conviction that it is the cause of God—that to His favor are to be traced all well-grounded hopes of success—and it is a declaration of unwavering confidence that He will grant prosperity to the enterprise. We cheerfully accept this as a declaration of our *own* faith in respect to the work in which the Society is engaged,

and we would not only take to our own hearts the dying exhortation of our fellow-laborer, but press it upon all the friends and patrons of the cause.

OBSTACLES OVERCOME.

The Society has now at least a brief history, and this is a fitting occasion to advert to any grounds of encouragement which that history may afford. In previous reports, various obstacles with which the enterprise has had to contend, have been set forth. Upon these it is now unnecessary to dwell—unless upon the principle that *obstacles overcome* may be regarded as among the highest grounds of encouragement. Some declarations made at a public meeting in behalf of the Society, held in this city some months since, were not too strong, viz., “The Society started into life in the midst of darkness that might almost be felt, and if ‘the grandeur of a benevolent enterprise (as it had recently been well said) may be measured very much by the difficulties with which it has to contend,’ and the overcoming of which constitutes its success—then no little of grandeur would attach to the enterprise in which this Society is engaged, and no mean success would be regarded as having crowned its efforts.”

The very *nature of the subject* with which it has had to deal, has constituted a serious obstacle in respect to a large class of minds. Divested of those popular elements which move the sympathies and reach the springs of benevolent action, by a vivid array of immediate and obvious results—it has reference to objects which to a great extent lie out of the circle of common observation, and whose real importance can only be apprehended by an intellectual process which, to say the least, multitudes have never taken the *trouble* to follow out. The inevitable consequence is, that the power of motive to present effort in behalf of the cause is weakened just in proportion to the dimness of their intellectual vision as a basis of faith. Through the thickest gloom of the American Revolution, far down into the future, the venerable John Adams could see bonfires and illuminations, and hear the ringing of bells, the booming of cannon, and the shouts of emancipated millions. This vision nerved his arm for the impending conflict, and led him joyfully, in connection with his compatriots, to pledge his life, his fortune, and his sacred honor to the cause of freedom. Just so with our ancestors in respect to education. Nothing is more interesting than to go back and notice the circle of great ideas among which the noble men moved who laid the

foundations of this nation, and especially of our institutions of learning. They first ascended to the throne of God, and there linked human responsibility and human destiny; and for that very reason brought the remotest ages within the field of their vision and within the range of their plans of benevolence. The "Collegiate Undertakers" of Yale College, at a meeting held at Saybrook, November 11, 1701, recited the reasons for embarking in that enterprise in the following language:

"Whereas it was the glorious design of our now blessed fathers, in their remove from Europe into these parts of America, both to plant, and (under the Divine blessing) to propagate in this wilderness the blessed Reformed Protestant religion, in the purity of its order and worship; NOT ONLY TO POSTERITY, but also to the barbarous natives"—"We, their unworthy posterity, lamenting our past neglect of this grand errand"—"being now met, do order and appoint that there shall be and hereby is erected and formed a Collegiate School, wherein shall be taught the liberal arts and languages, in such place or places in Connecticut as the said Trustees, with their associates and successors, do or shall from time to time see cause to order."

As early as the year 1643, these "now blessed fathers" made use of the following language—"After God had carried us safe to New England, and we had builded our houses, provided necessities for our livelihood, reared convenient places for God's worship, and settled the civil government—one of the next things we longed for and looked after was to advance learning, and PERPETUATE IT TO POSTERITY—dreading to leave an illiterate ministry to the Churches, after our present ministry shall be in the dust."

A reviewer of the Fifth Annual Report, in one of our Quarterlies,* holds the following language in reference to the Society: "It requires a heroism which not every man or body of men possesses, to undertake an achievement which cannot, in the nature of things, be justly appreciated and honored till its results shall have been developed in another and perhaps a distant age. It is not without good reasons, as we hope to show, that we rank the enterprise in which this Society is engaged, and all kindred enterprises, among the most heroic and useful ever undertaken by associated effort." * * "Among the men of the present age who are doing something, trying to make themselves of use, there are confessedly few who have the patience and the courage to toil for results which cannot

* New Englander, vol. vii., No. 3.

reach maturity and receive a full meed of applause in their own day and under their own eye. To work at the foundations of an undertaking, the utility of which is to be experienced, and the excellency of which is to be recognized, not while they are alive and working, but by generations yet unborn; to work without the stimulus of present admiration and applause; to live, not to themselves, but for others—not for the present, but for a coming age, as our fathers did—is not what many are equal to. Our heroism is too much of that weaker sort which demands for its display a sphere above ground, where every blow can be seen, and heard, and applauded far and wide by the passing generation.”

It was no doubt in view of a similar difficulty that the late Dr. Dwight remarked, that the men who would show to *common minds* the true connection of Colleges with the interests of the Church, would be a benefactor of his species.

COLLEGES DISSOCIATED FROM THE SYSTEM OF BENEVOLENCE.

But this is not all. To say nothing of the prejudices against the cause which had been created in the public mind, under the old system of effort in behalf of Colleges, the Society found it dissociated from the great system of benevolence, and it must therefore be carried before the Churches on its naked merits, and reasoned out. So far from having the sustaining power of its true relations to the great Christian enterprises of the age, the necessity was laid upon the Society to show, that it *really held such relations*, and thus bring this great interest to occupy its true position in the grand system of benevolent effort, through which, with God's blessing, the Churches hope to evangelize our country and the world.

Any one can see the difference between the present mode of building up Institutions of learning in heathen countries, as compared with what it would be, in case it were entirely dissevered from the cause of “Foreign Missions.” Agents might still come on in behalf of the Seminaries at Lahainaluna, Bebek, — &c., &c., in order to secure funds for the support of Professors, the erection of buildings, and the purchase of libraries and apparatus: and they might be able to show conclusively, that such Institutions constituted an essential part of the great system of means through which the evangelization of the heathen was to be effected. Still, in the estimation of multitudes, their cause would lose the peculiar sacredness with which it is now invested, by being a part of the complex whole denominated “Foreign Missions.” Some

might even have their scruples about its being a *religious object* at all, on the ground that the funds would be expended for the education of heathen youth promiscuously—many of whom might be utterly destitute of piety, and ultimately become “lawyers or doctors, or infidels.” But, however this might be, to secure an independent hearing in the pulpits of the land, whether as advocates of particular Institutions, or as agents of a Society for the promotion of common school, academic and collegiate, or theological education in the heathen world; they would find, to say the least, a matter invested with many and formidable difficulties.

The planting of Christian Colleges in which a ministry could be trained, instead of being, by way of eminence, the missionary work of this country, as it was long anterior to the formation of any of our existing benevolent organizations, was entirely left out of the system as these organizations, each with its specific objects, rose into being. To this result it can hardly be doubted that the founding of Theological Seminaries largely contributed, by abstracting in no small degree the religious element from Colleges.*

Then followed the formation of Education Societies, which had simply to do with students preparing for the ministry, and with them only so far as certain supplementary provisions for their support were concerned. The exclusive character of these provisions, added to the fact, that they were secured through an *organization* whose claims came annually before the churches, increased the effect produced by the establishment of Theological Seminaries, and operated to transfer the religious element from the *complex whole* of the system of means, necessary to provide the churches with an educated and evangelical ministry, and concentrate it upon a portion, and that altogether the smaller portion of that system. This portion consequently, in the view of multitudes, became consecrated, and all else, however much it might in reality contribute to the grand result, was yet thought to be *so remote* in its bearings upon the ministry, and the interests of the Church, that it could not with propriety be brought into the category of religious objects.

*“The exercises of the Students,” says President Quincy, in his History of Harvard College, “had the aspect of a Theological rather than a Literary Institution. They were practised twice a day in reading the Scriptures, giving an account of their proficiency and experience in practical and spiritual truths, accompanied by theoretical observations on the language and logic of the Sacred writings. They were careful to attend God’s ordinances, and be examined on their profiting, *commonplacing* the sermons, and repeating them publicly in the Hall. “In every year and week of the College course, every class was practised in the Bible and catechetical divinity. This was the order of things during the 17th century.”

COST OF INSTRUCTION.

The evils of this state of things may be shown by a single illustration. An officer in one of our colleges, who has paid no little attention to the subject, says: "Statistics show, that the *cost* of college education in the United States, is four or five times the amount received for tuition."

The entire income of Harvard University in 1829, was \$44,159 87, and of this amount only \$23,000—a trifle more than one-half—was received from term bills of every description. The proportionate amount received at Yale College, from the same sources, is somewhat greater; but in neither case is any account made of unproductive funds, such as College grounds, Libraries, Apparatus, &c., &c., all of which are an essential part of the required appliances for the work of instruction. In the *infancy* of Institutions the disparity between the *actual cost* of college instruction, and that which the student pays, is still greater. We will suppose, however, that this entire cost for each individual, is \$100 per annum, and that of this sum, the student pays \$25 in tuition. Now in order that any indigent young man may reach the ministry through a course of liberal education, it is just as essential that from some source, the requisite funds be provided for reducing the expenses of his education by the \$75, as it is that he should be furnished with the means of paying the \$25; and if to this latter sum we were to add \$50, the total would about equal the annual appropriations of Education Societies. From each of these sources then, \$75 per annum would be secured for the benefit of the student, who is preparing for the ministry, and if either were wanting he would fail of his end. That would consequently be very strange logic, which should concentrate the entire religious element upon the organization through which one of these amounts was secured, and cast out the other, which furnished an equal amount, as having relations to the ministry so remote as to take from it all just title to a place among the Christian enterprises of the age.

And the result is not essentially varied by the fact, that, in the one case, the \$75 goes for the *exclusive* benefit of those who have the ministry in view; while in the other, it reaches them through a system whose benefits extend alike to all classes of students. By giving this broad basis to Institutions of learning, it is by no means certain that the Church, in the education of her sons, is not an actual gainer *in dollars and cents*. But if otherwise, she yet, in the wide sweep which she

gives to her own influence gains an incidental advantage, which immeasurably outweighs all considerations of a pecuniary character.

It may well be regarded, therefore, as *very high ground of encouragement* that, although at numerous points the species of logic above described has been encountered, it has yet yielded to argument, and comparatively ceased to embarrass the operations of the Society. The importance of this point, in its bearings upon Christian education at the West, and through that upon the evangelization of that land, can hardly be over-estimated. In the infancy of institutions, and especially in the new States, the disparity between the *actual cost* of college instruction and that which the student pays, is much greater than has been above supposed. It must, however, be furnished at this reduced cost, or that vast region can never be adequately supplied with an educated and evangelical ministry. But in no portion of the West, has this great work been completed, and in vast regions over which the advancing wave of emigration will speedily spread, it is yet to be begun.

PECUNIARY RESULTS.

This Society has now, for nine years, been engaged in the prosecution of its benevolent mission; and while we rejoice in what has been accomplished, we cannot but see a painful disparity between the measure of its success and the growing magnitude of the work. Still, we have reason to thank God and take courage—and especially in view of the comparative feebleness of the appliances which the Society has been able to command. Its *pecuniary* results, however, are vastly greater than is ordinarily supposed. In a statistical table compiled from the reports of various benevolent societies, and recently published, the receipts of this Society for the first eight years are put down at \$115,695. The following note is then appended: “A much larger sum than this was actually given for the Colleges in this space of time, though not through this Society.” The additional sum here alluded to would exceed \$80,000—for which the Society, by this statement, gets no credit. It was composed, to a great extent, of large donations, which were annually reported in connection with the general receipts—but, as was judged best for the time being by the Directors, passed directly to the particular institutions for which they were designed, and consequently did not appear in the Reports of the Treasurer. Still, with limited exceptions, these donations were the fruits of the Society’s labors, and are

to be reckoned among its results just as much as similar donations which reach the Treasury of the American Board through the influence of its publications, the labors of returned missionaries, &c., are to be reckoned as a part of its receipts. When an officer of an institution aided by the Society advocates the cause in an Eastern pulpit, he stands in a relation to the Society almost precisely similar to that occupied by a returned missionary in respect to the Board under whose commission he acts.

Great good has been accomplished by the Permanent Documents of the Society; but as it publishes no periodical, it lacks that which constitutes one of the great elements of efficiency in most of our benevolent organizations. During the last year there were published by the American Board 210,000 copies of the *Missionary Herald*; 450,000 copies of the *Journal of Missions*; and 592,000 copies of the *Youth's Dayspring*—making a total of 1,252,000 of these three monthly publications—being an average of 104,333 copies per month. Between two and three millions of the *American Messenger*, issued by the American Tract Society, fall annually like leaves all over the nation. These various publications, in the way of securing contributions, are constant and rich sources of revenue to the Societies which issue them.

AGENCIES.

The Agencies of the Society during the year have been, in number and description, the same as in the previous year. The arrangements for the collection of funds—which for some time have existed between this Society and the Central American Education Society at New-York, and the Western Education Society at Auburn, have been continued, and with results which fully vindicate their wisdom, at least for the time being. While there has been no amalgamation of these Societies, and nothing done that affects the integrity of either—yet their *relations* to each other have been such that the *generic idea of Christian education* has been kept before the Churches; and thus not only has an obviously *increased magnitude* been given to the cause, but the two departments represented by them have been held in their *true relations* to the great work of furnishing the Church with an educated and evangelical ministry. Under this combined influence, in co-operation with other providential movements, the cause has been steadily and surely rising. Modifications of the system from time to time will no doubt be required, in order to meet growing

demands—but these will not be very difficult either of apprehension or of execution; provided proper regard is paid to the present voice of Providence and the teachings of history in respect to the Education cause.

PUBLICATIONS.

There have been issued during the year: of the Annual Report, 2,000 copies; Abstract of the same, 4,000; Annual Discourse by the Rev. Dr. Peters, 1,000; Address at the Anniversary, by the Rev. E. N. Kirk, 2,000; Address by the Rev. Dr. Hopkins, delivered at Boston, 2,000: in all 11,000 copies. Also, the individual whose generous contribution called out the Premium Essay on the Educational System of the Puritans, as compared with that of the Jesuits, has furnished the Society during the year with the means of circulating gratuitously 500 copies of that work.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

From the Treasurer's account, it appears that the balance in the Treasury by the last Report was \$369 25. By a vote of the Board at the last Annual Meeting, the present financial year closed on the 15th of October, thus making the year consist of only eleven and a half months. The amount received during this period was \$20,617 89. This includes the amount raised under the arrangements existing between the Society and the Central American Education Society, together with the Western Education Society, by which in certain sections, joint collections are made, under the agencies of this Society, and divided in accordance with principles agreed upon by the respective parties.

Amount raised in connection with the Western Education Society, \$2,374 88, of which \$445 75 were disbursed by this Society for the benefit of Western Colleges, and the balance, after meeting expenses of agency, was paid by the former Society to beneficiaries under its care.

Amount paid Central American Education Society from joint collections, \$2,445 23, less \$500 for expense of agency. Salary and travelling expenses of Secretary, compensation to Treasurer and Financial Agent, Office rent, fuel, postage, stationery, expense of public meetings, &c., \$1,913 17. Salaries of other agents and expenses connected with their agencies, including \$266 82 incurred during previous year,

\$3,347 77. Printing Annual Report, Annual Discourse, and other documents, \$420 24. Balance in the Treasury after the disbursements of the year to the several Institutions aided by the Society, \$646 17, and in part specifically designated by donors.

CONDITION AND WANTS OF INSTITUTIONS.

Marietta College.

Two years since an effort was commenced to secure for this Institution the sum of \$18,000, on condition that whenever this amount was realized, the College should relinquish all further claims upon the Society. At the last Anniversary \$11,434 45 of this amount had been secured, exclusive of 280 acres of land, the gift of two individuals in New Haven, Conn. Since that time, \$2,255 75 have been added. A donation of \$50 by Joseph Battell, of New-York City, was omitted in the last Report. This added to the above makes the present total \$13,740 20. One subscription of \$500 in addition has been made payable on condition that the whole amount is realized. The land as yet remains unsold and without valuation.

Of the donations and subscriptions thus far obtained, there are two of \$1,000 each, one of \$600, eight of \$500, one of \$250, one of \$220, two of \$200, one of \$150, and twenty-seven of not less than \$100 each. It is of great importance both to the Institution and to the Society that what is lacking be made up as speedily as possible. When the whole is realized, it will barely make the income of the Institution equal its outgoes on the present scale of expense. One of the Professors writes: "The Society has aided through dark days, and we would remember the aid with unfeigned gratitude. The new year has opened finely, the Institution was never more prosperous than at present. We have the sons of some of the first men in the State, and we believe the reputation of the College is constantly advancing." The following description of the Institution is from the pen of an Eastern traveller, who attended its last commencement:

A little more than sixty-four years ago, Gen. Rufus Putnam led his band of New-England colonists to the shores of the Ohio, and landed them at the mouth of the Muskingum. They were met by a company of friendly Delawares, under the command of the celebrated Capt. Piper. Dr. Hildreth, the indefatigable historian of the pioneers of Ohio, and the accomplished naturalist, has had a painting executed of the landing of the colonists. Some of the portraits are taken from paintings now in existence.

The scene is a thrilling one, and as you look at nature in its wild luxuriance, for the first time visited by actual settlers, the mighty contrast rushes upon you. Now the very place where Gen. Putnam was greeted in so friendly a manner by the Indian warrior, is one of the most beautiful towns in the Western country, and occupied by a vigorous, intelligent, and highly moral people. The scenery is surpassingly beautiful, not so bold as that in Old Berkshire or among the Highlands, but placid, and picturesque in a degree rarely found. The Ohio, ever flowing on in solemn majesty, together with the Muskingum, elegantly fringed with grand old forest trees, lend a beauty to the scene which it would not otherwise possess. The highlands in the vicinity are somewhat broken, and are contrasted with the monotonous levels of the interior of the State.

The means of education have from the first been prominently before the minds of the people. Perhaps no body of colonists can be named which had so large a proportion of intelligent and influential men as that which settled Marietta. These men made general education an object of such importance, as led them to make large provisions for its promotion. Always in the front rank in this respect, the town is now second to none in the State. Its Union Free Schools, with the High School, to which those desiring it are admitted after proper preparation, are now accessible to all who wish to avail themselves of their privileges. The buildings for these schools are substantial and well arranged, and are really ornaments to the town.

The principal attraction of Marietta for intelligent strangers is found in the College. About twenty years ago a few individuals determined to erect a large building for the accommodation of students, and purchased for its site a lot which commands a splendid view of the town and surrounding country. With a liberality which cannot be too highly praised, the citizens of Marietta and vicinity have not only erected this building and a beautiful chapel, with library, society and recitation rooms, but they have also contributed many thousand dollars towards the permanent endowment of the College. With the aid of generous friends in New England, the Institution has very nearly attained to independence.

With reference to the provisions made for the instruction of young men at Marietta College, I shall depend upon the statements just made to me by a professional teacher, who is a graduate of one of our first Eastern colleges. This gentleman has been in constant attendance for several days on the examination of the College classes. He says that the examinations were of a kind to test the attainments of the students, and to prove how thorough and patient had been the attentions of their instructors. The exercises of the graduating class on commencement day were of a manly and independent character, evincing great attention, not merely to rhetoric and elocution, but to thought. I do not wonder that the founders of Marietta College feel proud as they see the noble institution, built by their liberality, bearing such excellent fruit. The society, the beauty, and salubrity of the location, and the extensive facilities afforded for mental improvement, point out Marietta College as one of the most hopeful institutions north of the Ohio. It deserves, and it should continue to enjoy increasing patronage and confidence from all who take an interest in the education of young men.

The President, Rev. Henry Smith, D. D., is now absent in Europe, to expend ten thousand dollars in books to add to the library. This sum was furnished by a few individuals. The two literary societies have each an extensive library, to which additions are constantly making.

Illinois College.—\$50,000 effort.

The President, in behalf of the Trustees, makes the following earnest appeal:

We are under the necessity of applying to the Society for the sum of twelve hundred and fifty dollars, for the ensuing year. This is more by \$250 than our estimated deficit for last year; but the result has shown that this deficit was then estimated too low by fully that amount. I would also request in the name of the Trustees, and in accordance with their deliberate instructions given after a careful examination of the whole subject, permission to solicit under the direction of the Society, from the field of its operations, a sum not exceeding twenty thousand dollars in completion of the proposed endowment fund of Illinois College. A little more than three years ago the Trustees engaged in an effort to raise fifty thousand dollars for this purpose. This work has been prosecuted thus far entirely in those portions of Illinois which are in the vicinity of the college, and in the city of St. Louis. Very nearly thirty-five thousand dollars have been subscribed, but as most of the subscriptions are on long time (though bearing interest), the actual value of the subscription cannot be estimated at more than thirty thousand. In order therefore to secure a substantial fund of fifty thousand, it is deemed indispensable to raise twenty thousand more, and so far as we are at present informed we must look for this sum to the friends of learning in the Eastern States. We believe that we have done all or nearly all which can be accomplished for some time to come in this field. It is indeed but simple justice to say, that the success of the effort in the community around the college has far exceeded our most sanguine expectations, and will be remembered in after times, if the college is sustained, as a noble liberality to the cause of learning.

To us it appears that there are reasons of no small force and cogency why this college should without further delay be placed on the basis of a substantial and sufficient endowment: 1st. It is the oldest Protestant college in existence west of Ohio and north of the Ohio River. It was begun in the very infancy of this State and of the whole North-West, and for twenty-three years has stood up amidst the thousand conflicting and heterogeneous elements as the representative of liberal learning. Here it stood when the population of the State, now swelled to a million, scarce numbered a hundred and fifty thousand. Here it stood while the wolves were howling through the beautiful grove which forms its back-ground. Is it just to the sacred cause, that an institution which has so long represented it, and in such circumstances, should simply live on in feebleness and inefficiency? The past history of this college places it in relations to the cause of learning which no new institution can sustain till years have passed over it. The friends of learning cannot suffer it to languish and decline, without inflicting a deep and sensible injury on the cause over a wide extent of country. It would be conceding a victory to that spirit of superficialism, mammonism, and materialism, which is the greatest danger that threatens our country. If the cause of learning in this State deserves support—if it is worth sustaining, then does this institution deserve the comparatively small addition we ask to its resources as necessary to render it permanent, respectable, and efficient.

2d. The relations of this college to our religious history give it a peculiar claim to the fervent affections and efficient support of all who love our glorious Home Missionary enterprise. It is the direct offspring of that enterprise. It owes its existence and its present growth to the felt neces-

sity of providing from our churches and our own families those supplies of cultivated and teaching minds, and especially of religious teachers, which we have hitherto been able to obtain for the most part only from those venerable seats of learning which our pious fathers founded along our Atlantic border. It was founded as a vital organ of a great people, whereby our sons may be trained and disciplined in the walks of sanctified learning, and qualified to be the ambassadors of Christ through all our own borders and wherever on earth the Master may demand their services. Already has it called from the plough, the workshop, and the counting-room, a goodly band, who, with all the advantages of a generous mental culture, are preaching Christ—most of them to the growing communities of the West, but some of them beyond the seas and in heathen lands; and some of them have died with the Christian armor on. Others too are hastening on to join in the same work, and give their lives to the service of Christ in the Christian ministry. Nor has the college only educated the sons of the church in human learning. Many of its alumni, who are now successful laborers in the Lord's vineyard, here first drew the breath of spiritual life. Outpourings of the Holy Spirit have often gladdened the hearts of God's people, and not a few who were seeking an education for worldly ends, have here begun to learn how great things they must suffer for Christ. For several years past general revivals have not occurred, but during these same years a goodly number of souls have been converted under the ordinary means of grace, thus affording us the most cheering evidence that the Lord has not deserted us.

Thus has this college been looked to for almost a quarter of a century by our feeble churches and struggling pastors as a day-star of hope—a precious token of coming prosperity and power to the church of Christ; and can it in such circumstances be longer allowed to languish in feebleness and want, without weakening the hands and discouraging the hearts of God's people? Will it not also give their enemies a direct advantage, somewhat like the defeat of Israel before the walls of Ai? Will not the enemies with whom we contend take fresh courage, and gather fresh strength, from our weakness and inefficiency? For myself I can say, I have for years felt the depressing influence of our weakness in the midst of such growing elements of strength as those by which we are surrounded. We are behind the times, and are known to be so. We are attempting mighty results with resources obviously inadequate. It is high time this college be placed on the truly respectable footing for which I am pleading, or be abandoned, that it may no longer represent a sacred and holy cause which it can neither adorn nor defend.

3d. The only remaining consideration which I will adduce, to show the necessity of the speedy completion of our endowment, is the new relations in which we are placed to the more venerable seats of learning in our land, by recent changes in locomotive arts. Probably in three years from this time, the spot where I am now writing will not be removed more than three days from Princeton or Yale, Union or Harvard. The consequence is obvious, our best efforts in the course of collegiate education can, for a long time to come, have no other effect on these and other venerable institutions of the older States, than to increase their patronage from the very fields in which we are operating. In this effect of our labors we rejoice. It brings us into the position of fellow-laborers with those venerable seminaries where most of us were first introduced to the walks of learning. But it is too obvious that in such a juxtaposition as the different parts of our country are destined to stand in to each other, no college can live in a state of feebleness and languor. It must be rendered truly liberal in its system and its appointments, or it will be regarded with

undisguised contempt. We must, therefore, without delay make our Western colleges respectable and efficient, or they will be shamed out of existence by their direct juxtaposition to those institutions which have so long represented and adorned the cause of learning in the older States. This consideration detracts nothing from the necessity of colleges in these new and remote States. No facilities of communication can ever bring the mass of our population to feel the influences of colleges, however excellent, located in different States, as they would feel one located in their own. A proper movement in behalf of liberal learning can never be produced in any of these States except by means of home institutions. I am, therefore, instructed by the trustees of Illinois College, to request the consent of the directors that efforts may be early commenced within the field of the Society's operation, to raise the sum of twenty thousand dollars in aid of this endowment fund of this college; and to assure the Directors, that *whenever that sum shall have been received, there will remain no further necessity that this college should receive aid from the Society.* I also deem it proper to state, that in case this consent is granted, no pains will be spared to make such arrangements that I can myself, as early as March or April next, co-operate with the agents of the Society in endeavoring to raise the sum desired, and I pray God to give you wisdom in your deliberations and discussions on this, to my mind very serious subject, and to the friends of Christian learning, the heart and the hand to meet the crisis into which it seems to me Divine Providence has brought us. A portion of this twenty thousand dollars the trustees are willing to take in the shape of permanent scholarships.

Wabash College.

One of the Professors, in renewing their application for aid, says: "Our expenses are somewhat increased, so that to keep us from running in debt we need from the Society the year to come \$2,000, which sum, in behalf of the Faculty and Trustees, is respectfully solicited, and I trust with some sense of our obligation to a generous public, who have hitherto extended to us the helping hand so liberally. Our subscriptions in Indiana towards buildings have been advanced somewhat during the past year. The precise amount I cannot state. But we feel encouraged to hope that we shall be able to put up the large building for Chapel and other public uses next year. The Normal School building will be inclosed this fall and finished next spring. Our term opens with an increased number of students, and our prospects for usefulness are fair."

Knox College.

The President of Knox College, in a renewed application for aid in behalf of that Institution, makes the following statements:

1. All the college officers, in addition to the labors ordinarily imposed on the brethren in other colleges, perform duties daily in the other depart-

ments of the institution. 2. The income of those departments has exceeded the expenses by \$1,010. 3. I have received some volunteer aid for my own support from different persons, of which I have, as they have directed, credited the College \$500. Without this, and the aid from the academical department, the College would not have received money enough to keep it in operation, as but little money has been paid in interest on notes; that is, on the "productive fund," and as stated, part of the "income" is credited in the students' notes for tuition, etc. 4. Again: The trustees have expended between six and seven thousand dollars in building during the year covered by this report. 5. Also, College lands have been sold, increasing somewhat the permanent funds of the College, but leaving a *cash debt against* our treasury, accumulated wholly during the past year, of \$2,748 08.

This debt we had hoped to have avoided, but it must be met, and unless our *pro rata* proportion of aid from the College Society is raised, or your income or ours from other sources vastly increased, this debt of something less than three thousand dollars, will consume and cripple our cash means so as to deprive us of the ability to procure additions to our library, cabinets and apparatus (additions for which our classes are now actually suffering) for several years to come. We shall soon be *compelled* to procure additions to our library amounting to some thousands of dollars. Our main public building, which is to contain our permanent public rooms, is still to be erected, and must cost from twenty to thirty thousand dollars. But the executive committee have added two hundred dollars to our current expenses by increase of salaries for the coming year, and further increase must inevitably soon be made.

We are grateful to God, to you, and through you to the donors for the help extended to us, by which we have been enabled to give our energies to the work of instruction.

Iowa College.

Rev. Ephraim Adams, in behalf of the trustees of Iowa College, in a communication to the Director, says:

In renewing our application to you for continued aid, first permit us to express our gratitude for the readiness with which you have admitted our cherished Institute to the circle of similar institutions aided by the Society which you represent. In itself your aid was timely. Indeed, without it we see not how we could have advanced and enlarged as the Providence of God seemed to indicate as our duty to do. Besides, our hearts are cheered by your confidence in us, while our connection with you puts us in the public eye on a sort of vantage-ground. We will not forget, in gratitude, to say that we trust the good hand of our God has been upon us.

Our library has been increased in value by donations thereto to the amount, perhaps, of \$200, and \$2,000 have been paid to us as part of the help promised by our old friend Dea. C——, of Connecticut. Also, after paying up all the expenses of the present year, and collecting our dues, we shall have something like \$400 to expend upon the library and apparatus. Then can we begin another year upon our old principle: "Freedom from debt." Besides this, at the last meeting of the General Association of Iowa, held at Muscatine in June last, nearly \$350 were pledged, and a part paid, by the brethren and sisters present, as the commencement of a professorship. 'Tis proposed, so far as practicable, to give our churches

the opportunity in the course of the year to contribute for the same object. And it may be well to remark, that we intend to adopt the policy of annually bringing the institution in some shape before the churches for their patronage, that it may grow in their sympathies with their growth and strengthen with their strength. At the last meeting of the trustees, the condition of the College seemed to require the addition of two to the corps of instructors. They accordingly voted to obtain a principal of the preparatory department and a tutor.

We want, therefore, \$1,000, which we ask of your Society, simply to keep the machinery running. Then we want as much as we possibly can get from our friends, any where and every where, for the endowment of professorships and the erection of suitable buildings, the increase of the library, apparatus, &c., &c., as you very well know. We ask, as you perceive, simply enough to meet the current expenses, in view of our own efforts in other directions for permanent investments in money or otherwise, which efforts, by the way, we shall ever feel bound to make in consistency with the relation we sustain to your Society. In making our application, we deem it necessary to do no more than present this simple statement.

With our enterprise, its nature, importance, &c., you are acquainted, with our efforts you sympathize, and we trust you will be ready to continue the helping hand. We wish you the blessing of Him who worketh all things after the counsel of His own will, in your efforts to promote a truly Christian education at the West, which is so intimately connected with the best interest of our country, and through it, of the world.

Beloit College.

The President of this Institution writes:

The year just closed has been in every respect the most prosperous the institution has yet seen. For the first time the balance between our income and our outlay is on the side of the income. Reckoning what is due on the earnings of the College for the past year as if collected, the debt which has been slowly accumulating from year to year up to the present time, appears reduced by nearly two hundred dollars. The number of students is considerably greater than that of any previous year, and their general character for strength and maturity of mind is also higher than ever. There has been an evident and gratifying advancement of scholarship and general order and subordination among the members of the institution, and to crown all, under the special influence of the Holy Spirit, eight or ten of the students have been hopefully converted to God, and the measure of Christian character and influence in the College has been considerably increased. These evident signs of prosperity have greatly encouraged the hearts of those directly concerned in the enterprise, and have gained for it additional sympathy and confidence with the public at home and abroad. The fact that the amount of appropriations received during the year from your Society has been larger by half than that of any previous year, will account in no small part for these happy results. You will trace in every feature of this statement the realization, in measure, of your aims and hopes. On the other hand, in the increased favor of your cause with the churches, which has enabled you to enlarge your benefactions to the various institutions to whose aid you minister, we find the ground of greater confidence than ever, and the stimulus to more vig-

orous and untiring efforts in all our important work. This identification in aim and labor and success of our action with yours, stands out more clearly year by year, and gives a peculiar interest to the association which unites us. We are reaping the benefits of your prosperity, and would make you partakers in full of our honor and joy, while to God belongs all the glory of all we may both accomplish; as it is, I trust, for the advancement of Christ's kingdom that in our respective spheres we labor.

The College has hitherto expended almost nothing directly in purchasing books for the library. Some sixteen hundred volumes have been collected by contributions from various sources, but they are of quite a miscellaneous character. Every department of learning which comes into the course of instruction demands a series of works more or less costly, to be furnished at hand for consultation or thorough investigation by both faculty and students. Without such provision, it will be impossible to establish or maintain such a standard of scholarship as is required of every true college. There is no way to secure this provision but by going into the market prepared to purchase with money what we really want. The same thing might be said of sundry items of apparatus.

Our estimates have uniformly been made with a careful regard to our actual wants. We have never yet received from the society all we have asked and needed, and yet we have never been able to work through the year at an expenditure less than our estimate. The balance between the actual expenditure and the receipts has either been relieved by means derived from unexpected sources or has passed into the debt. These remarks are made only that the Society's Board may understand our case as it is.

The labor of instruction will be increased the coming year by our having four college-classes. We must, therefore, be at some additional expense under that head. The general interests of the College will also require some one of the faculty to be relieved of a part of the labor hitherto performed.

Wittenberg College.

The following extracts from a circular, addressed to the members of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, in behalf of the Faculty and Board of Directors of Wittenberg College, Springfield, Ohio, by Professor F. W. Conrad, will show the earnestness with which the friends of this institution are prosecuting efforts for its endowment among the Lutheran Churches:

DEARLY BELOVED:—The object of this circular is, to communicate to you the pressing wants of Wittenberg College, and to enlist your co-operation, in carrying out the plans of the Board of Directors to relieve them. The liabilities of the institution are about \$10,000, which the city of Springfield has undertaken to meet. To supply the wants of the Collegiate Department, place it above the effects of fluctuations, keep the tuition at a low rate, relieve the Professors from over-taxation, increase their number, and render more efficient their instructions, the Board have adopted a plan, to raise \$100 annually for five years, on an average, in every pastoral charge pertaining to the field of the institution. Both their Theological Professors are engaged in the prosecution of this plan.

Your special attention is requested to the plan of endowing two Theological Professorships. You are aware that the primary object of the founding of this institution, was the raising up and sending forth of a pious

and educated ministry, to supply the wants of our destitute Church in the West. No tuition being paid for instruction in Theology, the Professors must be supported by the interest of funds devoted to that purpose. Having no endowment for this department, efforts were made to induce a number of our members in the East to support one of them, and the Society for the Promotion of Collegiate and Theological Education of the West, to support the other for five years, with the understanding, that during that time these Professorships should be endowed.

To accomplish this indispensable object, \$20,000 must be secured, until the time when our present sources of support shall cease. Of this sum, there is subscribed and paid about \$5,000. The plan adopted to secure the remaining \$15,000 is the following: to induce one hundred individuals in our Churches to pay \$100 each in five annual instalments, at 6 per cent. interest, until the principal shall be paid. Thus \$10,000 will be realized. The College Society voted the institution \$1,000 annually for five years, toward the support of its professors.

Now, how shall we urge upon you, in the brief space allotted to us, in this circular, the importance, yea, the necessity, of your taking a part in this work? Shall we remind you of the necessity of this institution? Have you not *seen* it in the desolations of our Zion? Have you not *heard* it in the wailings of the destitute in the West? And have you not mourned over our losses as a Church, for the want of it years ago? Must we recall its past history, tell you of its difficulties, recount its discouragements, narrate its afflictive providences, and describe the sacrifices made for it, in order to arouse your sympathies, and draw forth your helping hand? Need we turn your eye to the page of the history of its successes, in educating the minds, cultivating the hearts, and directing the lives of the many precious young men who have received its instructions? Follow those who have gone forth, to preach the gospel at home and in heathen lands; those who are engaged in instructing the youth of our country; and those who have devoted themselves to the various useful pursuits of life, and estimate the good which the institution is accomplishing through them!

Need we attempt to convince you that it is the hope of a large portion of our Church in the West? that without it we cannot develop our educational material, nor improve our people intellectually, nor supply our pulpits with educated and devoted ministers, to elevate them religiously, and that its success depends upon the response which is given to the different calls we are now making? Dare we not hope that one hundred men can be found, who will respond to this call, and unite in endowing one Theological Professorship, and thereby save the one-half of the endowment of another? If **MANY** individuals in other denominations endow Professorships **ALONE**, and if single congregations do the same, can it be possible that there are not one hundred individuals in **ALL** our congregations who will endow one **TOGETHER**? And while in other Churches, **MANY** individuals contribute to Colleges and Seminaries, by thousands and tens of thousands, are there **NONE** in ours who will begin to give by scores and hundreds?

The first effort to procure funds was made in Springfield, and resulted in a subscription of \$5,000, to be paid in five annual instalments with interest. The plan for raising \$100 annually for five years in each pastoral charge connected with the Institution, has been successfully prosecuted, and this amount, on an average, secured in each charge which could be visited. The plan of procuring one hundred individuals

to pay \$100 each, in five annual instalments, with interest, for the endowment of one Theological Professorship, has been carried forward with encouragement, and forty names secured. The amount subscribed in all these efforts is about \$18,000.

"We were much encouraged," say the Professors, "by the response made by the Society to our request, and the thanks of the Board and Faculty are hereby gratefully tendered. Our efforts on our field of operation have likewise tended to encourage us; and, upon the whole, we can thank God, and take courage in the continued prosecution of our work."

Seminary of the German Evangelical Conference of the West.

The following communication was addressed to the Directors of the Society:

GENTLEMEN:

The time of the annual meeting of your Board is approaching, and we therefore hasten to give you a true report of the present state of our Seminary. We are very grateful for the considerable assistance rendered to us by your Society. The aid we have received from the Christian benevolence by your agency was not of little importance to us, and we know not what we should have done without it, unless the Lord had raised us other helpers. Our feeble faith has been strengthened, and we feel much encouraged, for the Lord has brought us hitherto. There is at present but one professor for the Theological department, since the other, who had no salary, accepted a call as pastor of an Evangelical Church in a very destitute part of this State. Professor Binner, whose salary is but three hundred dollars, teaches five hours a day, besides preaching now and then in the neighborhood. As it is impossible for him to perform all the labors, and no advantage for the students if he must do so, we have taken the necessary steps to elect another professor, and of course, additional salary is to be provided for.

In the course of this year two students received ordination, and entered the field of labor, where we could employ *many* faithful laborers if we had them. The President of the institution gives to all the students the testimony of a very good character, that they are, with hardly an exception, pious young men, most all of them giving evidence of a change of heart. Their zeal and industry is commendable, and the success in study is in general very encouraging. They sustain, also, some Sabbath schools in the house and in the neighborhood.

The financial state of the institution is less discouraging than it was last year. On the first of June we were indebted for \$1,800, making an increase of \$200 since last year. You see that, even with your important help, we have failed to meet our current and extraordinary expenses. However, we hope this debt will be paid off by the first of January, 1853; for Mr. Bigelow, of New-York, who feels a great and warm interest in the spiritual welfare of our countrymen, has kindly offered to us a donation of \$500 to pay our debts, if *we* will bring up the balance at the close of this year. And we hope we can do so. Almost every member of our synod has pledged himself to raise a certain sum from his people to release the institution from its whole debt. But for the present financial year we

need absolutely \$1,500 to meet the current expenses for salary, board, clothing, etc. The resources of the institution are very limited and small. We have no endowments of professorships, no funds, no lands, no regular income except the compensations for board, which will be \$200 this year, and the small proceeds of a religious monthly paper; besides this we must claim the charity of our poor churches and friends of the kingdom of God. In reference to this, we made an appeal on them to make up a general collection at the anniversary of the Reformation for the benefit of our house, and we succeeded, for the receipts for the benefit of our house from the churches and friends were, the last financial year, about \$900. We rejoice in stating to you that the interest of our people in our cause is increasing, notwithstanding we have to go through honor and dishonor—through evil report and good report. Many feel the demoralizing influence of atheism and vulgar rationalism, that the eternal truth of the Gospel alone can save this generation from ruin—that they must have it preached and taught; they further feel the want of ministers to organize churches and to supply vacancies, and they become convinced by and by, that the best, if not the only way, of obtaining faithful ministers for this and future time is by supporting a Theological Seminary.

Thank God, four students of our house labor already among the Germans, who give evidence of the blessings and usefulness of such an institution, and this will increase their zeal in supporting it. We desire to redouble the number of students, but it is the Lord who alone can inspire young men to devote themselves to the work of the ministry, such as have faith in Christ and love to him. Such we want very much for the rapidly increasing German emigrant population, desiring to bring thousands of them under the influence of the blessed Gospel. But, alas! few are the laborers, and our number is insufficient to provide for them. Even if a brother receives a call to another organized church, we hardly can fill up the vacancy, for our only recourse for the present is our Seminary, as we cannot look to Germany, but must almost depend upon our own American institutions.

You surely feel with us, to be highly necessary to pray that it may please the Lord to give us success in our own work, that our institution may prosper, and that we may see many faithful ministers trained up in it, who become a blessed instrument in the hand of God to lead many sinners to Christ Jesus our Redeemer, and who make resistance to atheism and wickedness by preaching Gospel truths.

But we are obliged to ask a continuance of your patronage, and to renew our application for an annual aid. We have stated already that the estimate of expenses for the present financial year, ending the 31st of May, 1853, is \$1,500, not including the salary of another professor, whom we are anxious to obtain. The appeal on our people to obtain contributions to pay off our debt, very probably will lessen their donations for our current outgoes this year. While we endeavor to make it a duty to our churches to support this institution, we feel, however, that we are not less directed by Providence to your benevolence. We must be modest in our desires, for you have different other colleges under your care, who claim your aid, but we beg you to consider that our institution is still in its infancy, being the youngest of the colleges under the fostering care of your Society. If you ask, what is absolutely needed from your Society? we are tempted to say, boldly, we want an increase of aid, considering what our wants are at this time, and because we hope to gain another professor soon. But we leave it to the Lord, who has shown his mercifulness so gloriously to us, to direct you in reference to it, trusting that you will deal with our institution like a kind and tender mother, who fosters her small-

est and weakest child with the greatest care, because it wants it the most.

We finally remark, that the Board has found it advantageous to buy from Congress eighty acres of land joining the college-ground, to secure for the institution timber and fuel. By the liberality of Mr. R. Bigelow, we received a new printing press for the use and benefit of the seminary; and the same gentleman has offered \$500 to erect a house for the press and lodgings for the printer. We are at work already, but we thought it good to build a dining-room, kitchen, etc., in the same house, to gain room in the seminary building itself, but in doing so, we are obliged to borrow a few hundred dollars again, for building is very expensive where the seminary is located—a fact which you will please to consider also, when you make your appropriations.

Measures are taken to make application for a charter from the State at the approaching session of Legislature, which we doubt not will be granted.

By the Board of Directors,

LEWIS E. NOLLAN, *Pres.*

A. BALTZER, *Sec'y.*

Revivals and Concert of Prayer.

In five of the eight Colleges aided by the Society, there have been, during the year, more or less hopeful conversions, and in some of them revivals of great interest. The President of Beloit College writes:

Agreeably to your request, I give you the following brief account of the season of special religious interest enjoyed in our college last spring. The good influences of the Spirit were clearly manifested on the day of the college-fast in February. The various religious exercises of the institution had been previously marked by an interested attention, and the weekly prayer-meetings of the students were well sustained. Some indications of revival had also appeared in the Presbyterian church in the village. The way had, no doubt, been thus silently preparing for the work that followed.

The services of the day of fasting consisted of a prayer-meeting at the college chapel in the forenoon, and a general meeting for prayer and conference at the Congregational church in the afternoon. Both exercises were well attended by the students and church members from the village. In the evening, the churches had their regular weekly prayer-meeting. A deep solemnity pervaded all the meetings. Earnestness in prayer and humble fervor in exhortation attested the presence of the Holy Ghost; impressing Christian hearts with a sense of need, and of responsibility with respect to the salvation of souls. The feeling thus originated was deepened as days passed on. It appeared in the prayer-meetings both of the students and of the churches, especially of the Congregational church. Some were soon found anxious and inquiring the way of salvation. Not many days after the fast, Mrs. Merrill, the principal of the Female Seminary in the village, died. This event came in with other things to increase the religious interest, especially on the part of the young of both sexes. In view of these circumstances, the number of meetings in connection with the Congregational church was increased, and for four or five weeks nearly every evening was occupied with some religious service. The work was still and quiet, unmarked by any excitement, and never as general as was

desired, but the results were, I believe, for the most part genuine and precious. For some time few of the impenitent, except members of the college or of the female seminary, were interested. Some others were afterwards included. There seemed no abatement of interest until the close of the term in both the institutions, and the meetings were quite well sustained until the end of the vacation. The good influence was felt, indeed, through the whole of the summer term, though I think no conversions took place after the close of the vacation.

Just before the separation at the close of the spring term, an incident occurred of special interest to the members of the college. It was the death of one who had been for a little time a member of the freshman class, who about a year before, while in the preparatory department, had first found hope in believing on Jesus. He was a young man of more than common ability and promise. Compelled by sickness to leave the class, soon after joining it, he went home to linger two or three months and then die. In the midst of the revival, when the students were about to separate, the news of his death came. His loss was sincerely mourned, for he was a youth to be esteemed and loved, but the affliction was relieved by the bright evidence he gave that his hope was not a delusion. Such testimony to the value of a Christian hope, as well as to the uncertainty of life, came with might to affect the minds of his fellow-students.

The result of the work, so far as the college was concerned, was the hopeful conversion of eight or ten of the students, and the evident elevation of the tone of piety in the institution generally. We have occasion for devout gratitude to God for this refreshing visitation, and to him be ascribed all the glory. I think we may safely recognize, in connection with it, a fresh testimony to his faithfulness in answering his people's prayers, and a fresh illustration of the value of the college-fast as an occasion to call forth the fervent prayers of Christians in behalf of our literary institutions. It may be a question whether a day earlier in the season is not preferable to that now observed as a fast. The spring vacation comes on too soon after it, and the best part of the winter is passed before it, as it now is.

Marietta College.

One of the Professors writes:

Our last senior class numbered nine. Five of these were professors of religion. The remaining four became deeply interested, and at the time, all were considered as hopefully pious. One, however, was at no time very decided, and probably would not now regard himself as a pious man. The three others are all men of talents, and will wield an extensive influence if God spares their lives. We hope they will all become ministers of the Gospel. There were five others, who were subjects of the work, and still others who were a good deal affected. God seems to have given an earnest spirit of prayer to many of his children. In connection with a series of meetings held in Harmar, by the Rev. Messrs. Wickes and Gould, the attention of several was arrested. The concert of prayer was a day of deep and solemn interest. Rev. Mr. Kingsbury, of Putnam, was with us on that and several preceding days, and his labors seem to have been attended with a blessing, even to some who were not connected with the institution. We trust this work of grace is not yet finished. O that our churches would remember the source from which they are to be supplied with men, furnished in head and heart for the work of the holy ministry,

and be more earnest in their cries to God for the descent of his Spirit upon our Colleges.

Illinois College.

The President of this Institution furnishes the following information :

There is nothing in the religious history of the College for the last year which is very striking; there was no general revival. A goodly number of our students are earnestly and consistently pious. The weekly prayer-meeting is attended by them with great regularity, and with the happiest results; and during a large portion of the year there was pleasing evidence that religious truth was exerting more than ordinary influence over the minds of a considerable number of the students.

During the year a few were hopefully converted to God; some during a season of religious interest in the village, and others at a time when there was no peculiar interest felt except in a small circle of religious students.

I cannot state the number with accuracy, till a little more light shall be thrown upon the question by their fruits. We can speak of two with confidence, and we have hope for others.

Knox College.

The President writes:

We enjoyed last winter, for the fourth time in six years, a most precious revival in our College and village. Four young men in the College course have united with the Church, and an equal number have professed hopes in Christ, who have not yet united themselves in covenant with his people. Six or eight in the preparatory class, and from forty to fifty in all the Departments of the Institution, were hopeful subjects of the work. Its most interesting features were seen in the deepened and enlarged experience of some who had backslidden from God.

Iowa College.

"We trust," says one of the Trustees, "that the good hand of our God has been upon us. His presence has not, indeed, for the past year been in marked power among the students, and yet his presence has been there. The decided religious interest in the Institution continues strong, and constant, and steady. The daily prayer-meeting has been regularly sustained. Indeed, we think the religious influences thrown around the young men are peculiarly favorable. We trust the College will be for the birth-place of souls, as well as the training of those already born into the kingdom."

Wittenberg College.

A season of special religious interest has been enjoyed in this Institution. From information derived from Prof. Conrad, it appears that early in January special efforts were made

by preaching, prayer, and conversation among the students. The Spirit of God accompanied these means with saving power, and eleven most promising young men were hopefully converted. The state of piety in the Institution was greatly improved, and the ministry will receive valuable accessions to its ranks.

As it may serve to awaken increased interest in the subject now under consideration, and inspire confidence in the people of God in regard to the efficacy of prayer for this specific object, we give the following brief notices of revivals in other colleges than those aided by the Society, and which were published within a few months of the concert.

1. *Jefferson College, Pa.* "Between fifty and sixty have expressed hope in Christ, and others are anxiously inquiring the way to Zion."

2. *Centre College, Ky.* "Many signs of a season of blessing had been observed by those who looked for such things amongst the members of the church and others, both in the college and congregation previous to the communion on the third Sabbath in March; and on that day five were admitted on examination, two of them students, and one or both but recently awakened to earnest inquiry."

"Yesterday the communion was again administered, when ninety-eight stood up together to profess their faith in Christ, and their hope of his salvation. Many more, no one knows how many, have expressed themselves as indulging the same hope; many more are still anxious to know the way of life; and there was scarcely a human being in the whole mass of earnest listeners from evening to evening who did not manifest, more or less, a deep and solemn interest in the matter of their personal salvation."

"The chief accessions are from the youth of the congregation and the college, who have been objects of prayer and gospel instructions for a long time. About forty of the students of Centre College have thus far united themselves to the church; others stand prepared to do so as soon as they hear from their parents; and others are still struggling and praying for light to lead them to pardon and peace. Some, perhaps, are trying to shake off or sin away the deep and serious impressions made upon them during those days and nights."—*Pres. Herald.*

3. *Oglethorpe University, Ga.* "About twenty of the students have professed conversion. The last Thursday in February was observed as a day of prayer by the faculty, students, and citizens. A special prayer-meeting was held at night by the pious students. At this meeting an extraordinary influence descended upon the company, and they were all, saints and sinners, melted into tears."—*Southern Presbyterian.*

4. *Miami University, Ohio.* "There is a good work going on at Oxford, which commenced in the village, and is now extending in the town. Professors of religion are revived, backsliders are reclaimed, and from forty to fifty in the college and town (the majority in the college), are either rejoicing in hope, or anxiously inquiring. Some of the students who have become subjects of the work, attend the Associate Reformed and New School churches. There is quite a large number of pious young men in the Institution."

"An interesting circumstance connected with the revivals in Oglethorpe and Miami Universities and Centre College is, that they began nearly simultaneously with the concert of prayer for colleges."—*Pres. of the West.*

5. *Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn.* "There appeared strong tokens of the presence of the Holy Spirit on the day set apart for fasting and prayer for colleges, and they have since multiplied. Some backsliders have been reclaimed; pious students have been strengthened; and a few hopeful conversions have taken place."—*Congregationalist*.

6. *McKendree College, Ill.* "In March last a revival had been for some time in progress in that Institution, and had extended to the people of the town and vicinity."

7. *Genesee College, N. Y.* "I beg leave to state to the praise of God's glorious grace, that we now are in the midst of a powerful revival of religion among the students in the college and seminary. Scores are anxious, and many have been converted. The work, from present indications, promises to become, for extent and power, much like that of the last winter. Let our praying friends abroad continue to remember us, that the revival spirit may never depart from these institutions, and that no term may pass without witnessing more or less of God's saving power among the unconverted."—*Correspondent of Northern Christian Advocate*.

8. *Howard College.* The President of Howard College, a Baptist institution in Alabama, states that twelve of the students have been converted during a period of religious interest, and fifteen or twenty of the pupils in the Judson Female Institute.

9. *Wakeforest College.* "We learn that the Wakeforest College, under the direction of the Baptists of North Carolina, is now in a flourishing condition, with near one hundred pupils; and arrangements for its endowment are in active progress. The college enjoyed a powerful revival a month ago, embracing all the higher classes, and having but nine (Freshmen) unconverted out of the whole college. Twelve in the whole, a number hardly exceeded in any other year since the observance of the annual concert for colleges.

"It is to be hoped that a large number of these converted young men will consecrate themselves to the Christian ministry when the demands for candidates is so urgent and the supply so inadequate."—*N. Y. Recorder*.

10. *Waterville College.* "We learn from private sources, that the work of grace mentioned in our last issue as having commenced in this place continues with increased power and interest. Something like twenty-five students were hopefully converted during the month of April. The work commenced, apparently, immediately upon the observance of the concert of prayer for colleges in February last, and has now many features of very great interest."—*Reflector*.

11. *Lewisburg University, Penn.* Number of hopeful conversions unknown.

The number of institutions in which revivals have been enjoyed since the last concert of prayer, is believed never to have been exceeded in the most favored year of college revivals.

In view of these results, the editor of the *Congregational Journal* well says: "It cannot fail to awaken the most lively gratitude of every Christian bosom, to learn that God has not forgotten to be gracious to the Academies and Colleges of our country. Again, while the Churches were assembled on the Annual Concert, to pray for them, God heard, and, almost before they asked, he answered. The results of the College Concert, furnish the most striking illustrations of the power of prayer which are to be found in the modern records of the

Church. We may also see the method by which the destitute Churches are to be supplied with Pastors, and the heathen with Missionaries. Revivals in Colleges and lower Seminaries of learning will do the work." At the last Concert of Prayer for Colleges in Boston, it was stated, that during the last ten years, 600 young men had been converted in connection with New England Institutions. Facts authorize the belief, that a much larger number than this, in all, have been converted in connection with the Institutions at the West that are aided by the Society.

A member of the Prudential Committee of the American Board, who has recently visited the Indian tribes, says: "Our Colleges are remembered in their prayers. Missionaries have been waked up before day by youth praying for a blessing on Colleges and Schools."

Great good may result from securing the resort to Institutions of learning of young men already pious; and so far as Education Societies have contributed to this result, their influence has been eminently salutary. But it is questionable whether undue reliance has not been placed upon this method of correcting evil at our Colleges, and of purifying streams which flow from fountains regarded by some as *necessarily corrupt*. This, at least, is influence *superinduced*, and however important it may be as an *auxiliary*, yet the true and great idea, no doubt, is to have all arrangements and appointments such that, with God's blessing, the *fountains themselves* may be kept pure, and consequently, in all their outflowings carry a fertilizing and saving influence over society.

A benevolent individual, deeply impressed with the importance of the Concert of Prayer for Colleges, has placed at the disposal of the Society one hundred and fifty dollars, to be offered as a premium for an essay that shall in the most successful manner unfold the subject, and press it upon the attention of the Churches. These revivals are the true glory of American Colleges, and they present them in striking contrast with those of the Old World. The Rev. Dr. Baird, in a history of German Universities, published in 1838 in the Quarterly Register of the American Education Society, uses the following language:

It is greatly to be lamented that so little decidedly religious influence is exerted upon the students by the professors in the German universities. Indeed, it is to be feared, that by far the greater part of the professors themselves care but little about religion. They have got beyond Christianity, which many of them class with the religious systems of antiquity, which time has abolished. In one of the most distinguished universities of all Germany, out of some sixty professors, regular and irregular, not more

than fifteen or twenty are at all in the habit of going to any church whatever. Very few of even the professors of the Theological departments ever pray in their classes. Many of them are only laymen. I was utterly astonished, when attending the lectures of some of the professors of Theology, who are reputed to be orthodox, to find that they commenced and ended their lectures without a word of prayer. There are, however, such men as Professor Tholuck, who take the deepest interest in promoting real piety among their pupils. *O si sic omnes!* In this most important respect, our American colleges, theological schools, and academies, have infinitely the advantage over the German universities and gymnasias.

ARGUMENT FROM HISTORY.

The perpetual co-existence and the intimate union of Christianity and learning, are facts which lie upon the very surface of human history. And it is no less obvious that the former is the great fountain-head of the latter—that the wants of man, as a moral and religious being—wants growing out of his relations to God and eternity, are the unfailing source of intellectual activity, and that here is the origin of those influences which from age to age sweep over the surface of human society, and so stir its depths as to furnish perpetual security against universal stagnation.

As Christianity is a religion of light, it follows from the very nature of the case, that *teachers* qualified to unfold its doctrines, and devoted to the enforcement of its truths as the business of life, would be among its primary and perpetual necessities. And if we follow down the current of history, it will be found that the leading and most effectual method adopted by the church in different ages for meeting this great want, has been the establishment of institutions of learning. As the Society is engaged in a similar work, it may serve to give an impulse to our enterprise, if we glance at the teachings of history in respect to this point.

To ascend the current no higher than the days of Samuel, we may there start with the schools of the prophets, whose existence connects with the notable age of sacred lyric poetry among the Hebrews. The influence of these schools was felt over the whole period from Samuel to Malachi; and if the place of instruction and the place of worship had not become absolutely identical, they were so blended, that through them religion and learning, hand in hand, reached the Christian era. The Great Teacher, among his first works, established a school in which he could instruct those who should proclaim the Gospel after his ascension; and when they were prepared, he said, "Go ye, and teach all nations." But any given gene-

ration would soon finish their work, and sink into the grave. Provision, therefore, must be made to keep up the succession, and a succession, too, constituted by men who had not the privilege of sitting personally at the feet of their Divine Master, nor were qualified for their work like the Apostles and their immediate successors, by supernatural gifts.

Whether or not the opinion of Mosheim is entitled to credit, that the apostles of Christ undoubtedly both set up for themselves, and directed others to set up seminaries, in which young men devoted to the sacred office were taught whatever was necessary to qualify them properly for it, there is clear evidence that, before the close of the second century, a regular Theological School was in successful operation at Alexandria, and which, for more than two hundred years, exerted a prodigious influence throughout the Christian church. This shows how early the Church felt the need of regular and established institutions for the training of her ministry. "We may reasonably conclude," says an able writer on the Catechetical School at Alexandria, "from history and the analogy of Divine Providence, that those miraculous qualifications which, during the Apostolic age, God granted to those whom he would put into the ministry of his word, were gradually withdrawn, and that then the Church found herself assaulted from without by all the learning and subtlety of heathen philosophy and of Jewish envy, and from within by a swarming host of heretics. To meet the power and craft of such assailants, learning and skill, as well as glowing piety, were demanded." This school at Alexandria was taught by a succession of such men as Pantænus, Clement, and Origen—men distinguished for learning, science, and piety. In the quaint language of an ancient writer, "multitudes renowned for learning and piety, issued forth from it as from the Trojan horse, and applied themselves to the blessed work of the Lord in the 'churches of the East.'"

Other schools, similar to that at Alexandria, are known to have existed in the early days of the Church. One was founded at Cæsarea about A. D. 290, and furnished with a library; another was founded at Antioch by learned presbyters; and another at Edessa about A. D. 360; and also at various places throughout the Eastern Church, and in the West, as at Rome and Carthage. In the fifth century, by the express orders of Charlemagne, schools connected with cathedrals were erected in each diocese, where those youth set apart for the service of Christ received a learned and pious education. In the sixth century schools were extensively established in connection with convents. One of the most celebrated of these was the Convent of Iona, situated on a small island of that

name, on the western coast of Scotland, established by Columba, who, with twelve other monks, removed in the year 563 to that place from Ireland. This convent was an extensive Theological Seminary and Missionary School, and notwithstanding its title, was hardly more monastic in its character than are the colleges and seminaries of the present day. From this institution, preachers were sent to England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales, and they even crossed the channel and carried the light of the Gospel into Belgium and Germany. Not less than a hundred similar institutions, modeled upon that of Iona, were said to have arisen in different parts of Britain, in which missionaries and ministers were also trained.

"These schools of the ocean," says the North British Review, "preserved the knowledge of the true religion and of education till the period of the Lollards and of Wickliffe." Eventually, both the cathedral and conventual schools were discontinued and succeeded by universities, in most of which were chairs of Theology. The University of Paris was originally established for the education of youth in theology, and for several centuries was designated as the "First school of the Church." The feeble beginnings of Oxford are perhaps traceable to a monastery founded early in the eighth century, and dedicated to the Holy Trinity. Cambridge seems to have had its origin about the year 1109, in the efforts of certain monks who hired a public barn, and commenced the business of instruction, and soon drew together a great number of scholars. Germany possessed no universities till the middle of the fourteenth century, and from that time down to the Reformation, they were founded only by Papal authority. Professors and students were regarded as ecclesiastics, and all that related to the subject of education appeared to have a special connection with the clergy. In the several universities which arose between the ninth and sixteenth centuries were most of the early reformers educated, and in many of them held professorships; e. g., Wickliffe at Oxford, John Huss at Prague, Luther and Melancthon at Wittenberg, Martin Bucer at Strasburg, and subsequently at Cambridge, and John Knox at St. Andrews. The Assembly of Divines were educated at English universities, and the forty-seven translators of the English Bible were chiefly professors and divines from the universities of Oxford and Cambridge. France made ample provision for the education of her ministry, and had no less than five universities.

It is an interesting fact, that within three years after the Act of Uniformity was passed, by which more than two thousand faithful ministers were ejected from their livings, and

could no longer be admitted to the universities, the first academy of the Dissenters was commenced, and the same method of training up a ministry for their churches has continued to the present time.

But we have followed down the current of history beyond the point when it branches into the New World. If now, we turn back to that point, and follow it into the wilderness, we shall find similar results. "The primitive Christians," says Cotton Mather, "were not more prudently careful to settle schools for the education of persons to succeed the more immediately inspired Apostles, than the Christians in the most early times of New England were to form a college, wherein a succession of a learned and able ministry might be educated." When they laid the foundations of Harvard, it is supposed there were in the few villages of Massachusetts and Connecticut, forty or fifty of the sons of Cambridge University, in England, which would be one for every two hundred or two hundred and fifty of the inhabitants. And the sons of Oxford were not few. "The institutions of Massachusetts," says Bancroft, "were the exact counterpart of its religious system. Calvinism invoked intelligence against Satan, the great enemy of the human race, and the farmers and the seamen of Massachusetts nourished its college with corn and strings of wampum, and in every village planted the free school." Something more than sixty years afterwards the foundations of Yale were laid, "from a sincere regard to, and zeal for upholding the Protestant religion, by a succession of learned and orthodox men;" and the same work from these feeble beginnings has spread as the nation enlarged, till our colleges of every description number one hundred and twenty, and our Theological Seminaries forty-three. So also, when we unite to evangelize the heathen world, we find at once that learning must become the handmaid of religion, and that if we would give power and permanency to this work, the institution of learning for the spread of intelligence, and the training of a ministry, must be planted side by side with the Church.

The rapid sketch now presented conclusively establishes the positions already assumed, viz.: that in every age Christianity and learning go hand in hand; that the former creates the necessity for the latter, and constitutes the living fountain from which it perpetually flows, and that *teachers* qualified to unfold the doctrines and enforce the truths of Christianity are among its primary and permanent necessities. It also places in a very vivid light the great fact, that in order to provide such teachers the Church has found it indispensable, in every land, to plant institutions of learning, in which they could

be trained, and that to this necessity we may trace the leading influences which have filled Christendom with universities and colleges.

CONCLUSION.

Our argument, then, is a plain one. The swarming millions of the West must have the Gospel, or woe will be to the nation. The leading agency in *carrying* the Gospel must be the *living ministry*. An evangelical and *educated* ministry alone can meet the wants of the Church and the exigencies of the age. Such a ministry can only be *provided* by planting institutions of learning, furnished with such endowments and facilities as shall reduce their scale of expenses to the student to the smaller portion—not to say a mere fraction—of the actual cost of instruction. In no portion of the West has this work been completed, and over vast regions it is yet to be begun. But it is sure to accumulate with a rapidity that will outrun all possible efforts for its accomplishment. A single fact, out of thousands which might be cited, will show how vast is the scale on which physical development is proceeding at the West. It was but yesterday, that for the first time, the thunder of a railroad train was heard beyond the Alleghanies, and yet it is estimated that the railroads at the present time in the Valley States north of the south line of Kentucky, which are either completed, or in such a state of forwardness as to render their completion inevitable, will absorb TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS. The future of this one system, traced on to the Pacific, who can estimate?

We may know, however, from what is now transpiring, that vast regions will be thrown open to settlement with a rapidity that will bring within the compass of a single generation, demands that a series of ordinary *centuries* would hardly produce. The foundations of the oldest of the institutions that have been aided by this Society, were laid on the eastern borders of the Great Valley some twenty-six years since. Now a voice comes to us from the shores of the Pacific, asking aid in establishing a similar institution in the wilds of Oregon. Another twenty-six years will not pass before the intermediate space will be dotted with institutions; at least, it *must* be so if the intellectual and moral developments of the nation maintain any sort of harmony with the physical. There is, however, some relief to the oppressive sense of the inadequacy of our available means, which comes over the mind. It is found in the fact, that the very facilities for intercommunication through which this wondrous expansion is produced, bring such dis-

tant points into proximity, that a fewer number of institutions are needed in order to meet the wants of a given population. It is well known that the remoteness of Cambridge from the colonies of New Haven and Connecticut, and the difficulties and perils involved in a journey thither, was one of the causes which led to the establishment of Yale College. Cambridge and New Haven were then less accessible to each other than will soon be true of Boston and San Francisco. This is a fact which must be constantly kept in mind, if we would judiciously employ present resources, or act with a wise forecast in respect to the future. Still, the young empires of the West must have numerous institutions of their own. We might as well undertake to transport the products of their illimitable wheat-fields to the Atlantic States, to be manufactured into flour and returned; as attempt to supply their vast educational wants by transferring in sufficient quantity to the venerable seats of science in New England, raw material in the shape of mind, to be trained and thrown back to meet their entire intellectual demands. Our work, then, is as obvious as our argument is conclusive and cogent. Through every opening of Providence we cannot but hear the Great Head of the Church exclaiming: LIFT UP YOUR EYES AND LOOK ON THE FIELDS not only that are WHITE ALREADY TO THE HARVEST, but upon those which are yet to be prepared and sown, and where BOTH HE THAT SOWETH AND HE THAT REAPETH MAY REJOICE TOGETHER.

In behalf of the Board of Directors,

THERON BALDWIN,

Corresponding Secretary.

DONATIONS

Received since the last Report,* including those upon the fields of the Western Education Society, and the Central American Education Society—together with subscriptions to the Endowment Fund.

Abington, Mass., Legacy of Mrs. Mehitable Hunt \$200 00	Boston, Mass., Essex-st. Ch. collection.....	\$138 14
" " 1st Cong. Ch., in part.....	" " " " A. Kingman for Endowment Fund of Marietta College.	100 00
Agawam, " " " " " " " " " "	" " Essex-st. Ch., Jos. Ropes do do..	100 00
Albion, N. Y.	" " " " A. Wilkinson do..	100 00
Almond, " " " " " " " " " "	" " Cash do do..	20 00
Andover, Mass., South Church.....	" " Old South Ch....	193 00
" " Francis Cogswell, for Endow't Fund in Marietta Col.	" " Park-st. Church, in part.....	102 1-
" " Chapel Congregation, of which \$30 to cons. Prof. J. J. Bushnell of Beloit College, L. M....	" " Central Ch.....	90 21
Ansonia, Ct.....	" " Salem-st. Ch.....	75 16
Ashby, Mass., Mrs. Lucy Johnson, in part of \$100 for tuition of student in Illinois Col., preparing for the ministry	" " Pine-st. Ch.....	45 41
" " others.....	" " Bowdoin-st. Ch., F. Emerson, \$5; Dr. Keep, \$5; J. Bancroft, \$10....	20 00
Athol, " " in part of \$100 for tuition of student in Illinois College preparing for the ministry	Boylston Centre, Mass., in full to cons. Rev. W. H. Sandford L. M.	3 00
" " Lewis Thorpe, do..	Burdette, N. Y.....	20 46
" " other subscriptions	Byron, N. Y.....	5 00
Auburn, N. Y., 1st Pres. Ch.....	Brattleboro, Vt., Mrs. Betsy Van Dorn in part of \$100 for tuition student in Illinois College, preparing for ministry.....	25 00
" " 2nd " " " " " " " " " "	" " other subscriptions	75 00
" " N. H.	Braintree, Mass., 1st Ch.....	42 50
Bainbridge and Nineveh, N. Y.....	Brighton, N. Y.....	7 32
Batavia, N. Y.....	Bristol, R. I.....	11 00
Bellona, N. Y., to cons. Rev. B. M. Goldsmith L. M.....	Bristol, Ct., of which \$30 to cons. Rev. Wm. H. Goodrich L. M....	76 50
Bergen, N. Y.....	Bridgeport, Ct., 1st Cong. Ch., of which \$30 to cons. Rev. Benjamin S. J. Page L. M.....	35 00
Berkshire, N. Y.....	Bridgeport, Ct., N. T. Worden, to cons. himself L. M.....	30 00
Bethel, N. Y.....	Brooklyn, N. Y., 1st Pres. Ch.....	360 50
Beverley, Mass., Washington-street Congregation....	" " South Pres. Ch....	145 00
" " Dane-street Cong.	" " 3rd Pres. Church, Western Colleges \$25; Central Ed. Soc. \$20.....	45 00
Bethel, Ct.....	" " Plymouth Ch....	177 00
Berkshire, N. J.....	Brookfield, Mass.....	15 87
Binghampton, N. Y., in full to cons. Rev. P. Lockwood L. M....	Brookline, Mass., of which \$50 to cons. Rev. Matson Meier Smith L. M.....	53 20
Birmingham, Ct., G. W. Shelton and B. M. Bassett \$15 each in full to cons. themselves L. Members.....	Bloomfield, N. J. Pres. Ch.....	72 25
" " others		

* In last Report, \$13 from Keene, H. H., should read \$31; also \$15 from Newbury, by Deacon Little, should read, by "a friend" to constitute Deacon L. L. M.; also, for \$151 35, from New Ipswich, N. H., read, of which 100 by Mrs. Dolly Everett, for Endowment Fund of Marietta College.

Bloomfield, Ct., to cons. Rev. Francis Williams, L. M.....	\$30 00	Enfield, Mass., Benevolent Association.....	\$100 00
Candor, N. Y.....	15 47	Essex, Ct., H. S. Champlin, in full to cons. his sons John H. Champlin & Chas. C. Champlin L. Members.....	10 00
Castleton, N. Y.....	20 12	“ “ others.....	12 50
Cato, Four Corners, N. Y.....	15 00	Fayetteville, N. Y.....	19 47
Cayuga, N. Y.....	22 15	Farmington, Ct.....	29 25
Cazenovia, N. Y.....	13 00	Fairfield, Ct., to cons. Rev. Lyman H. Atwater, D. D. L. M.....	31 25
Catskill, N. Y.....	56 15	Fitzwilliam, N. H., to cons. Deacon Rufus B. Phillips L. M.....	44 95
Centre Brook, Ct.....	22 75	Foxboro, Mass.....	34 91
Cortlandsville, N. Y., balance to cons. Rev. R. H. Dunham L. M.....	17 31	Fredonia, N. Y.....	28 04
Coventry West, N. Y.....	23 15	Frankistown, N. H.....	52 75
“ “ “ Mrs. E. A. Hoyt in part cons. Jas. P. Hoyt L. M.....	5 00	Franklin, N. H., Jos. Clark in part of \$100 for tuition of student preparing for the ministry in Illinois College.....	25 00
Coventry East, N. Y.....	9 94	“ “ other subscriptions to cons. Rev. William T. Savage L. M.....	43 50
Concord, N. H. 1st Cong. Soc.....	8 00	Framingham, Mass., in part to cons. Rev. Joseph Bodwell L. M.....	21 06
Cornwall, Ct., Cong. Ch.....	15 65	Florida, N. Y.....	33 06
Conway, Mass., to cons. Rev. Geo. W. Adams L. M.....	30 00	Geneseo, N. Y., of which \$30 to cons. Ephraim Cone L. M.....	50 35
Colchester, Ct., of which \$30 to cons. Rev. Erastus Dickinson L. M.....	52 22	Geneva, N. Y., 1st Pres. Ch.....	142 75
Cornish, N. H., L. N. Burnham in part of \$100 for tuition of student preparing for ministry in Wittenberg College.....	25 00	Goshen, Ct.....	17 00
Clarkson, N. Y.....	7 00	Guilford, N. Y.....	22 87
Clyde, N. Y.....	14 52	Guilford, Ct., 1st Ch., in part to cons. Rev. E. Edwin Hall L. M.....	28 00
Cleveland, Ohio, Elisha Taylor.....	50 00	“ “ 3d Ch., of which \$30 to cons. Rev. Manning Chipman and Mrs. Chipman L. M's.....	66 25
Charlestown, Mass., 1st Ch. and Soc. “ “ Winthrop Ch. and Soc.....	50 00	Grafton, Mass.....	12 00
Chester, N. H.....	20 66	Greenfield, Mass., 2d Ch.....	18 20
Chester, N. Y.....	24 95	Grantville, Mass., in part to cons. Rev. William Barrows L. M.....	7 80
Cummington, Mass.....	4 00	Greenwich, Ct., 2d Ch., Mrs. Mary E. Mason and Miss Sarah Lewis, to cons. Rev. J. H. Linsley, D. D. L. M.....	30 00
Dansville, N. Y., 1st Pres. Ch.....	25 00	“ “ others.....	107 31
“ “ 2d “ “.....	7 50	Great Barrington, Mass., Misses Kellogg in full of \$100 for tuition of student in Wabash College, preparing for the ministry.....	50 00
Danbury, Ct., of which \$30 to cons. Rev. Samuel G. Coe L. M.....	61 78	“ “ “ B. W. Paterson, in part of \$100 for same object.....	12 50
Darien, Ct.....	6 00	“ “ others.....	84 00
Deep River, Ct.....	15 00	Hammondsport, N. Y.....	20 77
Derby, Ct., in part.....	11 62	Hadley, Mass., 3d Ch.....	35 65
Dearing, N. H., Dea. Barnes.....	5 00	“ “ North Parish.....	5 00
Deerkertown, N. J.....	5 00	Harwinton, Ct., of which \$30 to cons. Rev. W. G. Jones L. M.....	37 00
Dundee, N. Y.....	9 89	Haddam, Ct., Higginum Ch.....	8 50
Dunstable, Mass., to cons. Rev. Darwin Adams L. M.....	35 00	“ “ 1st Ch.....	9 00
Durham, Ct., North Ch., to cons. Rev. B. Cleveland L. M.....	30 00	Hamden, Ct., Plains Ch.....	13 00
“ “ South Ch., Rev. Dr. Smith.....	2 00	Hatfield, Mass.....	30 00
Dracut, Mass., in part to cons. Rev. Brown Emerson L. M.....	9 30	Haverhill, Mass., by David Marsh, Esq., in full to cons. Rev. Geo. W. Kelly L. M.....	15 00
“ “ “ Rev. G. W. Thomson and Deacon Samuel Worcester, each \$10 in full to cons. themselves L. M's.....	20 00	Harvard, Mass., Dea. Reuben Whitcomb and son for tuition of student.....	
Drakesville, N. J., A. R. Riggs.....	20 00		
East Bloomfield, N. Y.....	71 51		
East Hampton, Mass., of which \$30 to cons. Rev. Rollin S. Stone L. M.....	49 00		
East Randolph, Mass., of which \$30 to cons. Dea. L. Paine, L. M.....	53 50		
East Boston, Mass., Cong. of Rev. Mr. Clarke.....	18 40		
East Haven, Ct.....	17 00		
East Medway, Mass., to cons. Rev. John O. Means L. M.....	33 00		
Elmira, N. Y., Pres. Ch.....	50 50		
“ “ H. D. Treadwell, in full to cons. himself L. M.....	10 00		

preparing for the ministry in Wa- bash College.....	\$100 00	Medina, N. Y.....	\$23 85
Harvard, Mass., Cephas Houghton	3 00	Medway Village, Mass., to cons.	
Hadley, Mass., 1st Ch.....	17 50	Rev. David Sandford, L. M.....	43 39
Haverstraw, N. Y., Cent. Pres. Ch..	17 66	Medford, Mass., Mystic Ch.....	45 00
" " 1st Pres. Ch....	36 45	Methuen, Mass., to cons. Joseph	
Hanover, N. J.....	25 00	Howe, Esq., L. M.....	35 00
Hartford, Ct., Centre Ch.....	272 00	Medford, Mass., 2d Cong. Ch. and	
" " South Ch.....	44 00	Soc.....	14 00
" " North Ch.....	88 86	Meriden, Ct., Hanover Ch., Philo	
Hancock, N. H.....	12 00	Pratt.....	5 00
Hector, N. Y.....	11 86	" " Rev. Mr. Stephen's	
Hinsdale, Mass.....	66 50	Ch.....	8 00
Hill, N. H., Rev. Daniel Sawyer...	1 00	Milford, Ct., 1st Ch. to cons. Rev.	
Holley, N. Y., in part to cons. Rev.		Jonathan Brace L. M.....	30 00
J. Copeland L. M.....	14 31	Millbury, Mass., 1st Ch. to cons.	
Homer, N. Y.....	70 00	Rev. Leverett	
Horseheads, N. Y.....	10 00	Griggs L. M....	31 00
Hornellsville, N. Y., to cons. Rev.		" " Soc. of Rev. Noah	
H. Pattengill L. M.....	34 50	Beach, in part to	
Holliston, Mass.....	39 34	cons. him L. M.	17 30
Huron, N. Y.....	13 00	Middletown, Ct., 1st Ch., Deacon S.	
Honesdale, Pa., Pres. Ch.....	52 00	Ward \$30; other	
Ithaca, N. Y.....	40 47	subscrip's \$75 50	105 50
Jamestown, N. Y., Pres. Ch. in full		" " South Church...	15 50
to cons. Rev. H.		Milford, Mass., for Wittenberg Col-	
Blinn L. M.....	14 56	lege.....	34 15
" " Cong. Ch. in full		Mount Morris, N. Y.....	15 81
to cons. Rev.		Natick, Mass.....	37 41
S. P. Marvin		Nashua, N. H., Rev. John M. Ellis,	
L. M.....	15 00	in part of \$100 for tuition of stu-	
Junius, N. Y.....	1 53	dent preparing for the ministry in	
Keene, N. H., Daniel Adams, M. D.	10 00	Wittenberg College.....	25 00
Knowlerville, N. Y.....	11 26	Nantucket, Mass., in part to cons.	
Lakeville, N. Y.....	7 00	Rev. Benjamin Judkins L. M.....	21 25
Lancaster, N. Y.....	30 00	Newark, N. Y., of which \$10 in full	
Leominster, Mass. (Association)...	8 30	by A. F. Cressey, to cons. himself	
" " " " " " " " " " " "	13 25	L. M.....	26 35
Lenox, Mass., Mrs. Twining \$10;		Newark Valley, N. Y.....	12 44
A. Belden, \$10; Legacy, \$65; S.		New Haven, Ct., Center Ch.....	264 25
Belden, \$35; W. A. Phelps, \$15;		" " " North Ch.....	113 25
Mrs. Williams and daughter, \$10;		" " " Chapel-st. Ch....	41 00
Mr. Taft, \$10; O. Peck, \$10; G.		" " " College-st. Ch....	45 00
W. Peck, \$5; A. Washburn, \$5;		" " " Yale College....	89 00
Mrs. Ives, \$5; others, \$30; in full		" " " Howe-st. Ch.....	26 00
of \$400 for a permanent scholar-		Newark, N. J., 1st Pres. Church, of	
ship in Wabash College.....	210 00	which \$10 by P. H.	
Le Roy, N. Y.....	12 74	Porter, in part to	
Livonia, N. Y.....	35 38	cons. B. B. Porter	
Litchfield, Ct., Miss Mary Pierce for		L. M.....	156 87
tuition of Student in		" " 2d Pres. Ch., of	
Wittenberg College,		which \$30 by Miss	
preparing for the		Jane Ward to cons.	
ministry.....	25 00	Rev. Joseph Few.	
" " "a Friend," for same		Smith L. M.; and	
object.....	25 00	\$30 by Mrs. Mary	
" " collection.....	12 73	Condit, to cons. her-	
Lockport, N. Y., Pres. Ch.....	46 00	self L. M.....	135 00
Lowell, Mass., 1st Ch.....	89 51	" " 3d Pres. Ch., J. N.	
Londonderry, N. H., of which \$10		Rankin, \$10; Isaac	
in full to cons. Francis D. Ander-		A. Alling, \$15, for	
son L. M.....	26 00	Wittenberg Col.;	
Long Meadow, Mass., Ladies' As-		H. Alling, \$5; Rev.	
sociation, \$13 37; Gentlemen's,		W. Bradley, \$10..	40 00
\$16 75.....	30 12	" " Park Ch.....	15 14
Lyons, N. Y.....	38 15	New Haven, N. Y. Mrs. R. Robinson	5 00
Lyme, Ct., of which \$30 to cons.		New-York City, Mercer-st. Ch....	1218 00
Rev. D. S. Brainerd L. M.....	42 00	" " A friend, for Cent.	
Manlius, N. Y.....	24 05	Ed. Soc.....	510 00
Marcellus, N. Y.....	26 06	" " A. G. Phelps, jr.,	
Marblehead, Mass.....	143 95	for Endowment	
Manchester, Ct., to cons. Rev. J. T.		Fund of Marietta	
Perkins L. M.....	40 45	College.....	1000 00
Mansfield Center, Ct., by Rev. A. S.		" " Bleecker-st. Ch....	319 00
Atwood.....	17 00	" " " Ladies'	
Manchester, England, A. S. Thorn-		Association.....	121 00
ton.....	25 00	" " Spring-st. Ch., for	
		Cent. Am. Soc....	138 10
		" " 14th St. Ch.....	128 68

New-York City, Carmine-st. Ch...	\$57 00	Nunda, N. Y.....	\$39 75
" " Pearl-st. Ch.....	56 52	Oakham, Mass., in part to cons. Rev.	
" " Broadway Tab..	30 00	J. Kimball L. M.....	15 01
" " Moses H. Baldwin		Ogden, N. Y.....	14 61
for Endow't Fund		Orange, Mass., Rev. Mr. Jones....	1 00
of Marietta Col..	500 00	Oswego, N. Y., Ladies' Education	
" " H. C. Bowen.....	100 00	Association	36 79
" " Rev. E. R. Fair-		Owego, N. Y., Pres. Ch.....	46 23
child, D. D.....	20 00	" " Cong. Ch.....	6 26
" " N. E. James.....	25 00	Palmyra, N. Y., Edward C. Wilder,	
" " Rev. J. Spaulding	20 00	in full to cons. himself L. M.....	10 06
" " Misses M. and L.		Penn Yan, N. Y., Pres. Ch.....	40 96
Green, in part of		Perry Centre, N. Y.....	8 50
a L. M.....	5 00	Perry Village, N. Y.....	10 00
New Britain, Ct., North Ch., to cons.		Peacham, Vt.....	22 00
Dea. Marton Judd		Pelham, N. H., by Mrs. Sarah Ham-	
L. M.....	35 00	blett, in full to cons.	
" " South Ch., Henry		herself L. M.....	20 00
Stanley.....	10 00	" " Miss Abiah Cutter in	
New Marlboro, Mass., Mrs. Oliva		part to cons. her-	
Fairbank, for tui-		self L. M.....	5 00
tion of student		" " others	39 50
preparing for min-		Pembroke, N. H., in part to cons.	
istry in Illinois		Rev. John H. Merrill L. M.....	26 08
College	100 00	Pittsford, N. Y.....	23 83
" " Collecton.....	9 00	Pittsford, Mass.....	74 00
New Ipswich, N. H., collection....	42 50	Pomfret, Ct.....	38 00
" " " Mrs. Dolly Ev-		Philadelphia, Pa., 1st Pres. Ch.....	363 00
erett, for En-		" " 3d Pres. Ch.....	118 50
dow't Fund of		Plymouth, Ct., of which \$30 to cons.	
Marietta Col-		Rev Mr. Warren L. M.....	34 25
lege	50 00	Plymouth Hollow, Ct.....	18 75
Newburyport, Mass., Mrs. Mary		Plymouth, N. H.....	16 00
Greenleaf.....	50 00	Prattsburgh, N. Y., \$30 92; Ladies'	
" " N. Church.....	83 00	Education Society, \$10 12.....	41 04
Newtown Corner, Mass.....	55 00	Providence, R. I., Beneficent Ch....	108 50
Northville, N. Y.....	20 00	" " " Benjamin Dyer,	
Norwich, N. Y.....	25 60	in part of \$100,	
" " J. Kershaw, Execu-		for tuition of stu-	
tor of Judith Be-		dent in preparing	
ment	5 00	in Wabash Col-	
North Brookfield, Mass., to cons.		lege.....	25 00
Rev. Thomas Snell, D.D. and Rev.		" " Richmond St. Ch. 133 49	
Christopher Cushing, L. M's....	74 00	" " High-st. Ch.....	40 00
North Branford, Ct.....	7 00	" " " A. C.	
North Guilford, Ct., balance.....	5 08	Barstow, in part	
Northampton, Mass., Edwards Ch..	10 40	of \$100 for tuition	
" " 1st Ch.....	44 66	of student prepa-	
North Haven, Ct.....	25 91	ring for the min-	
North Andover, Mass.....	20 00	istry in Iowa Col.	25 00
North Adams, Mass., Congregation-		" " Free Church.....	15 00
al Church, for tuition of students		" " Deacon David An-	
preparing for the ministry in Wa-		drews for tuition	
bash, Beloit, Wittenberg, and Ma-		for four years of	
rietta Colleges.....	100 00	stud'nt preparing	
Norwich, Ct., 2d. Ch. Mrs. Sarah		for the ministry	
Harmer	50 00	in Illinois Col..	100 00
" " 2d Ch., R. Hubbard,		" " Abner Gay, jr., in	
\$25; others, \$68 50,		part of \$100 for	
of which \$30 to cons.		tuition of student	
Rev. Alvan Bond		preparing for the	
D. D. L. M.....	93 50	ministry in Wa-	
" " Main-st. Ch., Deacon		bash College....	25 00
Wm. A. Bucking-		" " Mrs. Hope Ives,	
ham \$25, in part		for tuition of stu-	
of \$100 for tuition		dent preparing	
of stud't preparing		for the ministry.	25 00
for the ministry; oth-		" " S. Adams, \$5; a	
ers, \$38.....	63 00	friend, \$5; R.	
Norwalk, Ct., 1st Cong. Ch.....	87 51	Ives, \$20; R. Wa-	
" " a friend, by Rev. E.		terman, \$5; Miss	
Hall	50 00	Jackson, \$2; Miss	
North Weymouth, Mass., Cong.		Rogers, \$2.....	39 00
Rev. Mr. Emory.....	35 25	Raymond, N. H., Rev. David Burt	5 00
North Wilbraham, Mass.....	7 82	Reading, Mass., Bethesda Ch.....	83 00
North Woodstock, Ct., (Muddy			
Brook Soc.)	18 62		

Reading, Mass., Soc. of Rev. Lyman Whiting, \$30 of which to cons. him L. M.	\$46 27	Shelburne, Mass.	\$17 65
Ringe, N. H., A. W. Burnham, by the ladies of his cong. to cons. him L. M.	39 00	Schaghticoke, N. Y.	17 00
" " Mrs. Cynthia Brown, balance to cons. herself L. M.	20 00	Skaneateles, N. Y.	28 00
Ridgefield, Ct., of which \$30 to cons. Rev. Clinton Clark L. M.	32 41	Smyna, N. Y.	5 12
Rochester, N. Y., Washington st. Church.	32 41	Spencerport, N. Y.	9 93
" " A. Champion, \$50; F. Starr, Esq., \$25.	75 00	Springville, N. Y.	13 83
Rose Valley, N. Y.	10 02	Stoughton, Mass., Soc. Rev. Albert Perry, in part to cons. him L. M.	13 00
Rochester, N. H., by Rev. J. E. Farwell	5 00	Springfield, Mass., 1st Ch., balance " " South Ch.	3 50
Roxbury, Mass., Elliott Cong.	213 13	" " North Ch.	49 00
Rushville, N. Y.	32 56	Stonington, Ct., for the Endowment Fund of Marietta College.	6 57
" " Ladies' Education Society.	19 00	Stoneham, Mass.	45 75
Salem, N. Y.	29 00	Terryville, Ct.	5 00
Sandwich, Mass.	15 75	Torrington, Ct.	50 00
Salisbury, N. H.	8 25	Tyrone, N. Y.	9 00
Saxonville, Mass., in part to cons. Rev. Mr. Northrup L. M.	17 35	Thetford, Vt.	12 58
Salem, Mass., Crombie-st. Cong.	35 00	Troy, N. Y., 1st Pres. Ch.	9 00
" " Tabernacle Cong.	127 88	Utica, N. Y., 1st Pres. Ch.	93 25
Sennett, N. Y., in full to cons. Rev. C. Anderson L. M.	10 00	Uxbridge, Mass., of which \$30 to cons. Rev. J. J. Abbott L. M.	59 93
Southport, N. Y.	14 52	Vergennes, Vt., Mrs. Ann E. F. Smith.	50 00
South Reading, Mass.	30 00	Victor, N. Y.	10 00
South Egremont, Mass.	11 50	Vienna, N. Y.	9 01
Somers, Ct., Cong. Ch. to cons. Hon. Alfred Smith, of Hartford, Ct., L. M.	30 00	Waverly, N. Y.	23 62
South Abington, Mass.	50 50	Watertown, Ct., Mrs. L. S. De Forest to cons. Alex. L. Holley L. M.	8 00
Southwick, Mass.	11 22	Watertown, N. Y., 1st Pres. Ch.	30 06
Southington, Ct., Dea. Timothy Higgins.	10 00	Walpole, Mass., in part to cons. Rev. G. H. Newhall L. M.	125 75
Southampton, Mass.	45 32	Waterbury, Ct., 1st Ch.	20 00
South Boston, Mass., Phillips Ch. and Cong.	60 00	" " 2d Ch., \$30 of which to cons. Rev. S. W. Magill L. M.	81 11
Southfield, Mass., [Dea. Jarvis N. Colar and Dea. Lorin Smith, \$12 50 each, in part of \$100 for tuition of student preparing for the ministry in Illinois Col.	25 00	Ware Village, Mass., to cons. Rev. T. G. Colton L. M.	50 11
" " J. P. Wadsworth, \$25; Zenas Rhoads, \$12 50; & Rev. O. Lombard, \$6 25 for same object.	43 75	Wallingford, Ct.	69 13
Sutton, Mass., in part to cons. Rev. Geo. Lyman L. M.	25 00	Westfield, N. Y.	38 00
Suffield, Ct.	34 75	Westfield, N. Y.	20 00
Succasunna, N. J.	25 00	Weedsport, N. Y.	13 26
Syracuse, N. Y., 1st Pres. Ch.	42 96	West Fayette, N. Y.	7 14
Shelby, N. Y., 1st Cong. Ch.	7 79	West Newbury, Mass.	105 69
Sherburne, N. Y.	42 22	West Medway, Mass., to cons. Stephen Adams, L. M.	33 20
Sherburne, Falls, Mass., of which \$30 by Nathaniel Lawson to cons. himself L. M.	31 00	Westville, Ct.	11 00
Sherburne, Mass., to cons. Rev. Edmund Dowse L. M.	35 00	West Cambridge, Mass., a friend.	20 00
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		" " Mass., L. Bryant, \$3; Miss K. Ingersoll, \$3.	11 00
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		West Boylston, Mass.	31 75
		West Haven, Ct.	16 00
		Westboro, Mass., Evangelical Ch. and Soc.	65 17
		West Boscawen, N. H.	13 01
		Win Isor, N. Y.	4 59
		Williamson, N. Y., Mrs. Bennett.	1 00
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Winchester, Mass.....	31 92	" " J. Washburn, for Endow'm't Fund in Marietta Col... ..	100 00
" " Stephen Cutter, Esq., to cons. himself L. M..	30 00	Woburn, Mass.....	43 50
Whitehall, N. Y.....	52 56	Wolcottville, Ct.....	10 00
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		Wrentham, Mass., in part.....	13 66

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APPENDIX.

ADDRESSES AT THE NINTH ANNIVERSARY.

Professor Calvin E. Stowe, of Andover Theological Seminary, offered the following resolution :

Resolved, That this society, by aiding in the establishment on our great Western Home Missionary Field—of the higher institutions of learning under Christian influence, and with the leading design of furnishing an educated and evangelical ministry—is directly and most efficiently co-operating with other agencies in securing the evangelization of our country, and that *it deserves a position* in the systems of benevolence adopted by the churches which it represents *corresponding to the relative greatness* of the work which it is designed and adapted to accomplish.

The following sketch gives the substance only of the admirable and very effective address with which Professor Stowe sustained this resolution :

This society originated in a very pressing exigency. The institutions of learning which it has aided, have been saved from extinction by it, and other institutions are rapidly rising up to lay claim to its benefactions.

The various benevolent organizations, in the present era of the church, have all been called forth by exigencies, and they are not yet systematized and consolidated as they must be before they can properly be regarded as fixed in a permanent form. Changes in this respect are needed—and these must be effected by time and experience and Christian wisdom.

Without, then, discussing at all the particular form of operation which this society, to meet a particular exigency, at first adopted, or speaking of its permanency in this particular form, I would say a few words, in accordance with the resolution, of the necessity of the operation itself, of the permanency of the object as an essential element in the scheme of Christian beneficence.

The Christian church has always found it to be essential to her efficiency and stability of existence that she have access to, and to a good extent the control of, a full series of educational institutions from the lowest to the highest. In regard to this matter, she must never be behind the community on which she operates, but always in advance of it.

Experience has demonstrated the necessity of this in respect to all our foreign missions. Notwithstanding the doubts and hesitations of many good men, whether in our foreign missionary efforts we ought to go beyond the simple work of *preaching the gospel*, in the sense in which that phrase is commonly understood—experience has demonstrated the absolute necessity of maintaining on all our foreign missionary fields, a series of educational institutions in advance of the community on which they are to operate. The mission schools must be the best schools, the highest schools, accessible to the people for whom the mission labors.

In this, experience has taught us to follow the example of the primitive church. The apostle John, who outlived all the other apostles, when he saw that those who had received miraculous gifts were dying out in the church, and no more ministers thus endowed were to be expected, spent the last days of his life in establishing a theological school at Ephesus, that sound learning might stand in the place of the gift of tongues and other miraculous powers, as a means of defence and progress. Elementary schools in the churches existed at the very earliest periods.

Julian the apostate had been educated in the Christian schools, and he knew well what was the strongest bulwark of the Christian faith against an opposing world, after the miraculous gifts had ceased. Accordingly, when he came to the imperial throne and had determined to root out Christianity, he prohibited all Christian schools of a high order; he made it a penal offence for a Christian to learn or teach the classics, or philosophy, or any of the higher branches of literature and science. Thus he struck a more fatal blow at the permanency and efficiency of the Christian church than all the bloody persecutions of his predecessors; immense mischief followed his policy, brief as was his reign; and had he lived in power as long as Constantine, the whole Christian church, unless some special Providence had interposed, would have been very much what the native churches of Egypt and Ethiopia now are.

When any one of the series of educational institutions ceases to be accessible to the church, and drops out from her influence or control, it shows that the church is departing from her purity, or losing her hold on the people. During the middle ages, elementary schools for the common people ceased, because the church had ceased to care for the instruction of the common people, and had become a proud, ambitious, unspiritual, worldly organization.

The Methodists at first had no colleges—why? Because the Methodists in England, under Wesley, were not a church—did not profess to be a church—they were simply a society for the promotion of a revival of religion in the church of England, and the educational

institutions of the national church were their educational institutions. In this country, from the necessity of the case, they became a church by themselves; and though they endeavored to live here as they had done in England, they soon found it absolutely impossible—to maintain their church existence and influence, they saw that they must maintain colleges, and they do. What denomination is now establishing colleges with such rapidity and in such numbers?

So now in the West, the Cumberland Presbyterians, the Campbellites, the New Lights, the United Brethren, are all establishing colleges; for they see that they cannot live as churches, and have influence with men without them.

The philosophy of this is all very plain, and there is nothing in it mysterious or unaccountable. Christianity, in whatever form, to get a permanent hold must address itself to the affections through the understanding—and that church which takes the strongest hold of the understanding, *ceteris paribus*, will exert eventually the most powerful influence on society. There is no help for it—there is no fixing it otherwise.

Even piety itself, a revival of pure religion, when embodied in a community, if not well balanced in the understanding, in a very short time runs out into fanaticism or becomes utterly powerless—as was the case with some classes of the Pietists in Germany.

Representing the Christian church as a temple-edifice, these higher institutions of learning are the buttresses of its walls, without which they would be crushed down by the weight of the building; and just in proportion as you extend and elevate your walls and increase the size of your edifice, just in that proportion you must enlarge and strengthen your buttresses, or the greater the temple the greater the ruin.

It is said that such institutions are often perverted and turned against the designs of their founders. This is a mistake. Occasionally there is a temporary perversion; but only occasionally and not long at a time.

Harvard College is alleged as an instance of perversion; and out of all the respectable colleges in the United States, at least 120 in number, this is the only one which can be mentioned as an instance of perversion. One in 120 is certainly a very small proportion, and just enough of an exception to prove the rule. But look at the facts in regard to Harvard College. It has been in existence something more than 210 years, and for at least 150 years of that time it did answer the purposes of its founders—it did supply the country with an evangelical ministry; and now the power of the supposed perversion is already broken, and again the Spirit of God is already in the college, and soon the hearts of the fathers will be turned upon the children. Only one perversion in 120 colleges; and that merely temporary.

The same is true of most of the universities of Europe, founded by pious men. They have been in existence, some of them 500 years, and of the five centuries of their existence, they may have been perverted to rationalism and unbelief, some of them 50, some 75 years—

certainly not more ; and now all of them are again returning, with more or less rapidity, to evangelical ground. What safer investment on earth ?

In the mutations and fluctuations of opinion, perverted Christian institutions, founded in faith and prayer, after a while always come back purified and better than ever before.

Wittenberg University and Harvard College will yet be the nurseries of men who will preach the gospel with less admixture of human error, and set it in a clearer and brighter light than was ever done even by Luther and the Mathers. Have faith in God, ye doubters, and He will bring it to pass. Trust him, and He will so order his Providence that you will find you have been *fools and slow of heart to believe*.

The spirit of the founders of an institution is a permanent spirit, it never quite dies out, and is always ready to be resuscitated. The promise is not more sure to parents in regard to the training of their children, than is the Providence of God in regard to the pious founders of institutions of learning. We have been too apt to look on the dark side of the picture, to think of the few diseased spots and forget to remember the many healthy ones.

This, then, is the way to do *permanent* good, to *lay the foundations of many generations*—and is the effort, the labor, to be a *transient* one ?

But why now for the first time is the church called upon to endow colleges ?

The church professedly has always endowed the colleges, and it is only within the present generation that any systematic attempts have been made to establish the higher institutions of learning without the church—and these attempts have generally been failures. When the princes of the old world endowed colleges, they did it as members of the church, for the use of the church—they made them ecclesiastical institutions, and put them under the care of the church.

When our fathers established colleges, they did it in the same way, for the same purposes, under a like church control. The community was then all church—and as a church they put their hands to this work.

Now the church is separate from the state—now the church is more distinct from the world—and that is the difference between these times and the former in reference to this matter. If the church will have colleges, she must herself establish them.

The State of Ohio undertook to establish colleges without the church—she had a most magnificent educational endowment, as rich for her as Oxford and Cambridge for England—and if as carefully invested and husbanded, would in time have produced proportionately as large a revenue—but for want of steady supervision, the endowments were frittered away to almost nothing compared with what they might have been ; and neither of her colleges has ever been of any practical efficiency, except while put under the special care of some religious denomination. This is the universal fact in regard to colleges and other institutions of learning.

The church, then, has got this work to do, or it will never be done; and in what spirit must she do it?

1. With a spirit of earnest, prayerful, bible simplicity, and trust in God, on the part of all who put their hand to the work. This spirit will always live in the institutions thus founded. Such was the spirit with which Franke and Canstein reared their great institutions at Halle—and the Spirit of God has always dwelt there—even in the darkest times there has been there a remnant according to the election of grace, and the souls of the saints have been comforted.

2. A spirit of wisdom, sagacity, and sound discretion. If a good man makes a mistake through lack of prudence, it is quite as mischievous as if a bad man made it. If a regenerate man eats too much, it hurts his stomach just as much as it would hurt the stomach of an unregenerate man. God does not reverse the laws of nature for the special benefit of blundering believers. Good men, then, must be careful to avoid mistakes in doing God's work.

3. Then, with a spirit of labor and thoroughness of research as to the locations, the character, and the probable future of the institutions which are to be patronized. No personal prejudices, no local rivalries, no party jealousies, should have any influence here.

4. With a spirit of truthfulness and liberality.

5. With the spirit of Christ and eternity.

Finally, with the spirit of the Lord as described in Isaiah xi. 2: *"The Spirit of the Lord * * the spirit of wisdom and understanding—the spirit of counsel and might—the spirit of knowledge and the fear of the Lord."*

ADDRESS BY PROFESSOR CONRAD.

Prof. Stowe was followed by Prof. F. W. Conrad, of Wittenberg College, Ohio, on "The Significance of the Germans in America." The Address of Prof. Conrad was characterized by a fervor and power which were highly significant in respect to the energy with which the German element in this country is at work, at least so far as Wittenberg College is concerned. The following condensed view of the leading facts and reasonings of the Address will give an idea of its spirit and scope:

One of the definitions of the word *significant* is the power of impressing the mind. The proper contemplation of the Germans in America will have this effect. The very names by which they were designated, and their earlier and later history, stamp them with importance. The emigration of such a people, for more than a century, to America—small in its beginnings, but increasing until it num-

bered a hundred thousand annually, cannot but impress the minds of those who can scale the summit of the mount of vision, and with the telescope of Providence, directed by history, look into the future of our native land.

THEIR SIGNIFICANCE NUMERICALLY.

By Germans we mean all who speak the German language in the United States, together with their descendants. Their emigration began more than a century ago, and was caused by the devastations of war, the convulsions of governments, the burdens of taxation, and religious intolerance in Europe; and by the blessings of peace, the security afforded by law, civil and religious liberty, the fertility of the soil, and the value of labor in America. Some estimate the number of Germans in the United States, at between five and six millions, and others between one and two. According to Locher, they numbered more than one million in 1800; and from 1800 to 1815, there came annually 3,000; from 1815 to 1830, 10,000; from 1830 to 1845, 40,000; and from 1845 to 1852, 100,000. Adding their natural increase, the aggregate is 4,000,000, or nearly one-fourth of our whole white population. Of these there are in the Western States about 2,000,000—or one-half of the whole white population.

THEIR SIGNIFICANCE RELIGIOUSLY.

They are a religious people. Their ideas of the Deity in their heathen state, were far in advance of those of the Greeks and Romans. They early embraced Christianity, and became one of the most moral nations on earth. They gave birth to the Reformation, and have supported and extended it wherever they went. There are on the Continent 114,361,147 Roman Catholics, 25,964,450 Lutherans, and 13,446,770 Reformed. Nearly all the Protestants are found in the countries of Germanic origin, and most of the Catholics in those of Romanic origin. Most of the 9,000,000 of the Gallic stock in Great Britain are Catholics, while the most of the 16,000,000 of the Germanic are Protestants, proving that the Germanic nations are the hope of Protestantism.

In the United States there was, in 1776, one Catholic to 100 Protestants, and at present there is one Catholic to 15 Protestants: and while the former double their number, the latter only increase one-third. A large majority of the Catholics are Germans. They are not satisfied with Romanism, arising from the arrogant pretensions of the Irish and French priests, the want of the proper appreciation of the German language, and the refusal to give them a due proportion of bishops and priests. Many are Free Thinkers, and never visit a church, while multitudes are accessible to the German Protestants.

The spiritual condition of the European German Protestants is likewise lamentable, arising from the ravages of war, the union of Church and State, the influence of Rationalism, the want of the pro

per sanctity of the Sabbath, the erroneous practice of admissions to church membership, the neglect of discipline, and the admission to the ministry without the requirement of experimental piety. There are many under the influence of Rationalism and Indifferentism, who are congregated by Rationalistic preachers, who have the effrontery to call themselves Evangelical, Protestant, and Lutheran. None of these belong to any Lutheran or Reformed Synod, nor would they be tolerated by either denomination. There are many in the churches who are under the influence of dead orthodoxy and formalism, while we rejoice to declare, that there are likewise multitudes who have sincerely embraced the Saviour, and are hungering for the bread of life. In the American Lutheran Church, under the influence of American institutions, the improvement in intelligence, piety, and liberality, has been great. The Lutherans constitute about one-third of all the Germans in the United States, more than one-half of all the Protestant Germans, and equal nearly, or quite, the German Catholics.

THEIR SIGNIFICANCE POLITICALLY.

From their earliest history they have been characterized by a love of liberty. Wherever they roamed, freedom made her home. In the middle ages, they had constituted elective monarchies, and resisted the influence of hereditary ones, for ages. When liberty died in the embrace of the Romans, the Germans blew the trumpet of her resurrection. On every branch which grew out of the Germanic trunk of nations, the fruits of liberty have been found. They at once espoused the cause of independence in their adopted country, and distinguished themselves in the struggles of the Revolution. They took a full part in the last war with England, and also in that with Mexico. They are to a man the friends of popular rights, and throw the weight of their influence wherever they think those rights will be best secured. Their influence in levelling our forests, building our towns, augmenting our pecuniary resources, increasing the sources of our happiness, adorning our country with beauty, and elevating us as a nation in intelligence and morality, will become greater and greater.

In conclusion, contemplate the bearing of this emigration on the destiny of our country. Consider the fact, that they number already nearly one-fourth of our population; that their natural increase is counted by hundreds of thousands; that the sources whence they come are undiminished; that the causes which have produced it, still exist, and that there is therefore every reason to believe that this emigration will not only continue, but constantly increase!

Consider how the emigration of the Catholics has increased during the last fifty years! Recollect that they number three to one in Europe, and have 120 millions to draw from. If this emigration has increased and gained on the Protestants now, when the most of the emigrants come from the Germanic States and Great Britain, what will it not be, when it shall be largely increased from the Romanic

States of Southern Europe, which are almost entirely Catholic, and from which the emigration at present is comparatively small? Is this not worth pondering? Is there no danger to be apprehended from it? Has the history of Catholicism and of Jesuit institutions taught us nothing? Has Providence furnished us no beacons of warning?

Consider the spiritual condition of the Protestant Germans! The number who are under the influence of Rationalism, Indifferentism, Formalism, dead Orthodoxy, and Radicalism; the fact that Rationalistic Preachers, Editors, and Booksellers are spreading their poison among them in every possible way; and that the number of evangelical ministers is entirely inadequate to supply their wants. Is there no danger to be feared from neglecting them? Will they exert no deleterious influence on our country, in spreading social, political, and moral corruption?

Consider what they need to save them from being a curse, and for becoming a blessing! We do not wish them to perpetuate their national peculiarities, but to modify theirs by ours. We do not wish them to constitute a Young Germany here, but to become component parts of Young America. In order to become such, they must receive the impress of American institutions. In no way can this be so effectually accomplished, as by planting institutions of learning and piety among them, giving the right direction to the leading minds, and making the right impression on their hearts; furnishing them with an educated and pious ministry; spreading among them an elevated and pure literature, and promoting among them education sanctified by religion in its higher and lower forms.

But how is this to be accomplished? Not by depending on the Church in Germany, for what they are doing for their destitute countrymen here is entirely inadequate, and they need their pious ministers, perhaps, even more than we do. Not by looking to English denominations. As English, they cannot reach them at all, nor can they accomplish the work, by proselyting a few German preachers, and organizing churches bearing their name, because wind and tide are against them. An ephemeral result is all that can be expected from such movements, come from what quarter they may, and nothing absorbing, far-reaching, and permanent, can thus be done among them. But it is to be done by instruments, raised up by God from among themselves. This is God's plan in every great work of reformation. By birth, faith, language, experience, and associations, God has prepared us to labor with success among them. They are proud of their country, and stimulated by their history, they glory in their literature and idolize their language, they venerate Luther, and are ardently attached to their church, and hence can be more easily reached by their brethren of the household of faith, than by any others. In order to avail ourselves of these advantages, we need an adequate number of properly qualified ministers, and without a sufficient number of Institutions we cannot obtain them. But here we are met with the general difficulties in establishing such institutions in the West, and besides these, with special ones existing among

us, such as the want of adequate aid in funds and good men from Germany, the great destitution and scarcity of the emigrants, their want of experience in voluntary benevolence, their want of a realizing sense of the importance of such institutions to their welfare, and the indifference to their own spiritual interests. For these reasons, it is impossible for us, without aid, to supply all their spiritual wants.

The field occupied by Wittenberg College, extends from the mountains to Illinois, and from the lakes to Tennessee, containing one and a half millions of Germans and their descendants, of whom 500,000 are Lutherans. It is the hope of much of this territory, and has done great good upon it. Your aid has greatly encouraged us, and saved us from despondency in many an hour of extremity. You have saved and strengthened other institutions, and through these Western Colleges aided by this Society, God is speaking the mighty word, through which the chaotic elements of the society of the West will assume order and regularity; through them he will cause the waters of depravity and sin, overflowing that vast territory, to roll back to their appropriate channels, and the dry land of virtue and intelligence to appear. Through them, he says, "Let there be light," and they become suns, imparting light to Academies as to moons, and controlling the common schools as stars, thus transforming that great valley into a moral and intellectual Eden of loveliness, where Religion, leading Truth by her right hand, and Liberty by her left, may luxuriate amid its bowers, and pluck its golden fruit, inhale its fragrant atmosphere, be fanned by its balmy breezes, lave in its crystal streams, drink from its gushing fountains, and perpetually bask in the sunshine of its glory.

APPLICATION FROM THE TRUSTEES OF TUALATIN ACADEMY, OREGON.

To the Board of Directors of the Society for promoting Collegiate and Theological Education at the West.

GENTLEMEN :

I have been authorized and requested by the Trustees of "Tualatin Academy," Oregon Territory, to apply to your Society for aid in establishing the Collegiate department of that Institution, according to the provisions of its charter. The enclosed Circular will show its plan and progress. The Act of Incorporation was obtained in 1849, and was the first Act passed by the Oregon Legislature after the organization of the Territorial Government. Since that time our Primary School has been in successful operation, and the Institution has been widely gaining the confidence of the public. It is located in a healthy place, central and easily accessible from all parts of the Territory. Two hundred acres of choice land were donated to it, which have been laid out in *acre lots*, about forty of which

have been sold at \$100 and \$200 each, to defray past expenses. A large and commodious building has been erected, and in part finished, at an expense of \$7,000, five-sevenths of which is paid.

We wish to endow Collegiate Professorships thus early, because, 1st. Our youth are beyond the reach and influence of all other Colleges. 2d. We have to compete with Jesuits, who are, as usual, diligently establishing their permanent Institutions. 3d. Our population is rapidly increasing; it is estimated that from 10,000 to 20,000 will enter Oregon this year—the lowest is probably the correct number. This population will, for the most part, remain on the western coast, and thus be isolated from our higher institutions. 4th. We need to educate at once a class of teachers from among the people, who will make our Common Schools matters of common interest, and who will thus be preparing themselves for the more public relations of life, as is the case in the Atlantic States. We cannot afford nor expect to depend upon importing teachers to Oregon from year to year. It is apparent to us, that *there must be institutions that will invite, encourage, and give a liberal education, in order to diffuse general intelligence.* Harvard, Yale, and Dartmouth Colleges have raised up and given efficiency to the Academies and Common Schools of New England. 5th. We wish to attract, develop, and discipline that class of youthful minds, who may and who will ultimately exert a controlling power in society. We have vantage ground. We may now give a safe and permanent direction to the future of Oregon, as we do to a river by guiding its mountain streams. 6th. We wish chiefly to acquire and perpetuate a strong religious influence by educating those who will become ministers of the Gospel and missionaries of the Cross. The day is not far distant when some of the Chinese youth who are now flocking to our western coast, will come to us for instruction; at least, we shall be called upon to go to them. Recent developments of Providence seem to be opening a great mission work for the friends of liberty and religion on the Pacific shore. We have not only to provide for our own mental and moral welfare, but to anticipate that of thousands and tens of thousands, whom God is sending among us, to inhale the air of *freedom* and behold the light of *truth*.

Thus far our enterprise has been one of faith, prayer, untiring activity, and self-denial. It has been prospered by the evident favor of God in furnishing us good teachers, from time to time, and other cordial friends.

Feeling our need at this crisis, we earnestly ask the patronage and aid of the Collegiate Society, both to give us favor among the churches of the East and to ensure our ultimate success.

In collecting funds to endow Professorships I have fair prospects. We need and ask of you from \$300 to \$600 this year, unless we shall secure from \$10,000 to \$15,000 in funds with interest partly prepaid.

Respectfully submitted,

G. H. ATKINSON, *Secretary,*
and in behalf of the Trustees.

The undersigned "President and Trustees of Tualatin Academy," in Oregon Territory, beg leave to commend this Institution to the patronage of the Friends of Education in the Atlantic States.

Oregon is practically 5,000 miles from the Colleges and the higher Institutions of learning of our country. It has been in process of settlement for about ten years, and principally from the pioneer classes of the Western States. For seven or eight years, Jesuit Priests have been establishing permanent Institutions of learning at great expense, while also striving to gain popular favor. The need of having our own schools, and those of a high character, and upon a permanent foundation, became, therefore, not only very obvious, but very urgent to us. Early in 1849, we obtained an Act of Incorporation for Tualatin Academy, with the privilege of adding a Collegiate Department. Since that time our Primary School has been in successful operation, and the Institution has been widely gaining the confidence of the public. It is located in a healthy place, called Forest Grove, on the border of two broad and beautiful prairies, having in distant prospect three lofty mountains covered with perpetual snows. It is central, and easily accessible from all parts of the Territory. Two hundred acres of choice land were donated to it, which have been laid out in acre-lots, about forty of which have been sold at from \$100 to \$200 each, to defray past expenses. A large and commodious building has been erected, and in part finished, at an expense of \$7,000, five-sevenths of which is paid. We wish now to endow Collegiate Professorships for this Institution:

First. So as to continue the education of those young men who have left, and who are leaving Institutions in the States, and emigrating with their friends to Oregon, not to return.

Second. To educate our teachers and public men.

Third. To elevate the character of our Common Schools and Academies.

Fourth. To promote, as a College always does, the general interests of education and religion.

Fifth. To save our youth, who are to become the leading and most enterprising minds, from Jesuit Seminaries, to which they will resort, unless we have one with superior advantages.

Feeling the necessity of immediate action, we have done what we could, and while relying upon Divine favor, as in all the past, we turn to *you*, who know the value and perpetual influence of the Institutions established by our fathers, and we ask for aid enough to continue and perfect the work already so auspiciously begun. For this purpose we have commissioned one of our Board of Trustees, Rev. G. H. Atkinson, as our Agent, hoping that he will meet with philanthropic and Christian men, who, like Harvard, Yale, Dartmouth, and Bartlett, will respond to his appeals.

HARVEY CLARKE,
HORACE LYMAN,
HIRAM CLARK,
J. QUINN THORNTON,
T. J. NAYLOR,
WILLIAM H. GRAY,
GEORGE H. ATKINSON,
JAMES MOORE,

} Trustees of Tualatin Academy,
Washington County,
Oregon Territory.

PREMIUM OFFERED.

A benevolent individual, deeply impressed with the importance of multiplying the number of educated and evangelical ministers of the Gospel, in order to meet the pressing and growing wants of our country and of the world, has placed at the disposal of the Society for the promotion of Collegiate and Theological Education at the West, the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars, to be given to the author of the best Essay on

PRAYER FOR COLLEGES.

The writer is expected to set forth the *importance* of the subject, especially as relates to the conversion of young men in a course of education and the consequent increase of candidates for the sacred ministry. Also the *encouragements* derived not only from the divinely appointed relations of prayer to the conversion of men, but also from the signal answers to prayer for this specific object furnished by numerous revivals of religion in Colleges. Then, by way of *inference*, the *obligations of Instructors* to labor unceasingly for the conversion and sanctification of those under their training, and of pious young men in Colleges to co-operate in this work—together with the obligations of Boards of Trust, to whom the church in an important sense, commits the sacred interests of Christian education.

The manuscripts should be sent (post paid) to the care of Rev. Theron Baldwin, Corresponding Secretary, 41 Liberty-street, New-York City, on or before the 1st of July, 1853—each accompanied with a sealed envelope containing the author's name, to be opened only in case of successful competition.

Committee of Award.—Rev. Prof. Ralph Emerson, D. D., of Andover Theological Seminary; Rev. E. N. Kirk, Boston, Mass., and Rev. L. F. Dimmick, D. D., Newburyport, Mass.

Preamble and Resolution adopted by the Congregational Convention at Albany, October 8th, 1852.

Whereas many Colleges exist at the West, which are under the control of Boards of Trust composed of Congregationalists and Presbyterians, and which came into being under the auspices, and have been founded and sustained by the common funds of these two denominations,

Resolved, That in the judgment of this Convention, the interests of sound learning, and of Christian truth, and the mutual prosperity of these denominations, alike demand the perpetuation of this union.

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1853.

TENTH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SOCIETY FOR THE PROMOTION

OF

Collegiate and Theological Education
at the West.

WITH

AN APPENDIX.



NEW-YORK:

JOHN F. TROW, PRINTER, 49 ANN STREET.

M.DCCC.LIII.

ABSTRACT OF PROCEEDINGS

CONNECTED WITH THE TENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE SOCIETY
FOR THE PROMOTION OF COLLEGIATE AND THEOLOGICAL
EDUCATION AT THE WEST.

THE Board of Directors met at the South Church, in the City of Worcester, Mass., on Tuesday, the 25th of October, 1853, at 4 o'clock P. M. In the absence of the President, the Rev. A. Peters, D. D., one of the Vice-Presidents, took the Chair, and opened the meeting with prayer. The Rev. Joseph H. Towne was appointed Secretary.

The Minutes of the last Annual Meeting of the Board were read. Adjourned to meet at 7 o'clock.

7 o'clock, P. M.

The Minutes of the Consulting Committee were read and approved.

The reading of the Annual Report, as prepared for the consideration of the Board, was commenced by the Corresponding Secretary, and continued during the session.

Wednesday Morning, 9 o'clock.

The Board met according to adjournment. The reading of the Annual Report was resumed and finished, and after discussion and emendation, adopted as the Report of the Board.

The Treasurer's Report, audited by J. B. Pinneo, Esq., was presented and referred to Henry White, Esq., and the Rev. Dr. Eddy.

The thanks of the Board were presented to the Rev. Joseph H. Towne for his Discourse in behalf of the Society,

delivered in the Central Church, on Sabbath evening, and a copy requested for publication.

The discourse was founded upon 2 Cor. xii. 14, last clause: *"For the children ought not to lay up for the parents, but the parents for the children."*

The preacher said he was here to plead for posterity. His aim was to show the relation of colleges to those agencies on which we must chiefly rely under God for the formation and diffusion of an enlightened public sentiment. As preliminary to his main point, he showed that the permanence of the free institutions of this country is conditioned on the diffusion of such a sentiment. After alluding to certain qualities or features of our institutions, peculiarly favorable to their perpetuity, his remarks on this point were substantially as follows:

But while there is so much in the mechanism of our institutions favorable to their perpetuity, the conviction cannot be too deeply engraved on our minds, that the fate of the Republic depends upon the character of the public sentiment that shall pervade the nation. European governments are powers in themselves. They do not ask the people leave to be—and if the populace are ignorant, the more fit are they for slaves. But the American government is not so much a power as an agent. This is its peculiarity. It is the servant of the popular will. The force that actuates, directs, controls, moulds it, is not in itself, but in society. If there be not public virtue enough in society to regulate the machinery, it must run down. There must be a sentiment combining, if you analyze it, an enlightened love of country, an enlightened attachment to the great principles of civil and religious liberty, an enlightened conviction of the value of our Union, and above all, a deep religious feeling—a reverence for the God of our fathers, as the source of all political power, as the Ruler of nations, whose will is above all human enactments, and the only supreme law. This must be the sentiment of our land—the national sentiment—belonging to no one party exclusively, but diffused among all—confined to no one locality, but underlying American society, ready upon an emergency to sacrifice party considerations, and sectional prejudices upon the altar of freedom. With such a sentiment permeating, like the currents of life, through the arteries and veins of society, no institutions are so durable—none so efficient as our own. Without it, none so weak, none whose destruction is so sure. It is their soul, their breath, or rather it is the atmosphere, which supplies them with vital air. Poison the atmosphere that wraps us about, and we die. Let public sentiment in this country become generally corrupt—let love of country die out of it—let religious reverence and the principle of conscience die out of it, and these glorious fabrics, reared by the wisdom, and cemented by the blood of our fathers, would instantly fall in pieces, and be blown away like dust before the whirlwinds of anarchy and faction.

Among the agencies on which we must rely for the formation of this sentiment, the preacher specified: 1st, The Common School; 2d, Pure Literature; 3d, The Press; and 4th, The Pulpit.

After illustrating these several agencies, and showing the part they play in forming the public sentiment, the preacher proposed the question. What is the relation of colleges to these agencies?

He then proved conclusively that the college is related to them as a fountain to the stream that runs from it—as a central luminary to

the satellite that circles about it, as the foundation to the superstructure of the social edifice. The college, indeed, is the grand reservoir, from which flow those educational influences which are to form the tastes and manners of the people. He then showed how these institutions were viewed by our pious ancestors; and asked if they were wrong in attaching importance to them as fundamental to American civilization. "If we will institute comparison," said the preacher, "between things that are alike indispensable, which shall we esteem the more important, the water that sparkles in the goblet to refresh the parched lips, or the spring by the hill-side, from which it is drawn? Which is the more important, the fruit which is gathered for your table to-day, or that tree that yields the annual supply, and will bear fruit for posterity? Which is the more important, the cloud that floats over the village, and distils its fertilizing dews upon a few acres of soil, or the ocean from which for ages continue to come forth those vapory treasures that irrigate the landscapes of a continent?"

The preacher then proceeded with great force to urge the claims of the Society.

The Select Committee (Rev. C. A. Goodrich, D. D., Chairman), to whom was referred, at the last Annual Meeting, the subject of Scholarships and Endowments, and who were also instructed to confer with the American and Central Education Societies, to ascertain whether it is practicable for these Societies to co-operate with this Society in promoting the cause of Education in our public institutions of learning, and if so, what arrangement can be entered into which will be mutually satisfactory; reported in part, and their report was laid over for further consideration.

Renewed applications for aid were received from all the Institutions aided last year, except the Collegiate Department of Tualatin Academy, Oregon.* These applications were read, and Henry White, Esq., Rev. E. Davis, D. D., and William Ropes, Esq., were appointed a Committee to prepare for the consideration of the Board a schedule of appropriations for the ensuing year. Adjourned to meet at half-past two o'clock, P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Rev. Leonard Bacon, D. D., in behalf of the Committee appointed at the last Annual Meeting, on the application for aid from Heidelberg College at Tiffin, Ohio; reported, that he had visited the Institution, and proceeded to give the results

* See p. 6.

of his investigations. His report was laid over for further consideration.

The Committee on Appropriations, reported, and the following sums were voted to the several Institutions, for the ensuing year, viz.—to Wabash College \$1,500, to be increased by \$250 if the receipts of the Society admit. To Illinois College \$1,250; to Marietta College \$1,000; to Beloit College \$1,750; to Iowa College \$1,000, to be increased by \$200 if the receipts admit; to Knox College \$750; to Wittenberg College \$1,000; to the German Evangelical College of Missouri \$500, to be increased by \$200 if the receipts admit,

The consideration of Dr. Bacon's Report on Heidelberg College was resumed, the report adopted, and directed to be published in connection with the Annual Report of the Society. (See Appendix.) In view of this Report it was voted that \$500 be appropriated to Heidelberg College, *provided* the funds of the Society admit of it.

The Consulting Committee were authorized at their discretion, to pay during the ensuing year the sum of \$600 to the Collegiate Department of Tualatin Academy, Oregon.

The Select Committee on the subject of Scholarships, &c., reported in full, and their Report was adopted, and directed to be published in connection with the Annual Report of the Society. (See Appendix.)

The Committee appointed to examine the account of the Treasurer, B. C. Webster, Esq., made a commendatory report, as to the manner in which the account had been kept. Their report was adopted, and the thanks of the Board presented to Mr. Webster for his services as Treasurer.

A letter from the Rev. J. M. Ellis was read, resigning his agency, on account of continued ill health. A resolution was adopted expressive of the sympathy of the Board with Mr. Ellis, in view of this affliction, and their thanks for his devotedness and his praiseworthy liberality to the cause in connection with Prize Essays.

The Consulting Committee were authorized to secure the publication of the Prize Essay on Prayer for Colleges, whenever the decision of the Committee of Award should be announced.

The Rev. A. D. Eddy, D. D., was appointed to deliver the next Annual Discourse, and the Rev. C. A. Goodrich, D. D., his alternate. It was voted that the discourse be delivered on the Sabbath Evening preceding the Annual Meeting of the Society.

On Wednesday Evening the Anniversary Exercises were held in the Union Church. The Rev. A. Peters, D. D., presided, and the meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Eddy. An abstract of the Annual Report of the Directors, was read by the Corresponding Secretary.

On motion of William Ropes, Esq., it was

Resolved, That the Report, an abstract of which has now been presented, be adopted, and published under the direction of the Consulting Committee.

Appropriate and eloquent addresses were then delivered by the Rev. Joseph F. Tuttle, of Rockaway, N. J., and the Rev. J. P. Cleaveland, D. D., of Northampton, Mass.

Mr. Tuttle stated, that when the idea of such a society was first suggested he was a student of Lane Seminary, having gone there as a graduate of Marietta College, and he was present as a spectator at that Great Convention of Western Ministers, which met in Cincinnati in June, 1842, and in immediate connection with which the idea arose that, so far as the West is concerned, was the germ of the Society.

At the time of the Cincinnati Convention, Marietta College, like others at the West, was passing through a most fiery ordeal. Its founders had borne heavy burdens till "every shoulder was peeled," and its Faculty, fully accomplished in their separate departments, were willing to stay by the college as a parent by a darling child. Mr. T. said he could never think of that Faculty but with the most profound admiration for their steady self-sacrifice, and the Trustees, too, were not only energetic business men, but men of faith. He trusted he would be pardoned for expatiating somewhat zealously on their virtues, for Marietta College was his Alma Mater. He could never but with a loving admiration recall the names of these men, when he thought of that dark period, from 1842 to 1845, when it would not have been a surprising event if that college had at any moment dashed on the rocks.

He spoke of Marietta because he was an eye-witness of its struggles. Could eye-witnesses from Illinois, Wabash, and other Western colleges be present, they would testify that he had not exaggerated the difficulties attendant upon the founding of such institutions, nor the self-sacrificing devotion with which their faculties met these difficulties. At this period of darkness, that might almost be felt, the voice of Providence, almost articulate, was heard saying: "Fear ye not; stand still and see the salvation of God."

Mr. T. went on to speak of the resources of this country, the character of our institutions, and of the lamentable want of a living, learned and pious ministry, and of the true remedies for this great want. In his individual

opinion, next to home religion, like that of Hannah, Eunice, and Doddridge's mother, and those great refreshings of the Church at large such as were once enjoyed in this country, the great means of furnishing an adequate ministry to the West, and the world, is found in an enlarged system of free Christian colleges, out of which may be selected ambassadors who shall beseech men to become reconciled to God. Thousands were rejoicing in what the Society had done and was now doing, and he would say to its friends, Let your motto be "excelsior."

Dr. Cleaveland remarked, that no one of our benevolent organizations perhaps encountered at the outset so many obstacles in the shape of objections as this Society, but affirmed that all known objections are, in their actual facts, *commendations*. He refuted the following:

Objection 1. "It costs too much." 2. "Western colleges do not give a *thorough* education." 3. "They do not produce *brilliant* and *profound* scholars." 4. "The West is *rich*, and ought not to tax New England benevolence." But if the West is rich, and yet indifferent to her dangers, this is the very reason why we should here prevent her wealth from being her ruin. 5. "The West is *poor*—in debt—don't pay her debts. Let her go to work and pay her debts and help herself." But if the West is poor, then a stern necessity is laid upon us. We *must* help her, or look on and witness her moral ruin. 6. "The West don't *wish* for your colleges—don't accept of them—don't patronize them." Then by all means common philanthropy bids us teach her what her real wants are. Edmund Burke somewhere says something like this: "Get a man's ear—ring on it sounds that he dislikes, words that disgust him at first; keep on ringing them, and they will find their way through his inner being, and he will believe them and obey them. They will conquer him if you keep on." So deal with the West, and the result is sure.

The Society then proceeded to the election of officers for the ensuing year.

The following officers were chosen:

PRESIDENT.

HON. JOSEPH C. HORNBLOWER, LL. D., Newark, N. J.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

REV. N. S. S. BEMAN, D. D., Troy, N. Y.
 REV. C. A. GOODRICH, D. D., New Haven, Conn.
 JOHN M. ATWOOD, Esq., Philadelphia.
 REV. G. W. BLAGDEN, D. D., Boston, Mass.
 REV. EDWARD N. KIRK, " "
 REV. HENRY MANDEVILLE, D. D., Albany, N. Y.
 REV. WILLIAM PATTON, D. D., New-York City.
 HON. S. H. WALLEY, Roxbury, Mass.
 REV. ELAM SMALLEY, D. D., Worcester, Mass.
 REV. A. PETERS, D. D., Williamstown, Mass.
 HENRY C. BOWEN, Esq., New-York City.
 REV. EDWIN HALL, D. D., Norwalk, Conn.
 REV. J. P. CLEAVELAND, D. D., Northampton, Mass.
 REV. HENRY G. LUDLOW, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
 RICHARD BIGELOW, Esq., N. Y. City.

DIRECTORS.

REV. S. H. COX, D. D., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 REV. ALBERT BARNES, Philadelphia.
 REV. THOMAS BRAINERD, D. D., Philadelphia.
 REV. A. D. EDDY, D. D., Newark, N. J.
 REV. JONATHAN F. STEARNS, D. D., Newark, N. J.
 M. O. HALSTED, Esq., Orange, N. J.
 REV. T. H. SKINNER, D. D., New-York City.
 REV. ASA D. SMITH, D. D., " " "
 HON. T. W. WILLIAMS, New London, Conn.
 REV. LEONARD BACON, D. D., New Haven, Conn.
 HENRY WHITE, Esq., " "
 REV. HORACE BUSHNELL, D. D., Hartford, "
 HON. A. M. COLLINS, " "
 REV. E. BEECHER, D. D., Boston, Mass.
 WILLIAM ROPES, Esq., " "
 REV. EMERSON DAVIS, D. D., Westfield, Mass.
 REV. J. P. THOMPSON, New-York City.
 REV. GIDEON N. JUDD, D. D., Montgomery, N. Y.
 REV. J. H. TOWNE, Lowell, Mass.
 REV. DANIEL P. NOYES, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 REV. R. S. STORRS, Jr., D. D., " "
 REV. RUFUS W. CLARK, East Boston, Mass.
 J. B. PINNEO, Esq., Newark, N. J.
 ANSON G. PHELPS, Jr., New-York City.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

REV. THERON BALDWIN, New-York City.

RECORDING SECRETARY.

B. C. WEBSTER, Esq., New-York City.

TREASURER.

MOSES H. BALDWIN, Esq., New-York City.

In accordance with the recommendation of the committee appointed to confer with the American Education Society, the Rev. C. A. Goodrich, D. D., Hon. S. H. Walley, Rev. A. Peters, D. D., Rev. A. D. Eddy, D. D., William Ropes, Esq., Rev. J. F. Stearns, D. D., Rev. Thomas Brainerd, D. D., and the Corresponding Secretary, were appointed a committee to meet a similar committee from the American Education Society, with a view of framing and presenting a plan of union for the consideration of the two Societies.

The Society then adjourned.

The new Board of Directors met, and, after the transaction of some business, adjourned to meet on the last Tuesday in October, 1854.

CONSTITUTION

OF THE

SOCIETY FOR THE PROMOTION OF COLLEGIATE AND THEOLOGICAL EDUCATION AT THE WEST.

ARTICLE I. This Association shall be denominated the Society for the Promotion of Collegiate and Theological Education at the West.

ART. II. The object of the Society shall be to afford assistance to Collegiate and Theological Institutions at the West, in such manner, and so long only, as, in the judgment of the Directors of the Society, the exigencies of the institutions may demand.

ART. III. There shall be chosen annually by the Society, a President, Vice-Presidents, a Corresponding and a Recording Secretary, a Treasurer, and a Board of twenty-four Directors, which Board shall have power to fill its own vacancies, and also to fill, for the remainder of the year, any vacancies which may occur in the offices of the Board. The President, Vice-Presidents, and Recording Secretary, shall be ex officio members of the Board of Directors.

ART. IV. Any person may become a member of this Society by contributing annually to its funds; and thirty dollars, paid at one time, shall constitute a member for life.

ART. V. There shall be an annual meeting of the Society at such time and place as the Board of Directors may appoint.

ART. VI. Five Directors shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, except for the appointment of a Secretary and the appropriation of moneys, when nine shall be present.

ART. VII. It shall be the duty of the Board of Directors to employ all agencies for collecting funds; to investigate and decide upon the claims of the several institutions; to make the appropriations in the most advantageous manner (it being understood that contributions designated by the donors shall be appropriated according to the designations); to call special meetings of the Society, when they deem it necessary; and generally to do whatever may be deemed necessary to promote the object of the Society.

ART. VIII. This Constitution may be altered or amended by a majority of two thirds of the members present at an annual meeting of the Society, provided the alteration proposed shall have been specified and recommended by the Board of Directors.

TENTH REPORT.

As the Society has now closed the tenth year of its existence, it becomes our duty once more to gather up and embody the results of its operations. While these results, so far as they stand connected with the year now closed, are small, as compared with the necessities of the case, they yet furnish cheering evidence that the favor of God still rests upon the enterprise, as appears from increased receipts, a deepening conviction of the utility and importance of the work, and a growing public confidence in the method adopted for its accomplishment.

Viewed in its *associated capacity*, the Society is not only in harmony with the spirit and demands of the age, but is developing a power which it is more and more apparent can be applied with vast effect in the cause of Christian learning.

So far as this country is concerned, the Society at its commencement was unique in its character—no other existing organization being devoted specifically and solely to a similar work. For more than three hundred years, however, a society had been in operation, whose main power upon the world has been exerted through the medium of educational institutions. From feeble beginnings its influence spread, till, in the height of its power, it could boast of no less than six hundred and ninety-nine colleges scattered over the civilized world. It had been in existence only twenty-five years when the Council of Trent, at the bidding of Catholic Europe, was called for the express purpose of devising means to arrest the progress of the Reformation. As the question in respect to the most efficacious measures which could be adopted went round that grave assembly, an eminent member said: "Train good preachers, and propagate as far as you can the Society of Jesus." And to him they agreed. "To this antagonist influence we must go for an answer to the question often asked—How it happened that the onward and apparently triumphant advances of the Reformation were on a sudden arrested, and, as by the myste-

rious fiat of fate, the dividing line was fixed between the Catholic and Protestant sections of Europe, to remain till now almost precisely where it was drawn thirty years after Luther had broken with Rome.”*

It is a stirring thought that in the prosecution of our work we are fighting over the battles of the Reformation, contending with the same antagonist forces on a new and vast field, and one, too, first trodden by the feet of Jesuit missionaries. Some fifty years before the Mayflower was moored in the bay of Plymouth, such missionaries might have been seen crossing the water-shed that divides the sources of the St. Lawrence and the Mississippi, with their bark canoes upon their shoulders; then embarking on the broad Wisconsin, and finally floating upon the bosom of the father of waters, while an interminable wilderness stretched between them and the subsequent home of the Pilgrims. That wilderness has since disappeared, and the old conflict of opposing principles is renewed. In our associated capacity, in connection with kindred organizations, we meet the Society of Jesus to decide the question, “whether Protestant evangelical institutions or the institutions and influences of Rome shall cover that field, and mould the forming population.” In this conflict we must meet institutions with institutions, libraries with libraries, profound scholars with those equally learned, free education with abundant resources for the benefit of the indigent; in short, we must bring the power of associated effort to bear on the creation of educational influences with a steadiness and a scope all over our vast Western domain that shall put to shame the movements of the Society of Jesus. And the work has been auspiciously commenced. We cannot here give the facts upon which the opinion is based; but, from some recent investigations made, we are persuaded that so far as the higher institutions are concerned, the *single cluster* aided by this Society has already, and is destined to have, more power over American society, than all the institutions of a similar class of which Rome can boast on the field over which the operations of this Association extend.

RESULTS OF EXPERIENCE.

Sufficient time has now elapsed since the organization of the Society, to furnish experience of great value to the Board for the future prosecution of the enterprise. A few points in

* Puritans and Jesuits, p. 24.

that experience will accordingly be specified. Frequent allusions have been made in former reports to the peculiar exigency in which the Society had its origin, and which placed upon its list five beneficiary institutions. Its original object was to afford assistance to these from year to year, so long as their peculiar exigencies might demand it, and by an early vote of the Directors the aid furnished was expressly limited to the support of instructors, and the purchase of libraries and apparatus. These five institutions at the time comprised almost the entire number of any particular prominence between the eastern limits of Ohio and the western wilderness, which had been commenced under the auspices of the churches which have sustained the Society. But the influence of that pecuniary revulsion which swept with such desolating power over almost every good enterprise at the West, and which brought the institutions above named into a condition that greatly impaired the usefulness of all, and placed in peril the very existence of some, finally passed away. That country gradually recovered its energies, and its growth went forward on a scale never before witnessed.

This created new demands for institutions of learning, and brought new applications for aid. With regard to some of these the Board could entertain no reasonable doubt that they *needed* and *deserved* assistance, and had as truly a claim on the benevolence of the friends of education at the East as either of the five in whose exigencies the Society had its origin. It was evident, therefore, that if the Board should reject applications for aid from such institutions, they would still apply to the churches, either in a separate or associate capacity. This would inevitably produce conflict, that would be sure to defeat one grand end aimed at in the organization of the Society, viz., the prevention of multiplied and conflicting appeals for the same general object; and it might even utterly defeat the Society in its attempts to secure the requisite means to save from ruin the five institutions originally placed upon its list. Such a course would at least prevent the Society from entering one of the most inviting fields of usefulness ever opened to Christian and philanthropic effort. One institution after another has consequently been added, till the whole number aided has swelled to eleven.

Experience has also thrown light on another point. It is a principle maintained by the Board, and freely acquiesced in by the colleges, that they shall cease to receive aid just so soon as they can with safety rely for future support and enlargement upon resources gathered from their own fields. But it has been found that given institutions, after having received

aid a certain number of years, are enabled to say that the realization of a definite sum, through the instrumentality of the Society, which could be applied to the purposes of endowment, would bring them at once to this point. And it was believed that in this way greatly increased efficiency could be given to the operations of the Society, as much larger donations than could be hoped for in ordinary collections would be likely to be realized, as more perfect play would be given to individual preferences for given institutions, and strong motives created by the hope of finishing the work in respect to them by one grand movement. The Directors consequently decided at their fifth annual meeting that it was expedient to provide for such cases, by allowing individual institutions under the direction of the Society, and in co-operation with its agents, to raise a specified sum fixed by a vote of the Board, and which could be applied to the purposes of endowment. No funds, however, are in any case applied to this object except by the direction or consent of the individual donors.

The operation of this system for the last five years has been in a high degree favorable and efficient. While it modifies somewhat the policy of the Society, in respect to endowments, as originally established and administered, it yet divides the ultimate responsibility of disbursements for this object among those who contribute the funds, and it does not divest the Society of those salutary checks against undue reliance upon Eastern aid, which it has ever been the aim of the Board to create. It has, from the first, been regarded as of fundamental importance, to make the impression deep and strong upon the friends of the institutions aided, that the assistance furnished by the Society was merely *auxiliary* to Western effort; that the burden must be chiefly borne by the communities for whose special benefit they were founded.

The Board has never required that the sums thus raised from year to year should pass through the treasury of the Society, although it has been made obligatory on each institution receiving them to furnish a complete list, with the names of the donors, that they may be annually published in connection with the general receipts. It is but just, however, to the Society, that all such donations should appear in the Treasurer's account, as it is by this that the success of its operations in most cases will be judged. If these donations are greatly increased in amount by reason of individual interest in some particular college, and the agency more immediately concerned in securing them happens to be that of some officer of the favored institution, still, in all cases, they come from the great field which the Society is constantly engaged in cultivating,

and may, therefore, be truly classed among the results of its operations.

With great numbers, however, they pass for nothing, unless they are made part and parcel of the Treasurer's account. They read annual reports of benevolent societies simply as they examine ledgers. It matters little how large an amount may be indirectly reported as fairly the product of the general movement, the paragraphs which show this are passed over unread, and the figures, covered by the vouchers of the Treasurer, instinctively sought out as embodying the entire results, and especially in after years, when retrospective views are taken, all such indirect results are sure to fall out of sight. This may happen from no indisposition to do full justice to the Society, but from established custom among benevolent organizations in reference to the construction of their annual reports.

But this subject has a still wider bearing. It is to be expected, that over the wide field covered by the operations of the Society there will be individuals who feel a special interest in particular colleges, and it is essential to the highest success of our enterprise, that full action should be given to such sympathies. During the last ten years a very large sum has reached the several institutions aided, as private donations, varying in amount from a few dollars to several hundreds, and designed not for permanent endowments, but for immediate expenditure. Of these sums, with few exceptions, the annual reports of the Society have given no intimation. In the opinion of the Board, some change in this particular is demanded by the best interests of the Society; and it is believed that the change can be made without lessening essentially the motives on the part of individuals to contribute to particular colleges, and without detriment in the long run to individual institutions.

The Society was organized for the benefit of Western Colleges and Theological Seminaries. It raises money solely for their benefit. It was established in the belief that by acting as the organ of their combined interests on the Eastern field, it could provide for their individual wants, more acceptably to the churches, and more efficiently than they could themselves, exposed, as each one would be, to the conflict of numerous contemporaneous if not rival enterprises.

The Society needs the aid of individual sympathies, just as the foreign mission cause needs the aid of the sympathies which result from kindred or acquaintance with the individual missionaries. These sympathies are the Society's capital, without the benefit of which it could accomplish comparatively little.

While on the one hand the colleges need its constantly operating agency, the Society on the other hand needs the sympathy of individuals resulting from their connection or acquaintance with any of the officers of these colleges, as well as that which has its origin in local interests. It needs also all the aid which it can consistently derive from the knowledge, experience, zeal, and power of Western college officers in pleading the general cause at the East. These various influences are reciprocal in their action, and cannot be separated without serious detriment. As the Society, therefore, has no interests separate from those of the cluster of institutions which it aids, it is for the advantage of each and every college to give to its operations the greatest possible efficiency.

And even if every dollar contributed especially for immediate expenditure, as the result of special interest in particular institutions, were committed unconditionally to the Society for distribution, it is not probable that, in the long run, the interests of any one would be much if at all prejudiced; for *each* has its particular friends, and if their special donations should all be committed to the Society, it might thus largely add to its dividends, and the increased share realized by each might not in the end differ very essentially from the amount contributed by its special friends. Moreover, if particular reasons existed against putting given donations into common stock, the Board would feel bound to regard them, whenever made known. Besides, the policy of the Society is to aid each institution, upon its list, till it shall be able to rely for future support and advancement upon the constantly developing resources of its own field. Consequently, if the increased share realized by any college from year to year from the common stock of special contributions, should be less than the amount contributed by its particular friends, a full equivalent might be furnished before it should be dismissed from the patronage of the Society. Under such an arrangement, all the agencies employed, and all the influences exerted, not only by the Society, but by all the individual institutions, would harmonize and greatly strengthen each other, and their combined results might be so exhibited from year to year that the Society should have the full benefit of this accumulated influence. It may be well here to state, that during the last year not less than \$5,000 went from the Society's field to different institutions upon its list, no part of which appears in the Treasurer's account.

IMPORTANCE OF THE EARLY FOUNDING OF COLLEGES.

Rapid, however, as is Western development, and desirable as it is that at the earliest practicable moment the friends of education in the new States should assume the entire support of these institutions, some time must elapse in each case before this can be realized. And yet, during all this period, by means of such annual appropriations as the Society furnishes, they may, even with very limited endowments, be kept in successful operation, and thus, in the very infancy of those rising communities, their moulding influence may be felt in great strength, if not in the fulness of its power. It was a profound remark of a recent advocate of the Society: "*That the founding and nurturing of the higher institutions of learning should be provided for in the very infancy of society, and it must be attended to at that period, or these Seminaries will fail to exercise their proper influence over society in its maturity.*" In his opinion, Harvard and Yale owe their power over New England opinion and character to the fact that they were "rocked in its cradle—that they are vital organs, and have performed for generations the most dignified and important vital functions."

With these principles in view, a single point of contrast between the original settlers of New England, and the great mass of emigrants who throng our Western States, will show the necessity and importance of the work in which the Society is engaged. It has been asserted on good authority that when Harvard College was founded there was one graduate of Cambridge University, England, to every 200 or 250 of the inhabitants then dwelling in the few villages of Massachusetts and Connecticut, and that the sons of Oxford were not few. We cannot wonder that such a population should found colleges, and yet Harvard and Yale were not established without foreign aid.

Let us now look at the contrast presented at the West. According to the last census, the population of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri, and Oregon Territory, where the institutions aided by the Society are located, was 4,881,384. At the rate of one to every 250 of this population there would be found in the States named 19,525 graduates of colleges. It is doubtful, however, whether one tenth of this number could now be found, and in the early infancy of these Western communities, perhaps not the *fiftieth part* of this proportion exists.

We speak of having the communities in which the several

institutions are located bear the chief burden of their support; but where the proportion of liberally educated men is so small, it could not be expected that these communities, *as such*, will so appreciate the importance of colleges as to assume this burden. It must, therefore, be borne by the scattered few who have either had the advantages of a liberal education, or are possessed of sufficient general intelligence to place a proper value upon the higher institutions of learning, and especially who have enlightened views in reference to their true relations to the Church of Christ.

At such a point, then, in the history of the new States, a Society like this may perform a most blessed work, in furnishing the means by which the elevating and moulding influences of such institutions may be felt upon these Western communities, just when their character is in the most rapid process of formation. The simple fact that they have unbounded wealth and unlimited power in *prospect*, only adds force to the argument for furnishing aid, in order that we may secure that early training without which the disastrous perversion of these resources when possessed would be inevitable.

It would be in the face of all experience, to expect that at those early stages, they would, *as communities*, adequately apply this training to themselves, thrown together as they are, from almost every nation beneath the sun, and so far as vast multitudes are concerned, utterly unable to appreciate those higher wants of society which institutions of learning are designed to supply.

The Western instructor, surrounded by these communities, has no doubt as to the nature of the appliances which he can use with the highest effect, for their enlightenment and elevation; but then he looks in vain to those whom he would benefit, for adequate aid, before they have felt the influence of his training. He might as well expect an effect to be antecedent to its cause. If, therefore, he is left single-handed to contend with these giant forces, he is ready to cry out in very agony for help. A president of one of the colleges, for whose benefit the Society is now endeavoring to secure a definite amount, in a recent communication says, "My mind is constantly pressed with anxiety about our Eastern subscription, it seems as though I could not be called away from my work here so much and so often; O! that some of the rich good men to whom this thing has been proposed, would carry it through!" And noble-hearted instructors, from Ohio to Oregon, are ready to utter similar language. Their appeals for aid during the last ten years have come before this Board in such numbers and such variety of form, and have been

characterized by such earnestness and power of argument, that our own minds have been deeply moved, and we would gladly so echo their appeals, that resources adequate to meet this great exigency, should at once be poured into the treasury of the Society.

SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

The balance in the treasury by the last Report, "after the disbursements of the year," was \$646 17. These disbursements included \$1,000 for the Endowment Fund of Marietta College, and \$400 for the "Lenox Permanent Scholarship" in Wabash College. Amount received during the year, \$20,931 17, including \$4,300 68 raised in connection with the Central Education Society, and \$2,694 96 raised in connection with the Western Education Society. This was done under an arrangement existing between the several societies by which, in certain sections, joint collections were made under the agencies of this Society, and divided in accordance with principles agreed upon by the respective parties. The entire resources of the year, including \$47 98, balances of agents' accounts, were \$21,625 32.

Disbursements made to institutions, including balances subject to their order, viz.: to Marietta College, \$1,000; to Wittenberg College, \$1,000; Wabash College, \$1,500; Illinois College, \$1,250; Knox College, \$750; Beloit College, \$1,750, together with \$40 specifically designated; Iowa College, \$1,000; German Evangelical Mission College, \$500; Collegiate Department of Tualatin Academy, Oregon, \$600; Endowment Fund of Marietta College, \$1,000; of Illinois College, \$1,856; of Wabash College (Carrington Scholarship), \$250.

Of the \$2,694 96 raised in connection with the Western Education Society, \$700 were disbursed to Colleges, and the balance, after defraying the expenses of agency, was paid into the treasury of that Society. Of the \$4,300 68 received from collections in connection with the Central Education Society for ten months of the year, \$2,650 34, including \$1,000 specifically designated by Anson G. Phelps, jr., were retained by this Society, and \$1,650 34 paid to the Central Education Society.

Salary and travelling expenses of Secretary, compensation to Treasurer and Financial Agent, office rent, fuel, postage, stationery, expense of public meetings, &c., \$1,764 51, exclusive of \$421 58 allowed by the Central Education Society for

agency performed by the Secretary. Salary of other agents, including expenses connected with their agencies, \$2,986 21. Printing Annual Report, Annual Discourse, Addresses, and other documents, \$415 08. Balance in the treasury after meeting all the liabilities of the year, \$318 22.

AGENCIES.

Not a few changes have occurred in this department, which for a time it was feared, would seriously embarrass the operations of the Society. The Rev. Mason Grosvenor left its service four weeks before the close of the year, to engage temporarily in the business of instruction at Illinois College. Under his faithful labors, the receipts from his field were regularly increasing, and for eleven months they exceeded by some hundreds of dollars, the receipts of the previous twelve months. The Rev. Joseph Emerson after having served the Society with great acceptance for some four years, has also resigned his agency, and removed to the State of Illinois. The Rev. J. M. Ellis has been compelled by ill-health, to relinquish his agency. In a communication received during the present meeting of the Board he says :

Having for several weeks past been unable to perform any service for the Society, and after ample medical consultation, finding no evidence that I shall be able to preach again, certainly for some time to come, I feel it advisable to send you a resignation of my agency for the Society, to be occupied by some one who may have better health, efficiency, and success. And I desire to say that I withdraw from the service of the Society with increasing conviction of its vital and essential connection with the interests of Christ's kingdom, for the West and for the world; and shall never cease my fervent prayers for its prosperity in aiding the West to provide its own ministry on its own ground; and in doing that, giving permanency, security, and, in a short time, *independence* to the whole system of Christian action in that vast field of coming conflict that may be reached by its efforts. [See p. 6.]

The Central American Education Society, also, some months since appointed a Corresponding Secretary, who now performs all agencies in its behalf; consequently the arrangement which had existed for some four years, and by which the Secretary of this Society made joint collections for the two organizations, was terminated by mutual agreement on the 15th of last August.

The Rev. J. Q. A. Edgell, of West Newbury, Mass., has been appointed the successor of Mr. Emerson, and we are happy to state has signified his acceptance to the Board, and

will speedily commence his labors. The Rev. Dennis Platt, late of Binghamton, N. Y., having signified his willingness to engage temporarily, at least, in the service of the Society, has been appointed agent in the place of Mr. Grosvenor, and has already entered upon the work, so that the operations of the Society will go forward with but a brief interruption.

PRESENT CONDITION AND WANTS OF INSTITUTIONS.

The annual financial statements and applications for aid submitted to the Board by the various institutions aided, show an encouraging advance, not only in respect to pecuniary resources, but other elements of strength, which are essential to their perpetuity and the extension of their influence.

Marietta College.

In the last Annual Report it was stated that \$13,740 20 had been secured towards the \$18,000 which the Society is endeavoring to obtain for that Institution, on the condition that whenever this amount shall have been realized, that college will relinquish all further claims upon the Society. In addition to the above, \$500 had been pledged by an individual whenever the whole amount should be realized, making a total of \$14,240 20. During the past year, besides the annual appropriation of \$1,000, an addition has been made to the above amount of \$1,000, the gift of Anson G. Phelps, jr., Esq., of New-York; and the Board will look with confidence to the friends of Christian education to supply what is lacking of the \$18,000 during the coming year. They will find the highest encouragement to do this thing from the following extract from a communication received from the President of the Institution:

I am reminded, by seeing a notice of the meeting of your Society in Worcester, of the debt of gratitude which our Institution owes it, and of our obligation not to permit the sentiment to die by neglecting to express it. When I contrast the condition of Marietta College to-day with its state when your noble Society was organized—its treasury empty—its friends discouraged—its faculty ready to flee before the poverty which was coming upon them like an armed man, I am ready to exclaim, What hath God wrought! and to thank Him for suggesting to the minds of his servants so excellent a device for saving our missionary institutions at the West from bankruptcy and suspension, if not from absolute wreck. Tell the patrons of your Society what you well know to be true, that the few thousands bestowed during the last ten years upon Marietta College through its instrumentality has *saved it to the Church*. The effect of the

benefaction bestowed upon it by your Society has been not to *pauperize* it, but to waken hope and stimulate effort in its friends.

The Faculty are now able to pursue their appropriate duties with cheerfulness, not indeed with all their wants supplied, but with a degree of comfort, which, contrasted with their former necessities, prompts a prayer that the Divine blessing may continue to rest upon your labors, and that your Association may be the instrument of carrying the same relief to many other institutions which it has brought to ours.

You have learned from the Treasurer our pecuniary condition, and that we are not yet quite able to relinquish our hold upon your aid. To do so would be to increase our indebtedness, and to head the ship once more towards the rocks from which we have made so narrow an escape.

Our prospects at the West are, however, brightening in every respect in the amount of patronage enjoyed by the Institution, and in the number, character, and ability of its supporters and friends.

I trust that in another year we may be able to sustain ourselves. May God continue to prosper your work.

Illinois College.

In the month of December last this Institution met with a very serious calamity in the destruction of its main building by fire. The college had just been favored with a precious outpouring of the Spirit of God. An eye-witness of the fire says :

It occurred during the evening of that very day upon which the studies of the term were resumed, before many of the students had returned from vacation. But few of the occupants of rooms were in the buildings at the time. The chapel, containing recitation rooms, philosophical and chemical apparatus and college library still remains, so that we are not at all crippled as to means of instruction. A little delay was rendered necessary in order that those who had thus been driven from their homes might find accommodations elsewhere, which were very kindly and generously tendered them by the citizens of the place. After that the exercises of the college were again resumed, and now go on, for aught I know, as regularly and as prosperously as before.

The President of the Institution, in a letter written at the time, said :

It is matter to me of the greatest satisfaction that the last scenes witnessed in the college were those of fervent prayer, and the song of "New Born Souls." Perhaps another revival scene of equally thrilling interest has not occurred in the Institution. The appeal of the Gospel was carried in the fervor of youthful earnestness to every inmate of the college. How the work of God among us is to be affected by the fire, I cannot tell. The Lord will direct. It is indicated with cheering probability that this seemingly violent measure of Providence is designed to throw us off from the system of crowding students into secluded monkish college buildings, and compel us to disperse them among the families of the vicinity.

The Trustees have determined to replace the building consumed by a substantial and ornamental structure, at a cost of from \$15,000 to \$20,000 to be devoted entirely to public rooms. The inhabitants of Morgan county, where the college is located, have been appealed to, and not in vain, to make up the loss. One individual has subscribed \$1,000 towards the object, and some others \$500; and it is confidently anticipated by the friends of the Institution that enough will be secured, together with the insurance on the building consumed, to construct an edifice of great value to the college, and that will be an ornament to the place.

The special effort in behalf of this college, which was sanctioned by the Board at its last meeting, has, to a certain extent, been prosecuted by the President in connection with the agents of the Society. The sum already realized is \$1,856; and three individuals have pledged \$1,000 each on condition that twenty in all will agree to give a similar amount. The President, in a recent letter, says:

It seems to me immensely important to accomplish that Eastern effort *in the least possible time.*

Wabash College.

The Trustees of this Institution are doing every thing in their power to increase its means of usefulness by resources gathered from that field. Prof. Mills was appointed to solicit funds, and the following facts taken from a circular issued by him will be of permanent value:

History. This college owes its origin to the counsels and efforts of *five Home Missionaries*, who early selected the upper Wabash Valley as their field of labor. The preparatory department of the Institution went into operation in December, 1833, with *twelve* students. A college edifice of 106 feet in length, 48 feet in width, and four stories high, was erected in 1837-'38, at the expense of about \$16,000. This building was destroyed by fire in September, 1838, and with it were consumed the college and societies' libraries, containing about 3,500 volumes, and the philosophical apparatus. This loss occurring at a period of great commercial embarrassment, involved the necessity of procuring a loan of \$8,000, in addition to all the funds that could be obtained by voluntary contribution. The debt thus incurred was a crushing incubus on the enterprise for eight years, but through the liberality of a few individuals, the means of liquidation were furnished the Trustees, and in 1846 the Institution was relieved from this pressure. With no indebtedness but arrearages to the Faculty, whose shoulders had long been inured to such burdens, the college began from that period to rise from its depression. Under all those adverse influences the Institution kept on its way, making no compromise with popular prejudice against the extent and thoroughness of its course

of study, commending its mission to the confidence of all, regarded by the church with deep and increasing interest, and by the community as an efficient auxiliary in the cause of Popular Education.

Results. [See p. 30.]

Resources. The permanent endowments amount to only about \$18,000. The other sources of income for the support of the Faculty, are tuition, room-rent, and the annual stipend received from the "Society for the Promotion of Collegiate and Theological Education at the West." *The limited but timely aid received from this Association has been the salvation of the college*; for without this assistance the Faculty could not have been sustained, nor the Institution carried through the period of its greatest embarrassment.

Prospects. The number of students has increased to such an extent that its present accommodations are emphatically too strait. The chapel is literally crowded, and the recitation rooms are insufficient for their appropriate purpose. There is, therefore, now no alternative but an abandonment of the enterprise, or an enlargement of its accommodations.

Plans. Encouraged by the indications of Providence and the results already reached, the Trustees have resolved to go forward. Desirous to meet promptly and efficiently the educational wants of the State to the extent of their ability, and place the Institution under their charge in its proper position, they have established a normal department, with special reference to the education of teachers for Graded schools. To carry out these views, and meet the demand for additional accommodations for students, both individually and collectively, it becomes necessary to erect two buildings, one for the normal school and preparatory department, and the other for general purposes, including chapel, recitation rooms, library, society halls, cabinet, laboratory, chemical and philosophical lecture-rooms. This provision for public rooms would result in vacating *thirteen* rooms hitherto used for general purposes, which, with slight alteration in only six of them, would all be ready for occupancy as dormitories, meeting pressing wants in that direction, and at the same time yielding a rent equivalent to the income of \$3,900, permanent funds.

Funds Needed. The amount necessary for this object is estimated at \$15,000. In anticipation of these wants, and for the purpose of meeting them at the threshold of their existence, measures were adopted to secure the requisite means, which have resulted in obtaining about \$7,000 in Indiana.

Professor Hovey, in a recent letter, says:

The total number of our students last year was 152. The present term opens with about 125, so that the aggregate for the year will probably be greater than ever before.

The number of volumes in our college library is a little over 4,000; in the Society libraries together about 2,500. I might add that our energies have been devoted somewhat to building. We have a good building completed for the preparatory department and normal school. It comprises a large room for public uses, and three good recitation rooms.

We have the foundation laid for a central building for public rooms, and a part of the material ready for the superstructure, and some five or six thousand dollars pledged towards its erection. To the amount stated in our last report some \$3,000 have been added. We shall find it hard work, but we hope to get the building up next summer.

Knox College.

The President of the Institution writes:

It would be far more agreeable to us to notify your Board that the college is no longer in need of aid from your treasury—aid which has enabled us to devote our energies to the instruction of the large number of young people who resort here, and without which we must have divided our efforts between teaching and soliciting funds. We trust the day is not distant when we shall be enabled by a stout effort for endowment to enable the college to go on and meet the increasing educational wants of the community without leaning on your treasury; but this effort cannot be made till we have secured our main building, and ascertained, as we shall then be able to do, with tolerable accuracy, what endowment, in addition to present means, we shall require to place us above the fear of bankruptcy.

We have been blessed with uncommon prosperity during the past year. Our students in the collegiate department are gradually increasing.

A generous and philanthropic friend has recently donated to the college eighteen quarter sections of land, which will greatly assist the future operations of the college, though the deed of conveyance fixes a minimum price which will prevent an immediate sale of any part of it. The donor is the Hon. CHARLES PHELPS, of Cincinnati, Ohio, formerly of Vermont. His donation is to found a "Phelps' professorship or professorships" in the college for the purpose of educating youth 'in *Christian principles of humanity, anti-slavery, literature, science, and morality*, based on the attributes of God.'

We are endeavoring to do something for a library apparatus and cabinets from year to year; but we greatly need to be remembered by some munificent friend of education in the West. May we not hope, through the increased attention and disposition to such charities, which, doubtless, in large part through the agency of your Society, now prevails among Christian philanthropists in this country, that some friend of liberal education will furnish the moral light-houses which you are erecting, with oil in the shape of books and the material of instruction. Could the men of wealth see the avidity with which a new book is seized and its contents devoured by our students—the young men who are soon to teach the religion and make and administer the laws in this great country—surely they would count it wise to furnish them such books at least as may guide them into political and religious truth. Our buildings are now all full, and we need others. We have postponed the erection of our main buildings till the railroads, now located through our village, shall be completed and bring us the materials.

Beloit College.

The President says:

By direction of the Board of Trustees of Beloit College, I hereby renew their application to your Society for aid in sustaining our enterprise. Your appropriations during the past year have been gratefully received, and have been of essential service. So far as can now be foreseen our

necessities for the year to come will be as great as in the last year, and we trust your ability and willingness to minister to our relief will be no less. Our reliable means from other sources are gradually increasing, but just at this stage of the enterprise our wants also increase at least "*pari passu*." We thank God and our Christian friends at the East for the timely aid you have rendered us thus far on our course. We must still for a time stay ourselves upon the same support, and pray earnestly for the Divine blessing to attend your cause so essential and auxiliary to this and kindred institutions at the West.

The Board of Trustees, at their recent meeting, appointed Mr. Franklin W. Fisk, Professor of Rhetoric. Should he accept this appointment, the expense of this department of instruction will be somewhat increased, but the necessity is imperative for such an appointment.

The increased expense of living requires that provision be promptly made for increasing the salaries of the faculty. Such a measure will be necessary both to retain and to secure the services of such men as the college needs. To meet this necessity, and to increase as far as possible the resources of the Institution, the Board resolved upon a thorough canvassing of this field, during the coming year, to secure subscriptions. For this an Agent must be employed. Every thing is promising for the success of such an event.

The library of the college remains in much the same state as at the time of our last application, and the demand is stronger than ever for a considerable outlay for that department. A donation of \$200 has just been received for this object, but it will come far short of supplying present pressing deficiencies. We have need also of addition to our stock of chemical and philosophical apparatus.

Iowa College.

The Rev. J. A. Reed, in behalf of the Board of Trustees, renews their application for aid, and communicates the following information :

We can expect little increase of students until we can furnish them with rooms and board. Hundreds of dwellings have been erected in Davenport during the year, but thousands have come to occupy them.

The college is in pressing need of the following things :

1. A building partly for the accommodation of students and partly for recitations, lectures, &c.

2. A boarding establishment.

3. A fund for pious indigent students in the preparatory department. A large portion of our pious students must have aid at the commencement of their course, or they will despair of obtaining an education.

4. Additions to the library and apparatus.

Our instructors are toiling hard and asking little pay, while others of us are toiling for the college, and bearing many of its incidental expenses, without return, besides contributing to its funds.

We purpose to raise in Iowa, during the present year, \$5,000 through the ministry, if possible, but shall employ an agent if absolutely necessary. Of this amount \$2,000 are to be appropriated to scholarships in the preparatory department, a part of the balance to the aid of indigent young men in the preparatory department for the current year, and the remainder will be at the disposal of the Trustees, and will be used to meet in

part some of the wants just mentioned. The course of study is substantially the same that is pursued in our best institutions, and the instruction is thorough.

It is due to your Society that we express our conviction that it is not the least important among the benevolent agencies of the day. The institutions of New England and the Middle States can scarcely be able to supply those States with ministers; and the vast West is almost wholly unprovided for, unless the pious youth of the West are educated for the ministry, which will not be unless our Western institutions are efficiently sustained. Our missionary societies will be crippled, because to the calls of the destitute at home, and of the heathen abroad, so few will respond, 'Here am I; send me;' and there is no benevolent enterprise which will not be in a measure paralyzed. We feel, therefore, that at the present juncture, the work in which you are at present engaged is of the utmost importance and should be vigorously prosecuted.

Wittenberg College.

The following communication has been received from the President:

The whole number of students in attendance during the last year was 189, of which 73 are professors of religion; of the members of the college classes seven eighths are hopefully pious; and of the whole number in all departments of the Institution 39 only are candidates for the ministry. This disproportion of theological students is much to be lamented; but there are indications of a favorable change, and we are now receiving some very interesting pious youths, the sons of Europeans (Germans), who are the occasion of great joy and hope to us. There is, indeed, reason to believe that if the churches will exert themselves to aid such young men in the course of their preparations, their number will be greatly increased. It is indeed a matter of astonishment to us there are so many of these poor young men so persevering in their course with such small means and so little encouragement to expect beneficiary aid. I am sorry to say the lack of beneficiary aid renders it necessary to answer discouragingly the application and inquiries of many young men who seem to be anxious to prepare for the ministry. But our churches in the West are beginning to wake to a sense of the importance of this utter need; as I said, there is hope of a "good time coming."

German Evangelical Missouri College.

The following statement of facts and earnest appeal comes from Rev. L. Nollau, President of the Board of Directors:

Our Institution has been blessed, for the good hand of God has been upon us. It has at present two professors and one teacher. Professor Binner, who performed the first part of the year almost all the labor of instruction, and being confined to bed for three months, he taught the students who were gathered round his bed. Just in that time of need the Lord blessed our endeavors in electing the second Professor for the Theological Department, the Rev. A. Trion, a graduate of the Theological Col-

lege at Basle, being highly recommended to the Board by the President of that college; and we feel very thankful to the Lord to have found the very man we wanted for our Institution. He commenced his labors in January.

In our last report we stated that we are indebted for \$1,800, which we were in the hope to pay off in the course of a year. Through the assistance of the Lord *they are paid now*, and the German churches have contributed liberally. We have also finished a second building, which was under contract when we reported in October last. That house is used as a printing office, printers' lodging, kitchen and dining-room for the students, &c. Our worthy friend, Mr. Bigelow, gave a donation of \$500 to the expenses, which amount to \$1,050, leaving a debt of \$550. About \$250 of this sum has been covered by the profit of our press, so that there remains the sum of \$300 still unpaid. Agreeably to the recommendation of your Society in their annual report, "that a suitable amount shall be kept insured in safe offices upon the buildings owned by the several institutions supported by your Society," the Board has insured the buildings in the St. Louis Insurance Company to the amount of \$4,200.

The disbursements and necessities for the current year are estimated as follows:

Salaries: Professor Bimer, \$450; Professor Trion, \$300;	
Rev. D. Krohnke, teacher and steward, \$250,	\$1,000 00
Board, clothing, wages, books, insurance, food, repairs, &c.,	1,000 00
Total,	\$2,000 00

As stated in our last report, measures were taken to make application for a *Charter*. The Bill was represented to the State Legislature on the 2d February, and was referred to the Committee on Corporations; but this Committee has not reported back. The Fathers of the State seem to have been too much engaged in the Pacific Railroad Bill. It has been the lot of various other Bills.

We submit a copy of that Bill to your kind consideration. We have composed it according to other Bills for similar institutions which formerly *passed* at the Legislature; and we were advised to state the purpose of the Charter comprehensive and fully, but not with minuteness and in detail; and we beg your advice if we should have omitted any essential article. We will endeavor to interest a member of the next Legislature in our cause, and we doubt not at all the Charter will be granted. We trust in the Lord, who has directed us to your benevolence, you will not draw your hand from our Institution, which is still in its infancy, because we did not succeed in obtaining a Charter, which we were very anxious to obtain.

And now we throw ourselves again upon the generosity and benevolence of your Society, renewing our application for further aid. We have to bring up this year the salary of our second professor. The necessities of our college amount this year to \$2,000. The churches are partly deeply interested in our cause, but our church members are almost all poor and hard laboring people, who give proportionally more than many rich people do.

It is necessary to enlarge our Institution, for the emigration is increasing. The field is large and the laborers are few; but we have not the means, and both our hands and feet are tied.

We therefore pray you, in the name of our *infant Institution*; we pray you, in the name of *our conference*; we pray you, in the name of *our churches*, and in the name of *thousands and thousands of our country*

people, who will depend on our colleges to obtain faithful ministers of the gospel in future; we pray for our children, whom we want to train up in the fear of God, and in our precious faith, while we are surrounded by a multitude of wicked blasphemers, who try to mislead them to irreligion and wickedness. Yea, we pray you, do not overlook our college when you make your appropriations for the next year; and as you see that the Lord is with us, that matters look well, and that we could go forward if we had the means, please to increase if possible our appropriation.

Collegiate Department of Tualatin Academy.

[The following communication, from the Rev. G. H. Atkinson, of Oregon, was received two days after the adjournment of the Board, but is here inserted as essential to a complete view of the institutions aided. The Consulting Committee voted an appropriation of \$600, see p. 6.—*Secretary.*]

At a meeting of the Trustees of Tualatin Academy, held at West Tualatin Plains, Oregon, September 5th, 1853, the Secretary was instructed to apply to the Society for the Promotion of Collegiate and Theological Education at the West, for aid to the amount of \$600 for the ensuing year.

In renewing our application to your Society for aid for the ensuing year, the same reasons may be urged as were presented to you at the last annual meeting at Boston. We have now commenced the Collegiate Department of this institution. A professor of languages and general science has been appointed, and has arrived in this territory, and entered upon his labors with a small class. Our dependence for his support has been and must still be upon your Society. We would say that a gentleman in New-York City, R. W. Ropes, Esq., has pledged to us the interest on \$500 for five years, which is the only paying fund we now have. The property of the institution, which is used in common for the academy and college purposes, consists of a large building, not yet completed, and 80 lots of land about the institution, valued and salable at from \$100 to \$150 each. Our building thus far has cost \$7,500. We do not build dormitories for the students, believing it most economical to have their entire boarding arrangements among the families that are gathering about us.

The number of pupils connected with the entire school is from forty to sixty per term. We have usually two teachers besides Professor Marsh. Our library and apparatus, if they arrive safe, would be valued here at \$2,000. Our convictions of the importance of beginning the college have increased during the past year. We are so far from colleges that we must if possible have one. Our young men are growing up and others are annually coming among us who need these advantages, and whose education will greatly bless the community and the Church of Christ. It has been, after serious consultation and earnest prayer, that we have begun and thus far carried on our institution. God has smiled upon us and we devote all to his glory.

We shall apply to the Legislature, at its next Session, for additions to our college charter, with an appropriate name. Our debts amount to a thousand dollars. We are securing money from the people here to pay these and finish our building. We sincerely hope you will favorably

regard our application. The minds of young men are beginning to turn to our institution with new ideas of education.

G. H. ATKINSON, *Secretary*.

RELIGIOUS ASPECTS OF COLLEGES.

The following extracts are from communications forwarded by officers of different colleges :

Illinois College.—It will be interesting to your Directors to be informed that during the year which is just past, the Lord has in great mercy poured out his spirit upon this college, and thereby greatly refreshed us. It was a gracious visitation long hoped for—I think I may say long prayed for. In bestowing upon us his blessing, God evidently employed as leading instrumentalities the prayers and faithful exhortations of a few pious students. It bore all the characteristic marks of a work of God. Prayer was offered continually ; places of religious assembly were thronged with eager and earnest worshippers ; backsliders were reclaimed, and with humble confession began to do their first works ; it was evidently a work of conviction of sin—a movement in men's moral nature ; and we are permitted to hope that not less than ten or twelve hopeful young men were brought out of darkness into light. Those who were before known as Christian disciples were greatly quickened and strengthened, several who were before doubting and undecided were induced to devote their lives to the Christian ministry. And it is humbly hoped that among the results of the blessed work will be the raising up of a considerable number of ministers of Christ, whose labors may bless the church, and bring many sinners to the Cross in coming years. To God be all the glory ; to us certainly, notwithstanding all our unworthiness, there has been great joy. I feel that this blessed work was largely owing under God to the steady faithfulness of a few young men in college. We have had for some years past a few choice spirits, and this year there have been some valuable accessions to their ranks. One of the most obvious inferences from this gracious visitation is that the church should not neglect to retain and encourage, with liberal assistance, if need be, pious young men in all our colleges.

Wittenberg College.—We were favored with a season of especial grace during the last winter, which resulted in some conversions and additions also to the number of candidates for the ministry. The case of one young man is peculiarly interesting. He spent his early life on the sea, and left his home so early that when he came here, at the age of about 18, he seemed to be almost entirely ignorant of the Sacred Scriptures. He is now a very devoted man, and will study for the ministry. He is a lovely and talented young man. We have seven regular teachers in the Institution, all hopefully pious, and some of them noted for their devotedness and self-denial. Indeed, but for this our Institution would hardly have been established.

Wabash College.—We have not the privilege as heretofore of reporting a revival in college. There were hopeful appearances at one time ; but untoward influences came in, and they passed by with perhaps one or two hopeful conversions. About twelve hundred young men have received more or less instruction at this college. Of these, some may be found at the bar, in the Medical profession, in Congress, in College Professorships,

and the Ministry. By the latter the Gospel has been preached from Maine to California and Oregon, and one has gone to Micronesia. The first fourteen classes graduated embraced eighty individuals. Of these *sixty-three* are professors of religion; and *twenty-five* of this number became such while connected with the college. Of the graduates *twenty-five* have entered the ministry, and some dozen more have the same destination in view. There have been *nine* revivals of religion within the period of fourteen years, and *no class* has passed through its collegiate course without witnessing from one to four revivals.

Knox College.—Though less favored than in former years with the influences of God's Spirit, there still have been hopeful conversions to God among our students. Five of our alumni leave Theological Seminaries at the East, and enter on their labors in the gospel ministry this year; four of them live in the West, and the other as a missionary in Siam. While of our class, graduated last June, two enter the Theological Seminary in your city; one is to be ordained in a few days a minister in the Baptist church, and six devote themselves to teaching in academies. Of the remaining six, four study law, and two devote themselves to business with their fathers.

Beloit College.—The favor of Almighty God has made the past a prosperous year with us in most respects. The college has graduated its second regular class, consisting of five members, all of whom are professors of religion. Two commence Theological study at once. Another will perhaps take the same course.

There have been connected with all the college classes during the year 39; of whom 22 are hopefully pious, and 15 contemplated the ministry. This number was reduced by various causes to 27 at the close of the year; of whom, I think, 12 are studying for the ministry. Ten have been admitted to the next Freshmen class. The Preparatory Department has embraced 58, and the Normal Department 43. Deducting from these numbers 7 reckoned in both departments, the whole number of students in all departments during the year has been 133. About one third of the Preparatory students, and one fifth of the English students, were hopefully pious; and most of the former class have the ministry more or less distinctly in view.

The college has never employed in the department of instruction any who were not pious. The religious interests of the college have always held the first place in the regard of the Faculty. The absence of the reviving influences of the Spirit, and the comparatively low tone of piety in our little community, have been the occasion of much sorrow and self-humiliation with the Faculty during the past year, although there has been during the year one hopeful conversion among the college students.

We ask your prayers, that the next may not be as this has been with us, a year of spiritual barrenness.

Iowa College.—We cannot speak of conversions among the students during the last year; but there was considerable religious interest in the college. A daily prayer-meeting was maintained during the year; and the observance of the day of fasting and prayer for colleges seemed to make a deep and lasting impression. The religious students are to be commended for their consistent piety. We recollect no instance in which any one of them has brought reproach upon the cause of Christ. They consequently exert great influence in the college.

It is the earnest desire of those charged with the oversight of this Institution to see the youth seeking instruction at their hands, sanctified by the Spirit of God, and prepared to engage in the self-denying but blessed work of the Gospel ministry. And when we see how many fields are ask-

ing in vain for pastors to break unto them the bread of life, and we watch the flood of immigration which is rolling over these prairies, and which now bids fair to swell the population of this State to two thirds of a million before the next census, we feel an anxiety which cannot be expressed to see this Institution at once furnished for the great work which it ought to perform.

PREMIUM ESSAY.

It was announced in the last Annual Report that a benevolent individual had authorized the Society to offer a premium of \$150 for the best Essay on "Prayer for Colleges." Quite a large number of Essays were received at the time designated for the reception of manuscripts, and placed in the hands of the committee of award. It is understood that this committee have nearly completed their examination, and their decision may be expected soon. Perhaps no more striking illustration of the importance of concentrating upon our colleges strong religious influence, and of unceasing prayer to God in their behalf can be furnished than in the following communication, addressed to the Secretary some months since by Prof. W. S. Tyler, of Amherst College. The facts which he communicates are of intense interest, and if all our Christian colleges would follow the example of Amherst in the investigation of their own history in reference to the converting influences of the Holy Spirit, they would do most important service to the cause of Collegiate Education, conducted upon Christian principles.

It appears from the statement of Prof. Tyler that out of 200 individuals hopefully converted in college, 100 have entered the ministry, and that "many more" of them are "preparing for the ministry," so that of all the ministers graduated at the Institution, one quarter were hopefully converted in college. The other three fourths were converted previous to entering upon their college course. The entire number of Alumni who have entered the ministry, according to the last Triennial Catalogue, is 435. The whole number of graduates by the same catalogue is 963, and of these "between one quarter and one fifth were hopefully converted in college." Prof. Tyler says:

I send you herewith a Triennial Catalogue of Amherst College, with a mark (x) set against the names of those Alumni whom I am able to *identify* as having been hopefully *converted* in college, or so revived (not to say converted) as to have joined the college church by profession.

The names thus reached are a little over 200, or between one quarter and one fifth of all the Alumni of the college. This by no means includes all who have been converted here.

There are doubtless some among the Alumni who should have been marked, but whom I have been unable to identify; and there have been many who were converted here, but did not finish their College course, and therefore do not appear on the Triennial.

There have been nine powerful revivals of religion, occurring at intervals of one to four years, during the whole existence of the College, (viz., in 1823, 1827, 1828, 1831, 1835, 1838, 1842, 1846, 1850,) and numbering from 25 to 30 converts each. Moreover, scarcely a year has passed without more or less conversions, when there has been no revival. The aggregate of the conversions during the 30 years from the establishment of the College to the issue of the last Triennial, cannot, therefore, be less than 250—probably 300 is nearer the truth.

Of the 200 names marked on the Triennial, 100 are ministers, and many more are preparing for the ministry. Of all the ministers graduated at the Institution, one quarter were hopefully converted in College. Among these you will find such names for instance, as Theophilus Packard, jr., of Shelburne, Mass., A. W. McClure, of Jersey City, Dr. E. P. Humphrey, of Louisville, Ky., Dr. J. B. Spotswood, of Newcastle, Del., Jonathan Brace, of Milford, Ct., Thacher Shayre, of Newport, R. I., Amos Bullard, late of Barre, Mass., Thomas P. Field, of Troy, N. Y., John Humphrey, of Binghamton, N. Y., D. W. Poor, of Newark, N. J., Charles Lord, of Madison, Wis., D. T. Fisk, of Newburyport, Mass., Z. M. Humphrey, of Racine, Wis., E. D. Neill, of St. Paul, Minnesota.

This list of converts includes 13 Foreign Missionaries, such as David O. Allen of the Mahratta Mission, Story Hubbard, late of the Syrian Mission, Henry Lyman, the Borneo martyr, Ebenezer Burgess, of the Mahratta Mission, Josiah Tyler, of S. Africa, Henry Lobdell, M. D., of Mosul, and Charles Hartwell, of the Mission to China; and Home Missionaries and laborers at the West, I know not how many more.

The list includes 28, who are, or have been officers of Colleges and Theological Seminaries, besides several of their teachers, scarcely less distinguished, *e. g.*, Prof. E. S. Snell, of Amherst, Prof. B. B. Edwards, late of Andover, H. B. Hackett, of Newton, S. M. Hopkins, of Auburn, D. T. Smith, of Bangor, W. H. Peabody, late of Amherst, W. H. Tyler, of Young Ladies' Institute, Pittsfield. Four of the present officers of the College, joined the College church by profession. Three out of the four Trustees who are Alumni of this College (the earlier Trustees were not graduates of this Institution), were hopefully converted in College.

It is an interesting thought to me, and can hardly fail to interest others, that of those who have died since they graduated—died, many of them, in the very bud and all of them, in the very prime of life—the remarkably large portion of two thirds were converted in College. It would seem as if God in his infinite grace, had discriminated in favor of those who were to die early. Among these, besides the sacred names already enumerated, there were two or three young men who were of remarkable genius and promise, such as Wm. Bradford Homer, James H. Bancroft, and David Reeve Arnell (Author of "Fruit of Western Life").

I submit the above outline to your disposal, hoping it may subserve the cause of learning consecrated to religion.

Let us then draw closer the bonds of sympathy between our colleges and churches, that the former may be perpetually borne in the arms of faith and prayer before the throne of grace.

GREATLY INCREASED RESOURCES NEEDED.

While we have every reason to rejoice in view of what has been accomplished, we feel constrained to urge upon the churches the importance of adding very greatly to the resources of the Society. Ten years have now elapsed, and two institutions only—Western Reserve College and Lane Theological Seminary—have been stricken from its list as having reached a point where they can safely rely for future advancement upon resources gathered at the West. It is true that two other institutions—Marietta and Wittenberg Colleges—might be brought to a similar point by an addition of \$3000 each to what they have already received; but then, a fifth—Illinois College—is now asking, under the sanction of the Board, for \$20,000, that it may be placed beyond the necessity of further aid. An encouraging commencement has been made, but before the effort can be completed other institutions may be pressing for similar opportunities.

But the faster they are provided for the sooner will the end be reached. The Society proposes to finish its work as it goes, and then drop the institutions one by one from its list. The question whether it should have any thing more than a temporary existence has at times been discussed, both within and without the Board. The best possible method of settling this question is for the churches to furnish resources so liberally that, by one grand movement, the Society can at once and finally provide for the wants of all the institutions upon its list. Then, if the Providence of God, as it opens successive chapters in the history of the West, shall reveal similar wants, it will not be difficult to decide upon the agency best adapted to meet them.

In an able review* of the Permanent Documents of the Society the following language is used: "There are members of our Church in New-York City, who are able, single-handed, to endow any one of these colleges, without seriously impairing their means for other objects of public or private beneficence. We think five gentlemen could be found in Cincinnati who might endow Marietta College, with the two hundred thousand dollars named in our supposition, and yet scarcely trench upon their ample fortunes. A single church in Philadelphia might place Delaware College or Wabash College in such a position as to educate every indigent and worthy young man applying for aid. To endow a Christian college

* Pres. Quarterly Review.

is to open a fountain of blessed influence to supply the wants of the Church from age to age. We would rather be the founder of such an endowment than hold the sceptre of Nicholas, or wield the power of Victoria. We know of no field in which rich men may exert so powerful and lasting an influence as this."

It may be well, however, here to guard against a very common but false impression that nothing short of vast outlays can benefit a college, and, consequently, that the duty and the privilege of sustaining such institutions is *confined* to those who are blessed with ample fortunes. Each College aided by the Society is required annually to furnish the Board a financial statement, which shall not only exhibit its general resources, but show also the amount of its yearly income and outgoes. It appears from statements submitted at the present meeting that on the *present scale* of expenditure the amount annually required to keep in operation seven of the more advanced institutions aided, amounts to some \$33,500; the highest expenditure on the list being \$5800, and the average \$4793. But single churches by the hundred may be found in our cities whose annual expenditures exceed this amount, and, in many cases, perhaps, by 100 per cent. We have now only to look at the location of these institutions in the midst of those great and forming communities—at the educated and able and Christian men who fill them as instructors—at the students who come under their forming hand to be trained for high posts of influence—at the revivals of religion with which they are blessed—and at all the ramifications of their influence as it goes out upon society through innumerable channels, to be convinced that the sums above named could hardly be expended where they would do more for the welfare of the Church and the nation; and this fact brings a motive of very great power to bear on the heart of the Christian and the philanthropist.

MUNIFICENT ENDOWMENTS OF ENGLAND.

Those noble foundations which distinguish the universities and colleges of the mother country were mostly established in past centuries by the munificence of individuals, and still bear the names of their founders, and even where these were kings the benefactions were from their private purse. As the greater number of fellowships, scholarships, exhibitions, &c., especially in Oxford, are restricted to natives of particular localities, to members of particular families, &c., their influence on the literary character of the nation has.

been greatly enfeebled; and yet it would be difficult to estimate the power which has been given to England, in all that makes a nation great, by these munificent provisions for the purposes of education. Their extent may be learned from the following statements contained in a late number of the *North British Review* :

“In Oxford there are 593 professorships, lectureships, and fellowships; in Cambridge, 482; in Durham, 34; and in London there are 52 professors. In Queen’s College, Birmingham, there are 16; in New College, Manchester, 9; and in St. David’s, Lampeter, 4 professorships, or similar positions, making in all 1190 persons in England who live, or *may live, as men of letters, without being dependent on the exercise of a profession for their subsistence*. To this number falls to be added not only the temporary scholarships and questorships, but the colleges and other university officers; and if we wish to exhaust the resources of England for learned purposes, we must further take into account the stalls in the cathedrals and other livings in the church, to which active ministerial duties are not attached, as well as a considerable number of positions connected with the richly endowed public schools.”

Of these 1190 learned positions, only about 130 have been created during the last fifty years. The origin of most of them lies far back in other centuries, in some cases nearly 600 years, and during all the wars and revolutions and social changes that have distinguished this long and eventful period, they have steadily operated to form the national mind. Great, however, as are existing resources, the Royal Commissioners in their Report on Oxford University, recommend that they should be largely increased. In respect to scholarships they say, “it is a matter of the highest importance that they should be augmented where they are of inconsiderable value, and that they should also be greatly increased in number.” And they regard it as of fundamental importance that restrictions should be so removed that fellowships, scholarships, &c., should be thrown open to general competition. Should this be done, changes of vast moment will be effected, and whose influence will be felt beyond the boundaries of England. “It is calculated,” say the Commissioners, “that the present length of the tenure of a fellowship is about ten years. Supposing that such changes in the distribution of the incomes of the colleges as we shall presently recommend should take place, it is probable that even then not fewer than 35 will become vacant and be thrown open to competition every year. The University would thus be enabled to offer a sufficient provision to one eighth of its graduates, in case their present num-

ber should not increase; and even if the increase should be as great as can reasonably be expected, it may be calculated that still a large proportion of those who graduated would, at the close of their career, be placed in a position of present and prospective honor and emolument. No other place of education in the world can offer such incentives to industry."

"It is impossible," says the above-named Review, "to conceal from ourselves the fact that as soon as Oxford and Cambridge fellowships are thrown open, a migration of our most hopeful students to the south, by which our Scottish universities and our Scottish nationality must suffer a heavy loss, is likely to be the consequence."

"We do not know any Scottish question of the day more fitted to call forth the efforts of the best, most patriotic, and most enlightened members of the community, than the one which has suggested this present article—the higher instruction and its representatives in Scotland."

ARGUMENT FOR ENDOWMENTS.

In the discussion of this question the following profound views are taken, and they are eminently applicable to the enterprise in which this Society is engaged: "To our mind nothing can be clearer than that on the completeness of the higher instruction, and consequently of the institutions by which it is communicated,—our general civilization, of which popular improvement is only one of many consequences, is dependent not only for its progress, but for its permanence. By many persons who admit the inevitable connection between the higher instruction and the progress of civilization, it is contended that society has already so changed in its character, as to render it unnecessary that provision should be made for a learned class by direct endowment. If we carry the lower instruction far enough, and make it sufficiently general, it will bear up the higher instruction, and support its ministers, by means of its own inherent strength. The principles of free trade, they tell us, are applicable here as elsewhere, and if we create the market, we need not fear that the commodity will be wanting. To this view we answer, that *it is of the essence of the higher instruction to be unpopular, to the extent of being an unmarketable commodity*; and this opinion we found on a consideration of the relation which it holds, and must continue to hold to the general intelligence of the community. Whilst man is a progressive and imperfect being, there must be an unattained goal in knowledge and in virtue, and whilst

men are unequal, there must be those who have advanced on the onward march further than others. However high you raise the general instruction and thinking of a people, therefore, you must still have a higher instruction, which, though absolutely differing from what we now call by the name, will hold to the general intelligence of the age to which it belongs the same relative position which the higher does to the lower instruction at present."

This argument was designed to bear specially on the creation of a *learned class*, but then it involves principles of the widest scope, and of the profoundest interest. If it be true, not only in Scotland but elsewhere,—“that on the completeness of the higher instruction, and, consequently, of the institutions by which it is communicated, our general civilization, of which popular improvement is only one of many consequences, is dependent, not only for its progress but its permanence”—if it be true that “it is of the essence of the higher instruction to be unpopular to the extent of being an unmarketable commodity,” and that, “however high you raise the general instruction and thinking of a people, you must still have a higher instruction which will hold to the general intelligence of the age to which it belongs, the same relative position which the higher does to the lower instruction at present;” and if it be further true, that in order to bring this higher instruction in our country under the control of religious principle, we must rely upon private munificence, and that mainly of Christian men—then we have an argument for the enterprise in which the Society is engaged, which it would be difficult to increase in cogency.

And yet, this is our argument. It has, moreover, a special significancy in its application to the field which is reached by the operations of the Society. To furnish the higher instruction for such a people as is destined to throng our western States—a people, considered in reference to their numbers, wealth, power, enterprise, freedom, general intelligence and obvious destiny—to found institutions which, from age to age, shall furnish men for the pulpit, the bar, the bench, the halls of legislation, the healing art, the school-house, and the academic hall—for the walks of literature and science, and science too in its application to the mechanic arts and industrial pursuits—to raise the standard of general intelligence, however high for the time being, still higher, by holding continually a relatively advanced position in the ascending scale, thus giving permanence and perpetual progress to popular improvement over our vast Western domain—is a work which will justify mighty efforts, and make the grand results aimed

at regarded as cheaply purchased by all needed pecuniary expenditure, however vast.

CONTRAST OF MOTIVES.

It may be well here to look particularly at the *motives* which led to the establishment of those noble foundations of the mother country, as compared with those which thus urge the men of this generation to similar deeds. According to the Report of the Oxford University Commission, "the first purpose was that the Fellows should offer prayer on behalf of the living and the dead. By enjoining such prayers the founders were enabled to combine with their other purposes, the object for the sake of which endowments had been hitherto bestowed on religious houses, and which more than any other seems to have had the power of inducing men to part with their possessions, or to alienate them from their heirs. The poor and indigent scholars of All Souls' College, for example, were all bound by the original statutes of the founders—"not so much to ply therein the various arts and sciences, as to pray for the souls of Henry the Fifth, of Thomas Duke of Clarence, and all the souls of those whom the havoc of the war so long prevailing between the realms of France and England, had drenched with the bowl of bitter deaths, and for all departed souls." Since the Reformation, however, the Legislature has prohibited all such observances—masses and prayers for the dead have not been said since the days of Queen Elizabeth.

No less than fourteen out of the nineteen colleges in Oxford were founded by Roman Catholics, and yet one of them, Merton College, produced some of the early Reformers, and among others, Wycliffe. Lincoln College was founded in 1427 by Richard Fleming for the express purpose of suppressing the hated doctrines of Wycliffe, and yet that same college numbered among its Fellows, John Wesley.

Now, the foundations which we would lay at the West are not for the dead but for the living—not to carry influence through the fabulous regions of departed spirits, but to affect living communities, which are playing a conspicuous part in one of the grandest dramas of human history—which are destined, on a scale of fearful magnitude, to contribute to the formation of the character of a colossal nation, while their own characters are yet to be formed. The formation of this character is the work which immediately presses upon this Society and kindred organizations,—although the institutions which we would establish at the West are not to be limited in their in-

fluence to the mere *formation* of character. They are to be vital organs in the body politic, and through the long and (as we trust) glorious manhood of those western States, they are to perform vital functions that are essential to the perpetuation of a vigorous life.

The work, therefore, which we are attempting to do is an *organic* work, and the rapidity with which it accumulates, and the peculiar relation sustained to it by this living generation, alike urge to its most energetic prosecution. The developments, physical and moral, now in progress in this nation, will probably stand out as a singularity in all history. They will never be repeated. The map of the world cannot furnish another Valley of the Mississippi, nor another California and Oregon for settlement. There are, it is true, vast regions over which the tides of emigration are destined to sweep, but no *such* regions, considered in reference to parallels of latitude, salubrity of climate, fertility of soil, mineral resources, facilities for commerce, and relative position in respect to existing nations and the great routes along which the business and the commerce of the world are to flow. Now, it is obvious that generations like our own, which not only witness these developments, but contribute very largely to accelerate their progress, stand in relations to them, which can be true of no other generations; and these relations, while they create peculiar responsibilities, at the same time furnish opportunities for the exertion of influence which can never again exist.

These opportunities are now presenting themselves to the large-hearted Christian philanthropists of our country, with a tempting power that would seem irresistible. The eager competition among capitalists to secure control over the railroad communications of the West, both present and prospective, show very clearly how they estimate the importance of present opportunities; and the scale upon which they are ready to operate, indicates their views in reference to the magnitude of the resources yet to be developed in that country. A national highway to the Pacific, instead of being a mere vision, which within a very brief period seemed to be haunting a solitary mind, is now taking hold of national conviction as a practicable enterprise, and the investment of one hundred millions for its accomplishment is beginning to be looked at with all the calculating coolness of an ordinary financial operation.

This work, when accomplished, will constitute one of the noblest monuments of enterprise and power ever erected by any people, and be fraught with blessings of immense value to the nation. But the friends of Christian learning have it in

their power to do a still more sublime work. Were half of one hundred millions invested for the purposes of education, under proper influences—in other words, for *internal improvement* in the highest sense—it would do more for national honor and power, and for our permanent welfare, than any iron track stretching from ocean to ocean, over which numberless trains should thunder, burdened with a gigantic national commerce. Here is an opportunity for investments, and where dividends will not be dependent upon the fluctuations of trade—investments that, by the favor of God through an ever-present Providence, may bring in a revenue of good, perennial, cumulative, and priceless as mind itself. Such opportunities, however, will not be indefinitely prolonged. But one Columbus could be the discoverer of America—one Mayflower only bring the first band of Pilgrims—but one Washington be the father of his country: so, also, the young empires of the West can have but one *infancy*. The present generation is contemporaneous with that infancy, and if we neglect, to the extent of our capacity, to apply to it THE FORMING HAND, no revolution of ages can bring back our golden opportunities.

An enthusiastic, and yet capacious-minded Western Senator, when once advocating the construction of a national highway to the Pacific, said—"We live in extraordinary times, and are called upon to elevate ourselves to the grandeur of the occasion. Three and a half centuries ago the great Columbus departed from Europe to arrive in the East by going to the West. It was a sublime conception. Let us complete the grand design of Columbus by putting Europe and Asia into communication through the heart of our own country. Let us give to his ships, converted into cars, a continued course, unknown to all former times. Let us make the iron road, and make it from sea to sea, and which shall be adorned with its crowning honor, the colossal statue of the great Columbus, whose design it accomplishes, hewn from a granite mass of a peak of the Rocky Mountains, overlooking the road—the mountain itself the pedestal, and the statue a part of the mountain—pointing, with out-stretched arm, to the western horizon, and saying to the flying passenger,—There is the East! there is India!"

But, in a *moral* sense, we live in times still more "extraordinary," and we are pressed by motives immeasurably higher "to elevate ourselves to the grandeur" of this great occasion. We are not summoned to gaze upon the mute statue of the "great Columbus" with out-stretched arm "pointing to the western horizon," but to behold the finger of Providence di-

rected from every peak of the western mountains, and accompanied by the voice of One infinitely greater than Columbus, saying to America,—There is India—there is China; fulfil thy sublime mission—Go, TEACH ALL NATIONS; PREACH THE GOSPEL TO EVERY CREATURE.

In behalf of the Board of Directors,

THERON BALDWIN,

Corresponding Secretary.

DONATIONS

Received since the last Report, including those upon the fields of the Western Education Society, and the Central American Education Society—together with subscriptions to the Endowment Fund.

Abington Centre, Mass.....	\$28 00	Boston, Mass., Shawmut ⁶ Ch., to cons.	
“ Mass., Rev. Mr Ward’s		Dea. Jos. Johnson and	
Soc. balance....	8 50	Dea. Albert Day L.	
Almond, N. Y.....	14 50	Members.....	\$60 00
Amherst, Mass.....	30 00	“ “ Individuals — Luke H.	
Amesbury & Salisbury, Mass.....	17 89	Brown to cons. him-	
“ Mills.....	16 50	self L. M., 30; a friend,	
Andover, Mass., Chapel Con., of which		200; A. S. Morse, 5;	
30 to cons. Prof. S. P.		E. S. Toby for Ill. Col.	
Lathrop, M.D., of Be-		10; T. H. Russell, do.,	
loitt College L. M.....	89 01	5; a friend in Essex	
“ “ South Ch., of which		St. Ch. 10.....	260 00
30 to cons. Rev. C.			22 50
Smith L. M.....	80 25	Boylston Centre, Mass.....	
Ansonia, Ct., to cons. Rev. Owen Street		Brattleboro, Vt., Mrs. Betsy Van Dorn	
L. M.....	37 50	for tuition of student in Ill. Col.....	25 00
Angelica, N. Y.....	13 25	Brimfield, Mass., Benev. Ass., by C. R.	
Ashby, Mass.....	18 00	Brown, Treas.....	31 00
Ashby Falls, Miss P. Hilyer.....	5 00	Brighton, N. Y.....	12 32
Athol, Mass., L. Thorp, 10; Mr. Par-		Brooklyn, N. Y., 1st Pres. Ch. — A.	
mater, I.....	11 00	Fisher, 5; D. Lea-	
“ “ Asa Hill, Annual Schol-		vitt, 50; J. T. Terry,	
arship in Ill. College..	25 00	20; Fisher Howe, 50;	
Attica, N. Y.....	14 97	A. A. Lewis, 10; H.	
Auburn, N. Y., 1st Pres. Church.....	105 57	Redfield, 5; J. F.	
“ “ 2d do.....	26 35	Trow, 10; J. W.	
“ “ Rev. W. W. Warner	64 00	Spencer, 5; A. Wes-	
Auburn N. H., Rev. Mr. Holmes.....	5 00	son, 25; others, 126	
Aurora, N. Y.....	12 00	08.....	306 08
Avon, N. Y.....	10 75	“ “ 2d Pres. Ch.	77 17
Barrington, R. I., in part to cons. the		“ “ 3d Pres. Ch.	25 00
Rev. S. S. Hall, L. M.....	20 70	Brockport, N. Y.....	41 88
Batavia, N. Y.....	34 85	Brookline, Mass.....	68 10
Berkshire, N. Y.....	21 00	Bradford, Mass., Rev. N. Munroe’s	
Beverly, Mass., to cons. Rev. Alonzo B.		con.....	73 95
Rich L. M.....	30 00	Catskill, N. Y., Pres. Ch.....	52 29
“ “ Dane Street Ch. & Soc.,		Cambridgeport, Mass., of which 30 to	
to cons. Amos Lefa-		cons. Rev. Wm. A. Stearns, D. D.	
vour, Israel Trask, and		L. M.....	79 81
John Lovett 2d L. M..	91 28	Cambridge, Mass., 1st Ch.....	59 54
Bellona, N. Y.....	25 00	Candor, N. Y.....	7 00
Bideford, Me., to con. Rev. Mr. Gould		Castleton, N. Y.....	21 75
L. M.....	31 00	Cato Four Corners, N. Y.....	20 00
Birmingham, Ct.....	42 00	Cayuga, N. Y.....	16 28
Binghamton, N. Y., Pres. Church.....	46 07	Charlton, Mass., in part to cons. Rev.	
“ “ Rev. P. Lockwood,		John Hazen, L. M.....	23 00
in part to cons.		Chester, N. H.....	15 00
Mrs. M. D. Lock-		Chelsea, Mass.....	90 20
wood L. M.....	10 00	Chenango Forks, N. Y.....	10 25
“ “ Congl. Ch.....	23 82	Clarkson, N. Y.....	10 61
Bloomfield, N. J., Pres. Ch.....	83 63	Claremont, N. H., in part to cons. R.	
Boston, Mass., Old South Ch.....	257 75	F. Lawrence L. M.....	14 33
“ “ Park St. Ch.....	280 38	Clinton, Ct., in part to cons. Rev. Jas.	
“ “ Essex St. Ch.....	465 83	D. Moore L. M.....	20 00
“ “ Mt. Vernon Ch.....	400 00	Clinton, Mass., in part to cons. Rev.	
“ “ Central Ch.....	103 00	Wm. D. H. Hitchcock L. M.....	20 00
“ “ Salem St. Ch.....	59 23	Concord, N. H., Rev. H. E. Perkin’s	
“ “ Mariner’s Ch., in part		con.....	21 30
to cons. Rev. G. W.		“ “ 1st Con. Soc.....	9 00
Browne L. M.....	13 00	Cornish, N. H., Levi A. Barnard, Scho-	
		larship in Wittenberg College.....	25 00

Collinsville, Ct., to cons. Rev. Chas. B. McLean L. M.	\$31 05	Mead for Ill. Col., 5; Zenas Mead for Ill. Col., 10; Sarah Lewis for Ill. Col., 25; others 110 28.	\$155 28
Cohasset, Mass., in part to cons. Rev. T. A. Reed L. M.	20 00	Groton, Mass., \$90 of which to cons. Jephtha R. Hartwell, Mrs. Betsy Hartwell, and Dea. Curtis Lawrence L. M.	116 72
Cooperstown, N. Y.	35 20	Guilford, Ct., in full to cons. Rev. E. E. Hall L. M.	2 00
Corning, N. Y.	29 97	Hanover, N. J., 1st Pres. Ch.	15 00
Cortlandville, N. Y.	16 00	Hatfield, Mass.	27 00
" " T. D. Collins	10 00	Hamden, Ct., Mount Carmel	10 00
Coventry, East, N. Y.	10 83	Hamden Plains, Ct.	12 00
Coventry, West, N. Y.	26 07	Hadley, Mass., 3d Ch., balance from last year.	4 00
" " Mrs. E. A. Hoyt, in part to cons. Jas. P. Hoyt L. M.	10 00	" " 1st Parish	15 00
Danbury, Ct., 1st Ch.	50 50	" " 3d Ch.	25 00
Dansville, N. Y., 1st Pres. Ch.	29 04	Hammondsport, N. Y.	12 50
" " Individuals, 2d Pres. Church.	5 00	Harwinton, Ct.	23 34
Dedham, Mass., Mrs. A. B. Burgess.	100 00	" " Do.	4 00
Derby, Ct.	14 25	Haverhill, Mass., of which 30 to cons. Alfred Kittridge, Esq., L. M.	76 50
Dover, N. H., Moses Paul in part to cons. himself L. M.	5 00	Haverhill, N. H., a Friend.	1 00
" " others in part to cons. Rev. B. F. Parsons L. M.	26 00	Havana, N. Y.	20 32
Drakesville, N. J., A. R. Riggs.	50 00	Hartford, Ct., Loyal Wilcox, for Ill. College.	500 00
Dracut, Mass., in part to cons. Rev. B. Emerson L. M.	10 00	" " Central Ch.—Wm. W. Ellsworth for Ill. Col., 11; Rev. A. C. Baldwin, 5; other individuals, 117	133 00
" " 1st Con. Ch. & Soc.	8 00	" " Pearl St. Ch.	93 00
Dudley, Mass., to cons. Rev. Joshua Bates, D. D., L. M.	32 50	" " North Ch.	129 47
Dundee, N. Y., Rev. J. C. Moses.	25 00	" " South Ch. of which 40 for Beloit Col.	44 00
Dunstable, Mass.	21 40	Hector, N. Y.	2 00
East Avon, Ct.	15 00	Hinsdale, Mass., to cons. Rev. P. R. Clark and Chas. H. Plunkett L. M.	58 50
East Haddam, Ct.	20 75	" " Dea. Nash, balance	6 00
East Randolph, Mass., to cons. Rev. Ezekiel Russell L. M.	51 00	Hopkinton, Mass.	29 00
East Jaffrey, N. H., Rev. L. Tenney.	6 00	Hollis, N. H., to cons. Rev. P. B. Day and Rev. Leonard Juvel L. M's.	69 25
East Abington, Mass., to cons. Rev. Horace Walker L. M.	32 00	Honeoye Falls, N. Y.	10 04
East Boston, Mass., Maverick Ch.	37 18	Homer, N. Y.	31 00
East Bloomfield, N. Y.	41 26	Hornellsville, N. Y.	23 00
East Hampton, Mass., S. Williston for Ill. College.	50 00	Horsheads, N. Y.	6 00
" " Elmira, N. Y.	40 50	Huron, N. Y., balance to cons. Rev. R. Dunning L. M.	15 80
Enfield, Mass., Benev. Soc.	100 00	Ithaca, N. Y.	42 92
Essex, Mass., in part to cons. Dea. Francis Burnham L. M.	18 00	Jaffrey, N. H., Dea. J. M. Melville.	75 00
Farmington, Ct.	25 43	" " others	8 00
Fayetteville, N. Y.	23 00	Jefferson, N. Y.	10 00
Fair Haven, Mass.	41 00	Jordan, N. Y.	16 35
Fitzwilliam, N. H.	28 54	Junius, N. Y., Malcolm Little.	— 50
Foxboro, Mass., Congl. Soc.	21 01	Killingworth, Ct.	18 96
Fitchburg, Mass., Thos. Eaton, to cons. himself L. M.	30 00	Knowlesville, N. Y.	13 17
" " Other subscriptions.	47 75	Lancaster, Mass., in part to cons. Rev. Charles Packard, L. M.	11 10
Francistown, N. H.	30 50	Lancaster, N. Y.	47 59
Fredonia, N. Y.	33 47	Leominster, Mass.	11 32
Fulton, N. Y.	52 66	Lenox, Mass., Oliver Peck, to cons. Gilbert H. Peck L. M.	30 00
Geneseo, N. Y.	47 37	" " Albert G. Belden and Sam. Belden \$12 50 each, the first annual payment of \$100 Scholarship in Wittenberg College.	25 00
Geneva, N. Y.	210 00	" " others	7 00
Glenn's Falls, N. Y., Pres. Ch.	22 27	Le Roy, N. Y., \$30 of which to cons. Rev. C. N. Mattoon L. M.	34 93
Goshen, Ct.	23 00	Little Compton, R. I., to cons. Otis Wilbor L. M.	40 00
Great Barrington, Mass., balance.	2 50	Lockport, N. Y., Prof. A.	3 00
" " Dea. Francis Whiting & B. H. Patterson \$12 50 each for the tuition of a student for the Ministry in Wabash Col.	25 00	Londonderry, N. H., in part to cons. Mrs. D. R. D. Brainerd L. M.	25 00
" " G. L. Granger and others for the same.	25 00	Lowell, Mass., 1st Ch., to cons. Dea. Wm. Davidson and Thos. P. Woodman L. Members.	81 21
" " Other subs. to cons. Rev. S. S. N. Greeley L. M.	41 00	" " High St. Ch.	43 30
Greenville, Ct.	19 32	Lyons, N. Y.	54 25
Greenwich, Ct., 2d Con. Ch.—Wm. Smith for Illinois College, 5; Lot			

Madison, Ct., \$30 of which to cons. Rev. Samuel N. Shepard L. M.....	\$40 48	New-York City, Church of the Puritans—G. D. Phelps, 25 ; O. E. Wood, 25 ; M., 10 ; H. O. Pinneo, 25 ; W. M. Evarts, 10 ; A. Jones, 10 ; a Friend, 40	\$145 00
Manchester, N. H., to cons. Rev. Rufus Taylor L. M.....	35 54	Allen St. Ch.....	160 94
Mattapoisett, Mass., to cons. Rev. Wm. L. Mather, L. M.....	37 25	Central Ch.....	148 16
Marcellus, N. Y.....	26 46	Rev. J. Spaulding.....	20 00
Marblehead, Mass.....	87 77	W. S. Gilman, for Wittenberg Col.....	50 00
Meriden, Ct., Con. Soc.....	33 12	Edward Crary.....	20 00
“ “ Individuals.....	13 00	“ “ “ L. S. H.”.....	5 00
Methuen, Mass., to cons. Dea. James F. Ingalls L. M.....	40 29	Newport, N. H., in part to cons. Rev. H. Cummings L. M.....	13 10
Medford, Mass., in part to cons. Rev. E. P. Marvin L. M.....	18 05	“ “ Balance.....	6 79
Medina, N. Y.....	30 28	New Haven, N. Y.....	18 29
Mexicoville, N. Y.....	9 70	“ Mrs. Ralph Robinson.....	5 00
Middleboro, Mass., Central Church.....	16 49	Newark Valley, N. Y.....	14 03
“ “ Rev. J. Putnam’s Soc.....	16 75	Newark, N. J., 1st Pres. Ch.....	94 70
Middletown, Ct., Ebenezer G. Hubbard, to found a permanent Scholarship in Illinois College.....	400 00	“ “ 2nd “.....	70 00
“ “ Dea. H. S. Ward, jr., for Ill. Col. Fund.....	50 00	“ “ High Street Ch., of which 150 by J. B. Pinneo to constitute Rev. D. W. Poor, Mrs. Susan B. Poor, Miss Mary A. Poor, Mrs. Eliza Pinneo, T. S. Pinneo, M. D., L. Members.....	200 00
“ “ Individuals in 1st Ch.....	111 50	“ “ High St. Ch., Samuel Baldwin, to cons. S. H. Baldwin L. M.....	30 00
“ “ South Ch.....	25 00	“ “ A. W. Carter, jr.....	25 00
Morristown, N. J., a Friend.....	5 00	New Braintree, Mass.....	35 25
Nashua, N. H., Rev. J. M. Ellis, 2d payment on Scholarship in Wittenberg College.....	25 00	Newburyport, Mass., Captain Nath. Smith of North Con. Ch.....	100 00
“ “ Mrs. Josephine M. Ellis, 1st annual payment of a Scholarship of \$100 for the tuition of a student for the Ministry in Ger. E. Mo. Coll.....	25 00	“ “ Bellville, to cons. Josiah Little, Wm. J. Currier, Wm. Goodwin, Charles Whitmore L. M’s....	141 38
Natick, Mass., to cons. Rev. Elias Nason L. M.....	33 22	“ “ North Ch.....	75 30
New Haven, Ct., Center Church.....	312 00	“ “ Whitfield Ch. and Soc., in part to cons. Sam. J. Spaulding L. M.....	12 51
“ “ North.....	139 25	New Milford, Ct.....	22 50
“ “ Chapel Street Church.....	57 44	New London, Ct., 1st Ch.....	55 00
“ “ College Street Church.....	46 58	“ “ 2d Ch.....	54 50
“ “ Yale College.....	77 50	Newbury, Mass.....	47 66
New-York City, Bleeker St. Ch.—C. N. Talbot, 50 ; F. A. Concklin, 10 ; W. A. Wheeler, 5 ; R. Boorman, 20 ; Dr Bliss, 20 ; Ladies’ Benevolent Society, 44 25 ; others, 237 22.....	356 47	New Ipswich, N. H., Mrs. Dolly Everett for Iowa Col.....	50 00
“ “ Mercer St. Ch., balance 75 ; W. G. Bull, 50 ; Miss Murray, 50 ; R. H. McCurdy, 50 ; Mrs. Bronson, 50 ; Thos. Denny, 25 ; T. F. McCurdy, 5 ; Jas. J. Van Allen, 20 ; R. H. B. 5 ; J. W. Benedict, 100 ; R. H. Nevins, 50 ; W. G. Rule, 5 ; J. R. Gibson, 10 ; J. P. Crosby, 15 ; J. L. Mason, 10 ; Jas. Boorman, 100 ; J. F. Worth, 25 ; Cor. Smith 30 ; L. Aterbury, jr., 25 ; H. W. Harned, 10 ; J. B. Sheffield, 50 ; B. F. Butler, 50 ; I. I. Griffin, 5 ; W. H. Bidwell, 50 ; M. O. Roberts, 100 ; N. White, 50 ; others, 251 03.....	1266 03	Newton Centre, Mass., to cons. Rev. Daniel L. Furber L. M.....	32 20
“ “ Anson G. Phelps, jr., for Endowment Fund of Marietta, Col.....	1000 00	New Britain, Ct., 1st Ch., to cons. Rev. Sam. Rockwell L. M.....	30 67
		“ “ 2d Ch.....	29 00
		Niagara Falls, N. Y.....	44 65
		North Andover, Mass.....	23 74
		Norwich, Ct., 1st Ch. & Parish.....	38 00
		“ “ 2d “.....	83 00
		“ “ Main St. Ch., Dea. W. A. Buckingham, 2d instalment on annual scholarship.....	25 00
		“ “ Individuals in Main St. Church.....	27 00
		North Abington, Mass., in part to cons. Rev. Isaac C. White L. M.....	13 66
		Northampton, Mass., 1st Ch.....	91 02
		“ “ Edwards’ Ch.....	18 00
		“ “ Asahel Lyman for Endowment Fund of Ill. Col.....	500 00
		“ “ J. P. Williston do.....	5 00

North Cornwall, Ct.....	\$ 7 87	Rochester, N. Y., Washington St. Ch..	38 69
North Bridgewater, Mass. J. W. Rogers	2 00	“ “ A. Champin.....	100 00
North Haven, Ct.....	15 00	“ “ F. Starr.....	25 00
Northville, N. Y.....	32 43	Rushville, N. Y.....	20 68
Norwich, N. Y.....	20 00	“ “ Ladies' Ed. Soc.....	13 00
“ “ J. Kershaw, Esq., Ex.		Salisbury Mills, N. Y., Rev. J. N.	
“ “ of J. Bement.....	5 00	Lewis.....	10 00
Norfolk, Ct.....	53 00	Sanbornton Bridge, N. H., in part to	
Norwalk, Ct., 1st Con. Ch.....	64 53	cons. Rev. Corban Curtis L. M.....	21 00
North Branford, Ct.....	10 00	Saybrook, Ct.....	16 65
North Guilford, Ct.....	15 37	Salisbury, Mass., in full to cons. Rev. J.	
Nunda, N. Y.....	7 00	M. Bacon L. M.....	16 61
Ogden, N. Y., §30 of which to cons.		Seymour, Ct.....	4 33
Rev. W. A. Fox L. M.....	36 75	Shrewsbury, Mass., to cons. John H.	
Orange, N. J., 1st Pres. Ch.....	33 23	Nelson L. M.....	33 00
“ “ 2d Ch.....	146 52	Sherburne, Mass.....	13 80
Otisco, N. Y.....	24 75	Silver Creek, N. Y.....	23 21
Ovid, N. Y.....	16 30	Slaterville, R. I., in part to cons. Rev.	
Owego, N. Y., Pres. Ch.....	46 14	T. A. Taylor L. M.....	20 00
“ “ Con. Ch.....	11 18	South Dedham, Mass., in part to cons.	
Oxford, Ct.....	7 00	Rev. M. M. Colman L. M.....	28 00
Palmyra, N. Y.....	65 91	South Boston, Mass., Philips' Ch., to	
Palmyra, East, N. Y.....	18 50	cons. Alvan Simonds L. M.....	65 35
Painted Post, N. Y., to aid Hungarian		South Abington, Mass., to cons. Rev.	
beneficiary.....	22 00	Alfred Goldsmith L. M.....	57 24
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Philadelphia, Pa., 1st Pres. Ch.....	446 50	6 25 ; S. Bacon,	
Pittsford, N. Y.....	16 50	5— on annual	
Plymouth, N. H., Rev. Mr. Jewett, bal-		Scholarship.....	23 75
ance.....	3 00	Southington, Ct.....	22 60
Plymouth, Ct., §30 of which to cons.		“ “ Dea. Tim. Higgins.....	30 00
Mrs. Jane S. Warren L. M.....	44 50	Southport, N. Y.....	15 85
Plymouth Hollow, Ct., §30 of which to		Southfield, Mass., Dea. J. N. Colar &	
cons. Rev. James Averill, L. M.....	38 00	Dea. Lorin Smith	
Portland, Me., to cons. Rev. J. J. Car-		\$12 50 each, on an-	
ruthers, D.D., Rev. W. T. Dwight, D.D., and		annual Scholarship in	
Dea. Wm. Swan L. M.....	100 00	Ill. College.....	25 00
“ “ Wm. W. Thomas, for		“ “ Zenas Rhoades \$12	
tuition of a student pre-		50 and Rev. Otis	
paring for the ministry..	25 00	Lombard \$6 25 for	
Portland, N. Y., Rev. L. F. James.....	2 00	the same.....	18 75
Pomfret, Ct.....	23 31	Springfield, Mass., 1st Ch.....	20 00
Prattsburgh, N. Y.....	16 61	“ “ Hill.....	6 10
“ “ Ladies' Ed. Soc.....	8 39	“ “ South Ch., Charles	
Providence, R. I., Beneficent Ch.....	107 00	Merriam, for Ill. Col.	50 00
“ “ High St. Ch.....	52 00	“ “ Daniel Harris, of	
“ “ Richmond St. Ct., of		which \$15 for Ill.	
which \$100 by J.		College.....	25 00
Carpenter for Ill.		others.....	42 50
College.....	199 31	Spencerport, N. Y., 1st Con. Ch., in	
“ “ Central Ch., of which		part to cons. Samuel Weare L. M.....	14 50
\$100 by W. J. Cross		Stamford, Ct., to cons. Rev. Isaac Jen-	
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permanent Scholar-		himself L. M.....	30 00
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— Allen, 10 ; a		others.....	42 25
Friend, 10 ; Mrs. H.		St. Petersburg, Russia, Archibald Mer-	
Ives, 25 ; R. H.		ricies, by W. Ropes.....	25 00
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Red Creek, N. Y.....	16 18	Albert Perry L. M.....	22 00
Richmond, Mass.....	7 10	Sturbridge, Mass., in part to cons. Rev.	
Rindge, N. H.....	42 00	H. Beebe L. M.....	17 87
“ “ Mrs. Brown.....	5 00	Sweden, N. Y.....	15 43
Rockville, Ct., 1st Ch.....	19 62	Syracuse, N. Y., 1st Pres. Ch.....	66 36
“ “ 2d Ch., §30 of which to		“ “ Saline Ch.....	20 00
cons. Rev. Charles H.		Tewksbury, Mass., to cons. Rev. Rich-	
Ballard L. M.....	46 25	ard Tolman L. M.....	30 00
Roxbury, Mass., Eliot Ch. & Soc.....	\$104 35	Torrington, Ct.....	5 00
Rockport, Mass.....	35 00	Townsend, Mass., of which §30 to cons.	
		Dea. John Proctor L.	

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Troy, N. Y., 1st Pres. Ch. (in part)....	83 15	West Amesbury, Mass., to cons. Rev. Albert Paine L. M.....	34 90
Trumansburgh, N. Y.....	67 00	West Medway, Rev. Dr. Ide's Soc.....	29 62
Vienna, N. Y.....	9 63	West Haven, Ct.....	19 00
Watertown, Ct., Mrs. Lucy S. De Forest, to cons. Abram E. Baldwin L. M.	30 00	West Springfield, Mass.....	48 76
Walpole, Mass., in full to cons. Rev. Z. H. Newhall L. M.....	15 12	Whately, Mass.....	7 62
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Westminster, Mass., in full to cons. Rev. Orlando H. White L. M.....	11 52	Wolcott, N. Y.....	37 85
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" " Col. Moses Newell	5 00	Worcester, Mass., Union Ch., of which \$90 to cons. Moses Clements, Ichabod Washburn, & Philip L. Moen L. M.'s....	218 00
Webster, Mass., Con. Ch. & Soc.....	25 25	" " Central Ch., of which \$30 to cons. Rev. Seth Sweetzer D.D. L. M.....	81 07
" " A Friend.....	1 00	" " 1st Parish.....	31 00
West Stockbridge, Mass., Dea. Morgan Lewis, on Scholarship in Wittenberg Col.....	25 00	" " Salem St. Ch., to cons. Rev. George Bushnell L. M.....	36 85
" " Individuals....	3 00	" " Balance from last year.....	34 55
" " Rev. Mr. Briant, Rev. N. Jassell & Ben. Cone, 2d payt. on \$100 Scholarship.....	25 00	Yorktown, Westchester Co., N. Y., Con. Ch.....	5 00
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 Day, Aaron, West Springfield, Mass.
 Day, Dea. Albert, Boston, Mass.
 Day, Rev. P. B., Hallis, N. H.
 De Forest, Erastus L., Watertown, Ct.
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 Eaton, Rev. Horace, Palmyra, N. Y.
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 Edwards, Rev. Jonathan, Woburn Centre, Mass.
 Edwards, Mrs. Frances S., "
 Ellis, Charles, Uxbridge, Mass.
 Eldridge, Rev. Azariah, New Bedford, Mass.
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 Emerson, Rev. A., Hudson, Ohio.
 *Emerson, Rev. John E., Newburyport, Mass.
 Emerson, Rev. Joseph, Beloit, Wis.
 Everett, Mrs. Dolly, New Ipswich, N. H.
 Farwell, Dea. Abel, Fitchburg, Mass.
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 Fessenden, Mrs. N. C., "
 Field, J., West Cambridge, Mass.
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 Fitz, Rev. D. T., Newbury, Mass.
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 Hazen, Mrs. Martha V., "
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 Rich, Rev. Alonzo B., Beverly, Mass.
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 Ropes, Joseph S., "
 Russell, Rev. Ezekiel, East Randolph, Mass.
 Sabin, Rev. Lewis, Templeton, Mass.
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 Salisbury, Mrs. Abby, "
 Sabin, Mrs. Mary, Fitzwilliam, N. H.
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 Sanford, Rev. W. H. Boylston Centre, Mass.
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 *Sikes, Rev. Oren, Bedford, Mass.
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 Southworth, Edward, West Springfield, Mass.
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 Sheldon, Rev. Luther H., Townsend, Mass.
 Sheldon, Mrs. Sarah H., "
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 Shepard, Rev. Samuel N., Madison, Ct.
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 Smith, Rev. Matson Meier, Brookline, Mass.
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 Steele, Rev. John, Winchester, Mass.
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 Stuart, Edward P., Norwalk, Ct.
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 Sweetser, Rev. Seth, D. D., Worcester, Mass.
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 Taylor, Rev. Jeremiah, Wenham, Mass.
 Taylor, Mrs. Elizabeth, "
 *Taylor, Rev. Oliver A., Manchester, Mass.
 Taylor, Mrs. Mary, Manchester, Mass.
 Taylor, Rev. Lathrop, Francistown, N. H.
 Talcott, Horace W., Vernon, Ct.
 Terry, Rev. J. P., Weymouth, Mass.
 Tenney, Rev. Leonard, Jaffrey, N. H.
 Terry, Henry, Plymouth, Ct.
 Temple, Dea. Charles P., Princeton, Mass.
 *Tenney, Hon. Jonathan, Methuen, Mass.
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 Tolman, Rev. Richard, Tewksbury, Mass.
 Tower, Levi, Fitzwilliam, N. H.
 Tobey, Rev. Alvan, Durham, N. H.
 Turner, Rev. J. W., Portland, Me.
 Tucker, Rev. J. T., Holliston, Mass.
 Thatcher, Rev. Tyler, San Francisco.
 Thayer, Rev. William M., Ashland, Mass.
 Thatcher, Isalah C., Middleboro', Mass.
 Thompson, William C., Worcester, Mass.
 Thompson, Rev. Augustus C., Roxbury, Mass.
 Thompson, Rev. G. W., Dracut, Mass.
 Thompson, Rev. M. L. R. P., D. D., Buffalo, N. Y.
 Trask, Israel, Beverly, Mass.
 Treadwell, Hezekiah D., Elmira, N. Y.
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 Trowbridge, Rev. James H., Haverstraw, N. Y.
 Trowbridge, Miss Susan, New Haven, Ct.
 Truair, John G. K., Brockport, N. Y.
 Vaill, Rev. Joseph, D. D., Somers, Ct.
 Van Dorn, Mrs. A. Brattleboro', Vt.
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 Ward, Dea. Henry S., Middletown, Ct.
 Walker, Rev. Horace D., East Abington, Mass.
 Wallace, Rev. Cyrus W., Manchester, N. H.
 Walley, Hon. S. H., Roxbury, Mass.
 *Walley, Mrs. S. H., "
 Washburn, Rev. A. C. Suffield, Ct.
 Washburn, Ichabod, Worcester, Mass.
 Ward, Miss Jane, Newark, N. J.
 Warren, Rev. J. P., Plymouth, Ct.
 Warren, Mrs. Jane S., "
 Waters, Richard P., Salem, Mass.
 Ward, Rev. F. De W., Genesee, N. Y.
 Webster, Marcus Wilbur, New-York City.
 Wellman, Rev. J. W., Derry, N. H.
 Weed, Rev. William B., Stratford, Ct.
 Weed, Nathaniel, Stamford, Ct.
 Wilbor, Otis, Little Compton, R. I.
 Wilder, Edward C., Palmyra, N. Y.
 Withington, Rev. L., D. D., Newbury, Mass.
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 Williams, Rev. Francis, Bloomfield, Ct.
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 Williams, N. W., Shrewsbury, Mass.
 Wilson, Rev. Robert E., Corning, N. Y.
 Wisner, Rev. Wm. C., D. D., Lockport, N. Y.
 Wood, Dea. Samuel, 2d, Lebanon, N. H.
 Wood, Rev. C. W., Ashby, Mass.
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 Worcester, Rev. Samuel M., D. D., Salem, Ma.
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 Woodbury, Rev. James Trask, Milford, Mass.
 Woodman, Thomas P., Lowell, Mass.
 Woodward Dea. E., Newtown Corner, Mass.
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 White, Mrs. Penelope R., "
 White, Henry, Esq., New Haven, Ct.
 White, Rev. Orlando, Westminster, Mass.
 Whiting, Samuel S., M. D., Dedham, Mass.
 Whiting, Rev. Lyman, Reading, Mass.
 Whitman, Charles, Belleville, Mass.
 Whitcomb, Rev. William C., Stoneham, Mass.
 Whitcomb, Mrs. Harriet L., "
 Wright Rev. Thomas, Walcott, N. Y.
 *Wright, Rev. Edward, West Haven, Ct.
 Wright, Rev. Edwin S., Acworth, N. H.

APPENDIX.

REPORT OF SELECT COMMITTEE.

THE Select Committee appointed at the last annual meeting of the Board, to consider the subject of Scholarships, Endowments for Colleges, and union with the American Education Society, would respectfully offer the following report:—

That, in the discharge of the duties assigned them, it seemed obvious that the first thing in order was a conference with the American and Central Education Societies. They accordingly invited those Societies to meet them in conference, by similar committees, at such time and place as should be mutually agreed upon. In view of this invitation, the Directors of the American Education Society adopted the following resolution, viz.:—"That whereas the question of union with the College Society has been thoroughly discussed and decided by this body within a few years, and whereas we have proposals from the Central Education Society now under consideration, it is not expedient, under these circumstances, to appoint a committee to meet those two bodies; but should any new proposition be made to us from either of these bodies, this Board will cheerfully and respectfully consider them."

The first meeting of the Committee was held at the office of the Society, in the city of New-York, on the 27th of April. The Rev. J. J. Owen, D.D., Rev. E. A. Campbell, D.D., and the Rev. T. H. Skinner, Jun., were present as a Committee from the Central American Education Society. At the request of the Committee, the Secretary of the Society read a paper which he had prepared, on the expediency and practicability of union. After a thorough discussion of the subject, the following resolution was unanimously adopted by the gentlemen present, viz.:—"That in our opinion it is desirable that an Educational organization should be formed, sufficiently comprehensive to embrace the objects now prosecuted by the American Education Society and the Western College Society, and that we would be in favor of such, provided it should be found that the several interests involved can be effectually secured under it. The Committee of the Central Education Society, however, expressed no opinion as to any *particular plan* of union."

It was the desire of your Committee to have a conference with these Societies, without submitting any specific plan by which they would be willing to abide; but as further negotiation with the American Education Society required that some "new proposition" be made, the Committee next addressed themselves to the inquiry, whether they should submit any such proposition. Four possible plans of union, which will be given in a subsequent part of our Report, then came under consideration; and it was finally agreed to recommend to the Board to propose one of these to the American Education Society as the basis of union. The Directors of that Society were accordingly put in possession of this action of the Committee — and in view of it they appointed a Committee of Conference. By arrangement, the two Committees met at the rooms of the American Education Society in Boston on the 8th of Sept. The Committee of this Society were all present, with the exception of Hon. S. H. Walley, who has attended none of its meetings in consequence of absence in Europe. The Rev. William A. Stearns, D.D., Rev. Seth Sweetser, D.D., and Rev. I. N. Tarbox, were present, in behalf of the American Education Society.

On that occasion the Chairman of your Committee, by request, made an extended presentation of the considerations which had led to the present conference, and was followed by the other members of Committee. It was stated that certain facts had been forced upon the attention of the Directors of the College Society in the prosecution of their work—1. That in many places the objects of the College and the Education Societies had been regarded as so far the same that collections could not be taken up for both during the same year; consequently, annual collections were taken for the general cause, and the proceeds divided between the two Societies, or they had been left to take alternate years. Hence, in such cases, a virtual union of the two objects had become necessary. Many pastors, too, have suggested the expediency of some permanent union between the two Societies. As the Education Society has no agents in the field, it was natural that these suggestions should be made chiefly to the College Board. They have been followed up at our annual meetings by remarks from distinguished leaders in the cause of benevolence, who were casually present, who sat with us as corresponding members. Suggestions of this kind, indeed, have become so frequent, that we have thought it an imperative duty, which we owe to the public, to lay them before the Education Society.

2. The *permanent endowment* of Western Colleges is a subject which has been brought before our Board by the progress of events. At the first organization of the Society it was deemed expedient to limit the appropriations of the Society to a few thousand dollars annually, to be expended either in the support of instructors, or the purchase of books and apparatus. The Directors, however, after having been repeatedly urged to assist in procuring permanent funds, agreed that in certain cases to a limited extent this might be done indirectly under our direction; and it is a question now before our Board, whether this shall not be made one of the direct objects of the Society. As our organization has obtained a strong hold on the

confidence and support of the public, great sums (it is supposed) might be raised for this purpose. But, in doing so, we must encroach more or less upon the field hitherto occupied by the Education Society. We have thought it due, therefore, to that body to consult them before we carry out the plan, and particularly to inquire whether a union has not become desirable in respect to two objects which are beginning to touch so closely on each other.

3. This is especially true in respect to the endowment of *Scholarships* in Western Colleges. Our agents have found that this would be highly popular in most parts of our country. For reasons that need not here be stated, they think large sums could be raised for this purpose. With similar views, our Secretary prepared an elaborate disquisition on the history of Fellowships, Scholarships, &c., and their influence upon the cause of learning in Colleges and Theological Institutions both in Europe and the United States. This he embodied in the last Annual Report prepared for our Board, in the hope that the Board might see reason for the immediate adoption of the system.

That subject is now before the Board, and we have thought (as in the former case) that we ought not to decide on adopting it without a previous consultation with the Education Board. We have, therefore, for the present held back our Secretary's statement on the subject. The plan would bring our Society directly on to the ground of the American Education Society, so far as the Western Colleges are concerned. It would require a very great sum of money to carry it completely out, and would lay a heavy contribution on the educational resources of Eastern benevolence. Our Board, therefore, in appointing a Committee to report on the subject of permanent endowments and scholarships, instructed the same Committee to confer with the Education Board, to ascertain how far there was any disposition on their part, in view of the plans proposed, to attempt a combined action of the two Societies, in regard to objects which are found to approximate so closely to each other.

Having stated the reasons which led to the present conference, the Committee of the College Board feel that their duties in that capacity are chiefly at an end. They have not anticipated any peculiar advantage to the College cause as the result of a union in these objects. They come to the Committee of the Education Society as brethren engaged in a common design. We regard this as a meeting for consultation respecting some of the highest concerns of the Redeemer's kingdom in our country. The interest which our Board feel in Western Colleges is a religious interest. It is an interest which we ALL have in common, *equally* as evangelical men, in taking and holding the seats of education at the West, in behalf of our Redeemer, against Infidelity, Socialism, and the thousand heresies which infect that part of our country. If the payment of a million of dollars will give to Eastern Christians the command of Colleges at the West, the purchase is a cheap one. The object of the College Society is to raise up a "seed for the Church," and especially for the service of the Sanctuary, throughout coming generations. We are

attempting this in the spirit which founded the American Education Society—in devotion to the same great cause. Thirty years ago the peculiar exigency of the Church was the provision of support for the indigent young men of our Churches who were desirous to enter on the ministry. There is now another exigency, not inconsistent with the former one, but taking a wider scope. It is to create *Christian Institutions*, which shall operate hereafter upon perhaps hundreds of millions in our country, and furnish the means of training up, not merely indigent young men, but those of every class and condition, for the service of the Redeemer. Here, then, the object of the Education and the College Society become one and the same. We meet you, therefore, on the present occasion to unite our counsels as to these great interests. It is no more incumbent on *us* than upon those with whom we confer, to *make out a case*, or to enter into the details of the plan of union, if one be desirable. Both have an equal interest in settling the preliminary question, “Is a union of these two Societies expedient?” Will the interest of Christ’s kingdom be better promoted by combining *into one* these two causes, each of vast importance, and presenting when combined (if they can be) an object of momentous interest to evangelical Christians throughout the country?

Upon the question thus stated, we have only one general remark to make. *If there are not insuperable difficulties in the way*, the union OUGHT to take place. The thing to be proved is, not that combined action (in a case like this) is desirable, and even indispensable, if it can be secured. The real question is, “Are there any causes which ought to prevent it?” The whole burden of proof lies on that side. Consolidation in respect to objects of the same general nature is the order of the day. All the great Societies of our country—the Bible, the Tract, and Missionary Societies, are *consolidations*. When the first of them was attempted, that of the American Bible Society, the principle was set before our country in their address—“CONCENTRATED ACTION IS POWERFUL ACTION.” It is upon this principle that we have gone on from strength to strength. There is something attractive in a great cause. It commands respect and confidence. It sets aside a thousand petty objections. It calls forth the efforts of the ablest minds to direct its concerns. The old Greek adage, “that the half is greater than the whole,” loses its character of paradox in such a case. It is harder to raise \$10,000 or \$20,000 for two small Societies, than to raise \$100,000 in a great cause.

Western Colleges, at the present time, have a powerful hold on the sympathies of the public. There is a freshness in the subject, a largeness in the views presented, a warmth of feeling in the officers of our Western Institutions who plead their cause, which strongly arrest the attention of Eastern Christians. Now, we of the College Committee, having been all our lives ardent friends of the Education cause—some of us closely connected with the Eastern Colleges, and, therefore, peculiarly interested in the American Education Society—have wished that Society to have all the benefit which can be obtained from this new impulse in the cause of education. Our

interest in this subject has not lain on the side of the new Society merely, or sprung from any affectation of gain in that quarter. It has lain equally on the other side,—in the wish to secure for the cause we have so long loved and cherished, a new force and usefulness, under *such modifications* as experience and wisdom may suggest to the Education Board. We have felt that it would be still dearer to our hearts, if united to the new objects with which we have learned to associate so lively an interest. We have felt that its hold upon the public mind would be stronger, and that much larger sums could be obtained for the support of indigent young men, by *widening the object* through a connection with the College Society.

Looking upon the subject in this light, it struck us that if union is *possible* it ought to be accomplished—that the advantages of combined action are so great as to counterbalance any minor difficulties that may be suggested. It can hardly be necessary, if these general views prevail, to enter much at large into the minuter benefits to be expected from the union, such as the obvious economy of having one set of machinery instead of two, the advantage of a reduction of the number of annual appeals to the benevolence of the Churches, and the ability to furnish the organization (in consequence of the increased magnitude of its objects) with all those appliances, in the shape of agencies, periodicals, &c., which might be requisite to its highest efficiency. The fields from which benevolent societies now obtain their funds are so large, the number of churches so great, the meeting of ecclesiastical bodies, and other occasions which demand the presence of some representative of the different organizations, so frequent and wide-spread, that small societies, with their mere handful of laborers, contend, at a most discouraging odds, by the side of those which can man the field with an army of agents, and scatter their periodicals and various publications over the land by the million.

Under the proposed union, the Education cause would become a truly *national* object; and whatever may be required for the aid of indigent young men, and Colleges, and Theological Institutions, it is confidently believed, could be raised. The least sum which the denominations that would sustain the organization should raise for such an object for the next twenty-five, if not fifty years, for such a cause, would be \$100,000 per annum.

We have already said that, according to our views of this conference, the main object is to consider the *expediency* of a union between the two Societies. If this point can be settled, what remains will be easy. In respect to every important design, *some* way can usually be found of accomplishing what is truly to be desired. It was thought by the Committee, at their meeting in April last, that if a union should ever be formed, it would probably take place in one of four ways, viz.:—1. Union in respect to agencies, periodicals, &c. without any amalgamation or change of names. 2. Complete amalgamation under an entirely new name. 3. Enlargement of the objects of the College Society, so as to embrace, in a distinct department, the objects of the American Education Society. 4. Enlargement of the objects of the American Education Society so as to embrace in a distinct department the objects of the College Society.

As, in consequence of the joint action of the Committees of Conference, no *specific plan of union* is at the present time in question between the Societies, the various arguments for and against the several schemes above named need not be given. It will be sufficient, as a matter of history, to state that the plan which your Committee, at their meeting in April last, agreed to recommend, as, on the whole, involving least change of machinery, least hazard to permanent funds, legacies, &c., &c., was to secure such a modification of the Charter and Constitution of the American Education Society as to embrace the objects now prosecuted by the College Society, so that the two Societies should become two departments, with their Secretaries under one general organization bearing the name of the American Education Society, it being understood, however, that the modifications of charter, &c., to be proposed shall be first mutually agreed to by the Societies.

After a somewhat protracted and earnest, but kind discussion of the principles and details of union, the following resolution, proposed and drawn by the Rev. Dr. Sweetser, was adopted with entire unanimity, both jointly and separately, by the two Committees :

“ *Resolved*, That there are possible advantages to the cause of ministerial and Christian education, embraced in the design of a union between the American Education Society and the Society for the Promotion of Collegiate and Theological Education at the West, which seem to render it wise and proper to investigate and discuss the question of the practicability and expediency of a union of the said Societies ; and that it be recommended to each of the said Societies to consider the question, and appoint, if they see fit, a joint committee to frame and present a plan of union.”

The Committee would therefore respectfully submit the above to the Board, not only as a report of their proceedings in reference to one of the subjects submitted to them, but also as their argument in favor of the course recommended to the Society in the above resolution. [See p. 9.]

On the subject of the Endowment of Scholarships in connection with literary institutions, your Committee would further report that they are more and more convinced of its importance ; and as a committee of conference with the American Education Society is likely to be appointed, for the purpose of framing some plan of union with said society, in which this subject of endowment will of course come under review, they would recommend that the further consideration of this subject be referred to such committee, with a recommendation that it shall be regarded as an important element or feature in the plan for future operations in the education cause.

All which is respectfully submitted.

CHAUNCEY A. GOODRICH.
ABSALOM PETERS.
ANSEL D. EDDY.
WILLIAM ROPES.

Application for aid to the Society for the Promotion of Collegiate and Theological Education at the West, in behalf of Heidelberg College, presented to the Board, October, 1852.

THE glorious work of the Reformation on the Continent of Europe commenced, as is well known, almost simultaneously at Wittemberg and Zurich. Although the general character of this work was the same as regards decided opposition to the corruptions of the Romish Church, and the peculiar principles of Protestant Christianity, yet two tendencies, clearly marked in their points of difference, were manifest from the start, and continued to develop themselves more fully as Protestantism advanced. Thus grew the two great branches of the Reformation—the Reformed and the Lutheran Church. The Reformed Church extended over Switzerland, Holland, portions of Germany, over France, England, and Scotland, everywhere maintaining the same general system of doctrine, as distinguished from Rome on the one hand, and the Lutheran Church on the other, and was commonly known by the same appellation, such as the Reformed Church of Switzerland, the Reformed Church of Germany, the Reformed Church of Holland, the Reformed Church of Scotland, &c. Sooner or later, however, several branches, the Presbyterian and Congregational for example, took their names respectively from some distinctive feature of their ecclesiastical polity. Yet they were all one. Augustine, at the close of the fourth century, and Calvin, during the sixteenth, were the principal representatives of this general system in the earlier and later ages of the Christian Church. Hence these branches, viewed as a class or family, are called *Calvinistic*, to distinguish them from the other great division of the Reformation, the representative of which was *Luther*.

These remarks are designed to illustrate the confessional as well as the relative position of the Church in the United States, known as the *German Reformed*. It is an offspring or continuation of the Original Reformed Church in Germany and Switzerland—a living member of the great Calvinistic family; and bears the same relation to the Church in those countries, that the Presbyterian Church in the United States does to that of Scotland and Northern Ireland, or that the Protestant Reformed Dutch Church does to the Reformed Church of Holland. Its faith is embodied in the Heidelberg Catechism, a formulary that was first published in the Palatinate in the year 1563. This obtains as its only Confession of Faith, and is the same that is held and taught in the Dutch Church of this country. Of this work the venerable Synod of Dort, A.D. 1618, gave its unanimous approval, declaring “that the doctrine contained in the Catechism of the Palatinate was found to be conformable at all points to the Word of God; that there was nothing in it that needed in this view to be changed or corrected; and that altogether it formed a most accurate compend of the Christian faith, being with singular skill not only adjusted to the apprehension of tender youth, but so

framed also as to serve the purpose of instruction, at the same time, in the case of older persons." The first regularly organized Synod was convened at Philadelphia, September, 1747, though there are congregations in Pennsylvania that date their existence as far back as 1717.

At present there are two Synods of the German Reformed Church, one East, the other West of the Alleghanies. To avoid undue length, I will limit my further statements to the Synod of Ohio and adjacent States.

As stated before, the doctrinal basis of the Synod is the Heidelberg Catechism, to which every candidate for ordination or licensure is required to subscribe. All the ministers use it in the instruction of children and youth. The system of catechization is strictly enjoined. At no previous period was it more highly appreciated or more faithfully practised than now. Yet the constitution allows only those who give evidence of repentance and living faith in Jesus Christ to be admitted to full membership by the rite of confirmation. Ministers are expressly forbidden to receive such as are "ignorant of the fundamental doctrines of the Christian religion, or betray a want of genuine feeling, and do not authorize a reasonable hope that they will adorn their profession." In this respect, as far as my knowledge extends, our ministers seek to be faithful. Besides, it is particularly enjoined that the Consistory "maintain a strict and wholesome discipline in the Church," and exclude from the communion such members as "err from the faith or offend in their morals."

During the last ten or twelve years the reviving influences of the Holy Ghost have been largely bestowed upon our ministers and congregations. A great deal of zeal has been evinced in the promotion of vital godliness. The family altar has been erected—the prayer-meeting established. Activity in, and zeal for, the cause of Christ has been decidedly increasing among our congregations generally. Upwards of four thousand were added to our communion during the last two years.

The government of our Church is Presbyterian. The Synod is the highest judicatory and the final court of appeal. Our Classes correspond to Presbyteries, our Consistories to Sessions, of the Presbyterian Church.

In 1827 the Synod of Ohio had *thirteen* ministers, *eighty-five* congregations, and *two thousand five hundred* members. Now it numbers *nine* Classes, *one hundred and nine* ministers, *three hundred and ninety* congregations, and *eighteen thousand and six hundred* members. Our population is German, that is, composed either of foreign or of American Germans, and their descendants. Yet the English language is beginning to prevail. About twenty-five of our ministers officiate in the English language exclusively; of the rest, about one-half preach exclusively in the German language, and the other half are required to use both languages. During the last ten years the number of ministers and members has doubled. The accession to our ministerial ranks has been partly from those of the Eastern Synod, and partly from our midst. In the absence of a Col-

lege and Seminary of our own, the latter obtained their preparatory education, either under the private tuition of our older ministers, or at the institutions of other denominations. But the supply from these sources was never sufficient to meet our wants. Many congregations were left destitute for five, eight, ten, and as many even as fifteen years; and the work of Missions among the vast foreign German population of the West, could scarcely be prosecuted at all. Besides, the Church suffered various evils, incident to such a state of dependence. Hence, for some time past, effort after effort has been made to establish and endow a *Theological Seminary*. But these efforts were only partially successful. Ten or twelve years ago already a charter was obtained for a Seminary, but the endowment was small and the institution in operation only at intervals, so that it furnished but a small number of ministers. At length the Church seems to have awakened. A deeper sense of her duty prevails. In the fall of 1850 the Synod selected Tiffin city, Ohio, for the permanent location of her Theological Seminary, and resolved at the same time to establish a College. Subsequently, the College, to which the name of *Heidelberg* was given, was organized under a charter from the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, passed during its session of 1850-51. Its first session commenced on November 11th, 1850. From that time to this it has met with very encouraging patronage and success.

Of the Board of Trustees ten members must be citizens of Seneca county, Ohio, and are elected by the Synod, each to serve for the term of two years. In addition to these, each Classis elects one annually to serve for the same period.

The Constitution provides that "the Trustees shall have the power to elect Professors and other instructors of the College; to agree with them for their salaries; and after due examination of the facts, remove them for incapacity, inattention to duty," &c.

Heidelberg College has secured a building fund amounting to not less than \$13,000. A spacious edifice, 104 feet long and $4\frac{1}{2}$ stories high is in process of construction, and it is expected will be ready for occupancy by the 1st of December ensuing. In addition to this it has an endowment fund of \$14,000, which has accrued from the sale of temporary and perpetual scholarships. The Theological Seminary has a separate endowment of about \$11,000. The aggregate funds of the two institutions are not less, therefore, than \$38,000. An energetic agent, Rev. Hiram Shaull, is in the field, and is prosecuting his work with encouraging success. If God continue to favor his labors as he has done thus far, we may confidently expect to have an endowment of \$100,000, after he shall have visited every congregation belonging to the Synod.

The College has a *Professor of Mathematics* and a *Rector of the Preparatory Department*, each of whom devotes six hours daily to teaching. The President teaches from one to three hours. The first two receive a salary each of only \$400. The President being Professor of Theology in the Seminary, and receiving as such a stipulated salary, renders gratuitous service in the College. The

Institution has, in addition to this, a female principal of a Female Department connected with it, who devotes six hours daily to instruction, and receives a salary conditioned by the number of pupils in that department.

It is intended to make provision for five distinct courses of instruction :

1. *A Classical or Collegiate Course*, which will embrace a period of four years, and include all the studies usually taught in colleges.

2. *A Preparatory Course* of two years, designed to prepare students to enter upon the regular Classical Course.

3. *A Teacher's Course*, which is intended to prepare students for the profession of teaching, with special adaptation to the wants of the Common School System of Ohio and the Western States.

4. *A Scientific Course*, embracing a period of three years, and adapted to give a liberal education to such as do not desire to take the regular Collegiate Course.

5. *A Farmer's Course* of three years. It includes a thorough knowledge of the natural sciences, mechanics, &c., but is particularly devoted to the promotion of *scientific agriculture*.

The first four courses are already pursued regularly. For further particulars on these and kindred points, permit me to refer the Society to our first Catalogue, copies of which have been placed in the hands of your Corresponding Secretary, and sent to your President, Recording Secretary, and other officers.

The ultimate design of Heidelberg College, as well as of the Theological Seminary at Tiffin, is to rear an educated and pious Ministry, with special reference to the religious wants of the foreign and American German population of the West. The German is taught as a living language in the College ; and in the Seminary instruction is imparted and lectures delivered through the medium of the English and German languages. The field before us is wide, and the spiritual destitution among the Germans, both American and foreign, is increasing from month to month. A large proportion of this population is Lutheran, and will naturally look for the bread of life to that venerable branch of the Reformation. Others look to the so-called Evangelical Church. But the majority of the congregations in the West, bearing this name, are Rationalistic or semi-infidel ; those belonging to the Evangelical Synod of Missouri, and a small branch of that body in Ohio, together with a few to be found here and there, being the only exceptions. There are, however, thousands among this growing population who are Reformed by birth and education, and look to the German Reformed Church for the Gospel. One's heart aches to hear the numerous entreaties that those who are bone of our bone and flesh of our flesh send up from all directions for able Ministers of Jesus Christ. Nearly all the cities and larger towns of all the Western States call for relief, or afford an opening where the Reformed Church might properly enter and do a great work. Moved by the wants arising in our midst, and by the wide-spread religious destitution that lies before us, we have in reliance upon God commenced a College and Seminary ; and we

now come in the name of Jesus Christ to solicit the aid of your Society until these institutions shall be placed upon an independent footing.

In doing so I beg leave, in addition to what has already been said, to specify the following reasons:

1. There is a *necessity* for Heidelberg College and Seminary. Our 400 congregations, nearly all of which are in the State of Ohio, demand them. The hundreds who remove into Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, and other portions of the far West, and in many instances live for years without hearing a pure Gospel in their own or in the English language, demand them. The thousands of Europe's sons and daughters among us, that have been educated in the faith of our fathers, demand them. And the thousands more who, left to themselves and the impious teachings of traitors to the fundamental truths of the Gospel, are carried away by vice and unbelief, demand them. For there is no other way in which their spiritual wants can be relieved.

2. There is no other institution west of the Alleghanies designed specifically to meet the wants of the German population, that is based upon the *Calvinistic* platform, unless we except the one aided by the Society in Missouri. But the "Evangelical Synod" does not profess to adhere exclusively to the Heidelberg Catechism. It is certainly proper that for a population of one and a half or two millions, among whom the worst forms of error and unbelief on the one hand, and the anti-scriptural system of Rome on the other, are seeking to establish and extend their corrupting influence, there should be a College and Seminary to represent and maintain the consistent doctrines of sovereign grace as held by the Reformed Church.

3. We must have help if our future progress shall correspond with our beginning. We now have 80 students in actual attendance. Our prospects of increase are getting better from one session to another. Present indications justify the belief that we will have 100 during the winter session. There is already a Freshmen Class in the Classical, and a Junior Class in the Scientific Course. The Professors and Instructors can scarcely perform more labor than they are performing now. The solemn question arises, How shall we carry on the Institution as the regular classes advance? To maintain a reputation for thorough and comprehensive training, we shall evidently need two additional Professors in the course of the ensuing year. And it should be borne in mind that the success of our Agent and the progress of the Institutions, mutually condition each other. If for want of a sufficient number of Professors, the College and Seminary cannot maintain their character, as a matter of course, his efforts will be crippled.

4. Our endowment of \$14,000 is as yet only partially available. The Scholarships are payable in three annual instalments. Thus far the current income has been our only dependence for current expenses. In this way, however, we have proceeded without incurring a dollar of debt. But we cannot hope to sustain additional Professors, without additional resources.

5. Under these circumstances, our only present prospect of relief is the generous assistance of the Society for the Promotion of the Collegiate and Theological Education at the West. With the aid of \$1,000 a year until our Agent shall have finished his work and our endowment be completed and available, Heidelberg College and Seminary can be fully established.

Other facts of interest in relation to our Institutions and the subject of extending the Church of Christ among the Germans of the West, might be stated; but this paper would perhaps be continued to a greater length than is desirable; hence I forbear. With these representations therefore of our confessional position, our great work and encouraging prospects, this request is respectfully submitted. We are encouraged by the fact, that the German question is awakening a great deal of interest among intelligent Christians in the Eastern States. We offer to their benevolence a legitimate channel through which those of a like faith with us, as regards the essential features of the Calvinistic theory of salvation, can make their contributions tell on a broad scale upon this vast and influential population of the West.

G. V. GERHART,

*Pres. of Heid. Coll. and Prof. of Theology in the Sem'y of
Ger. Ref. Church.*

TIFFIN, O., Oct, 18th, 1852.

Report of Rev. Dr. Bacon on Heidelberg College.

The subscriber, as one of the Committee appointed to inquire respecting the application from Heidelberg College in Ohio, has visited the College, and has conferred with the officers, and to some extent with other ministers of the German Reformed Church, and submits to the attention of the Board, the following REPORT:

The constitution of Heidelberg College, its relation to the ecclesiastical government of the German Reformed Church, the progress which has been made towards obtaining an endowment for it by subscriptions among the people of that communion, and the plan by which its courses of instruction are adapted to the special wants of the German Reformed population in the West, are sufficiently explained in the communications which have been received from the officers of the College. Instead of repeating those particulars, the subscriber will only state some general views, as the result of his observations and inquiries.

I. The German population of this country, both native and immigrant, is to be evangelized and Americanized, not by being proselyted to American Presbyterianism or to American Congregationalism, but chiefly through the medium of churches and institutions of their own. This principle has been recognized by the Board in the appropriations to Wittenberg College.

II. The German Reformed Church, consisting of two synods, the

Eastern and the Western, (whose mutual relations of independence and communion are not unlike those which exist between two Congregational Churches divided by a parochial line, or those which exist between the two General Associations of Connecticut and Massachusetts.) is one of the most important of the ecclesiastical confederations among our German fellow-citizens. Whether we consider the number of its congregations and ministers, or its activity and the rapidity of its growth, it cannot be wisely disregarded in our great plans and efforts for the salvation of our common country.

III. The German Reformed Church is orthodox in its adherence to its ancient standard of doctrine, the Heidelberg Catechism, and at the same time evangelical in its spirit. No Presbyterian body in the United States or in Scotland, holds the Westminster standard with a more earnest or more affectionate attachment than that with which our German Reformed brethren cling to the more venerable symbol which has descended to them from their fathers. In all their congregations, that catechism is the basis of constant religious instruction for children and youth. In such a method of training, there is no doubt some danger, always, that an intellectual knowledge of theological doctrines will be substituted for an experience of the power of godliness. But the Heidelberg Catechism, by its distinctive form and method, guards, to some extent, against this danger, for it treats of religion from first to last as a matter of personal experience; and its questions are, many of them, such as might be most appropriately put by a pastor, in a meeting of awakened inquirers for personal conversation on the way to be saved. It is believed that in the churches of the German Reformed denomination, an experimental knowledge of the Gospel is made a condition of admission to full communion, as generally perhaps as in any other large body of churches; though of course the strictness with which that principle is practically adhered to, must needs vary, to some extent, with the intelligence, fidelity, and evangelical spirit of the pastor in each congregation.

IV. To what extent the peculiarities of what is called "Mercersburg theology" have infected the ministry of the German Reformed church, the subscriber cannot give a very definite statement. But there is good reason to believe that a reaction against those opinions has already commenced. The leading ministers of the German Reformed communion, especially in the Eastern Synod, have been educated at Mercersburg, and have a personal affection and admiration for the distinguished head of the institution there. They have therefore been very slow to believe that their beloved and honored teacher could entertain any views inconsistent with the first principles of the Reformation. Now, however, while retaining much of their affection and admiration for him, they are beginning to lose their confidence in the soundness of his judgment. The old feeling of opposition to Rome and Romanism is awake; and the German Reformed Church, which glories in Zwingle and Calvin as the captains of its deliverance from Roman bondage, stands on its old foundations. The chief currency of the questionable opinions which have been

broached at Mercersburg, is in the Eastern Synod, rather than in the Western; and the Heidelberg College, with the Theological Seminary at Tiffin, will naturally become to the Western Synod, an independent centre of theological learning and opinion.

V. At just this crisis in the progress of the German Reformed Church, nothing seems more important in reference to the evangelical life and usefulness of that body, than a closer connection with other bodies of American churches. If our brethren of that denomination find themselves repelled and disowned as not fairly belonging to the great fraternity of American Evangelical churches, the repulsion cannot but be mutual; and in proportion as a wall of sectarian jealousy is built up between them and the churches of Puritan origin, they will be more likely to fall into sectarian habits of thought, inconsistent with the spiritual health and progress of their church, and with its historic position as "the eldest daughter of the Reformation."

VI A serious objection to the request of Heidelberg College, is the fact that as yet the "classical course," corresponding with what this Board means by "collegiate education," is hardly organized, and indeed is likely to be, for a great many years to come, little more than an auxiliary to the general interests of the institution. The other courses of instruction will for a long time to come, if not always, attract the greatest number of students, and will be the chief employment of the teachers. Yet there is no doubt that the usefulness of Heidelberg College, particularly as an institution for the benefit of the German population in the West, requires that this should be as it is. It is by means of such an institution, with all its variety of "courses" and departments, that students must be formed and trained for the "classical course," and so for the Theological Seminary and the work of the ministry.

VII. A still more serious objection in the mind of the subscriber, arises from the fact, that the endowment-fund of Heidelberg College—for which the friends of the institution are making the most laudable efforts—seems to consist chiefly, if not wholly, of scholarships—each scholarship being a subscription for which the College is to pay large interest in the form of gratuitous instruction. Such subscriptions are not so much money *given* by the subscribers, but only so much money *loaned* to be repaid. A fund thus acquired is not really an endowment, but rather a debt. Unless some other endowment is provided by the friends of the College, it must ultimately sink under the weight of its obligations to the owners of scholarships. But this objectionable sort of endowment has been heretofore considered by the Board in reference to some other Colleges, and seems to have been regarded as not being of itself a sufficient reason for refusing aid.

With these general views, offered as supplementary to the particular statements which have been made in behalf of Heidelberg College, the subject is respectfully submitted.

LEONARD BACON.

WORCESTER, Mass., 26 Oct., 1853.

ELEVENTH
ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE
SOCIETY FOR THE PROMOTION

OF

Collegiate and Theological Education at
the West.

WITH

AN APPENDIX.



NEW YORK:
JOHN F. TROW, PRINTER, 49 ANN STREET.
M.DCCC.LIV.



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ABSTRACT OF PROCEEDINGS

CONNECTED WITH THE ELEVENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE
SOCIETY FOR THE PROMOTION OF COLLEGIATE AND THEO-
LOGICAL EDUCATION AT THE WEST.

THE Board of Directors met at the Presbyterian Church in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., on Tuesday, the 31st of October, 1854, at 3 o'clock, P. M. The Rev. A. Peters, D. D., in the absence of the President, took the Chair, and invoked the Divine blessing. Rev. E. Smalley, D. D., was appointed Secretary.

The Minutes of the last Annual and Semi-Annual Meetings of the Board, together with the Minutes of the Consulting Committee, were read and approved.

The reading of the Annual Report, as prepared for the consideration of the Board, was commenced by the Corresponding Secretary, and continued during the session.

Took a recess till 7 o'clock.

7 o'clock, P. M.

The President of the Society, Chief Justice Hornblower, appeared, and took the Chair. In addition to miscellaneous business, the reading of the Annual Report was continued.

Adjourned, to meet at 8½ o'clock to-morrow morning,—Rev. Dr. Patton leading in prayer.

Wednesday, Nov. 1.

Met at 8½ o'clock. The entire day was devoted to business.

The reading of the Annual Report was concluded. The consideration of it was also finished, and, after emendation, it was adopted as the Report of the Board to the Society.

The Corresponding Secretary was directed to present an

abstract of it at the public meeting of the Society in the evening.

The Treasurer's Report, as audited by J. B. Pinneo, Esq., was presented, and referred for examination to Hon. T. W. Williams and Henry White, Esq.

The Corresponding Secretary laid before the Board renewed applications for aid from the several institutions which had received assistance during the past year; also from a new institution in California. These applications, containing the estimated income and outgoes of each institution, and also the amount of aid needed, were referred to a Special Committee, with instructions to report a scale of appropriations for the ensuing year.

The Rev. J. C. Guldin's Report of his visit (made by request of the Board) to the German Evangelical Missouri College was read. [*See Appendix.*]

The thanks of the Board were presented to the Rev. A. D. Eddy, D.D., for the Discourse in behalf of the Society, delivered by him on the last Sabbath evening, in the Presbyterian Church, and a copy was requested for publication.

The discourse was founded upon Psalm xi. 3: "*If the foundations be destroyed, what can the righteous do?*"

These foundations were regarded as signifying the foundations or pillars of social order. Dr. E. spoke of the lessons taught by the revolutions of the past, and especially by those failures which have attended the efforts of men to advance the cause of truth and righteousness. Although the foundations had often been destroyed, the pillars and supports of society broken down, yet the principles of righteousness were not impaired, nor the value of moral rectitude and right action at all impeached. After tracing some of the evils that had induced the ruin of other nations and churches, allusion was made to the evils and dangers prevalent at the present time in this country, and the grand remedy suggested for them was, *the intellectual culture of the people under the right kind of religion*; general intelligence under the principles of *evangelical piety*. The system of religious faith which distinguished the Puritan Reformers and the Pilgrim Fathers of this country, was then held up as better adapted than any other to secure these great ends; and it was argued that its prevalence in this country furnished our highest security, under God, that our own "foundations" would not be destroyed.

The Society was then commended as adapted to extend this system of religious faith by the promotion of Christian learning, and as filling a place unoccupied by any other agency, and as having before it a growing field of interest, unsurpassed in claims and promise.

On Wednesday evening the Anniversary Exercises were

held in the Presbyterian Church, the President of the Society in the Chair. The meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Cleaveland, of Northampton, Mass.

The Corresponding Secretary then read extracts from the Annual Report.

On motion of Henry White, Esq., of New Haven, Conn., seconded by Hon. T. W. Williams, of New London, Conn., it was

Resolved, That the Report, extracts from which have now been read, be adopted, and published under the direction of the Consulting Committee.

The meeting was then addressed by the Rev. J. H. Brayton of California, on Education in that new and rising State, who set forth the reasons why the projected college there should receive aid from the Society.

The following is an abstract of this address:

Mr. B. said that the general literary influence of institutions of learning is required. There is a very large proportion of educated mind in California; unusually large for a new State, if not large for any State. Yet this talent and education are devoted chiefly to physical ends. The laurels that men have sought in California have been mostly golden laurels. Even literature and science are left "with but here and there a worshipper." There is not that commerce and circulation of thought which is the life of a people; for "man shall not live by bread alone." Not much good literature is circulated; lectures are infrequent; the ministry is insufficient. There is not enough high thought impelled through the masses to arrest the mercenary and sordid tendencies. Every active, living intellectual acquisition is welcomed by us, be it in the shape of a writer, a lecturer, a preacher, an institution. We may well look with interest upon the rearing up of colleges. They shall revive the associations, and kindle anew the efforts, and awaken afresh the utterances of scholars.

If such institutions were already in existence there, men's conceptions of our strong, rough State would receive as distinct, though not as large modification as they now do from the presence there of the living ministry.

Colleges are immediately required to educate the youth of California. They are too far removed from the Eastern States to avail themselves of Eastern institutions. There are now many youths in our academies, advanced in classical studies. College classes might shortly be formed. There are many thousands of children in the State—four thousand in San Francisco alone.

Attractive facilities for study must be furnished to draw the minds of young men from intensely secular pursuits. The universal devotion of men to business, the restless application of talent to the one end which drew our population thither, is a strong and pernicious example to counteract. There is every inducement to business engagement. Under such temptations, it is quite clear that very few of our young men will be educated unless attractive advantages are furnished. Nothing else can save us from a

coming generation inferior to their fathers; an ignorant and mercenary generation, brought out unpropitiously upon life's grandest stage for influence and action.

California must shortly educate her own ministry. For the present work the churches must send along with that great emigration an already-trained band of ministers and teachers. But our land lies many days' journey to the west. The ministers and teachers must not always be transported so far. Besides, we may find among our many thousands of pious young men, talent enough to educate on our own soil, without drawing from other fields.

Our necessities will demand the labor and devotion of many scholars, whose hearts shall become possessed of the high desire to imbue such a nation as is there receiving birth, with the graces and moral strength of Christian education.

California institutions will hold peculiar and important relations to other races and nations than our own. There "the sons of strangers shall come bending unto thee." They shall sit at the feet of your teachers: they will acknowledge your science and accept of your religion.

Through education we may reach large numbers of the Spanish-American race, a people to whom our relations are to be so extended and intimate hereafter. The Eastern community has of late been largely interested in the successful career of a Chinese student in Yale College. We may reasonably hope to see many such from our Chinese population of thirty thousand, in a California college.

How precious is this prospect! They who lay the foundations of Christian education in California may not tell whereunto their labors shall grow. Certain it is that their direct influence shall not stop short of the extent of our southern continent; short of the islands of the sea; short of the heart of Asia. It runneth very swiftly. The isles shall hear thereof and be glad.

Something has already been done and projected in the cause of higher education in California. Representatives of the Presbyterian and Congregational churches thought it wise, at the usual joint meeting of Presbytery and Association, which was held at Nevada in May, 1853, to lay the foundation of a college which, while not sectarian in its character, should enjoy the fostering care of those bodies. A board of trustees was formed and incorporated under a general act of the State.

To Rev. Henry Durant was committed the care of the academy, which was established prospective of the college. A location was secured which is superior to any other in the State. It is at Oakland, east of San Francisco, and directly across the bay from it—convenient to the metropolis, while not in it. It overlooks the bay of San Francisco, with the shipping of the harbor—the city itself rising from the water on its amphitheatre of hills, and the Golden Gate a fit entrance to a land of magic interest.

Amidst groves of evergreen oaks, enjoying a climate of almost perpetual spring, this spot will become yet one of the most attractive places of study that can be provided.

Application has been made in behalf of this incipient institution to be included within the range of this Society's operations. Surprise has been not unfrequently expressed that California can require any aid from the East in planting there our common institutions. They who express themselves thus know little of the true nature of the case.

It is true that California produces *gold*; but the available resources of a country for *any* purpose depend upon the capital retained in the country, not upon the amount or kind of production. The available resources of a

country for the high ends of education and religion depend upon the amount of capital at the command of those who appreciate these ends, and are willing to provide for them. Judged by these rules, the resources of California for such purposes are very small. California has given to the world, during the last six years, at least two hundred millions of dollars in gold. On the 1st of January, 1854, the entire taxable property of California, including personal property, was estimated at only thirty-one millions of dollars—an amount far less than the export of gold for one year.

This immense exportation has been by non-residents, or the returns for the perishable articles of subsistence and the almost equally perishable stuff burned up in the conflagration of cities. This immense return of gold, upon deposits, in payment for debts, in purchase of articles of consumption, has swelled all the veins of Eastern traffic, and saved the land from bankruptcy; and yet California is even held the debtor of the East. The ruling rate of interest in San Francisco, from three to five per cent. per month, shows how our State is swept of currency in those immense monthly disbursements, as miners' purses and merchants' chests are opened, and the express boxes come freighted for the East. In spite of immense taxation, California cannot yet diminish her debt, or reach the yearly expenses of government.

The proportion of thoroughly good men in California is far smaller than at the East.

With us the church is to be *built*; the college, the school-building, the hospital, various asylums, the products of Christianized humanity. The wonder is, that with such an unsettled population, so much has been done, that so many churches have been built, and, when burned, rebuilt; that so many ministers have been so generally sustained. The wonder is that so much has been done to relieve the disappointed, the sick, the dying among us; and that so many deeds of beneficent charity shine out on the dark and blood-lined page of California's short history. Much has been done, but much remains to be done of works of permanent usefulness. It is true there is wealth in San Francisco to build two or three churches of noticeable value. But San Francisco is almost the only fixed spot of the State. Comparing resources available for the highest ends, *with the greatness of the work immediately demanded*, I verily believe that the plea of necessity can come up hence with a stronger emphasis than from any other State, "Brethren, come over and help us."

Add other considerations. The inherent strength which California will hereafter possess; and hence the importance of imparting a right public character. The time will come when the resources of that State shall no longer be developed only to be removed. The beauty of the climate shall prove as powerful to *detain* as the richness of the soil and mountains is powerful to draw a large population.

Add to these considerations that of the power which California shall wield in her commercial position.

It is not an alien State. If our fathers thought it right to receive help in laying the foundations of Harvard and Yale, much more may we ask the East to aid in planting institutions in so interesting and important a State of our own beloved land.

May we not hope that through this noble Society, large-hearted men, who are the stewards of wealth, may communicate endowments for this institution? A few thousand dollars now may be so used as to prove a permanent good to multitudes, and a worthy monument to those who bestow the legacy.

Mr. Brayton was followed by the Rev. Dr. Brainerd, of Philadelphia, in an admirable and effective address. A few only of its leading thoughts can be here presented.

He congratulated the Society upon the success of its operations, and considered himself very much in the position of an advocate whose case was too plain for the exercise of much ingenuity in argument. No one would question the necessity of well-endowed colleges in New England and New York, and it would not be denied that they were equally necessary in the new States of the West, or that those States needed aid in founding institutions of the right stamp.

The Society was an illustration of the power consequent upon the concentration of an individual mind, or an association, upon some one object. The object was a noble one, as educated and sanctified mind was the chief treasure of earth: and as in the case of individuals, so in that of states and nations, the value of an education is very much in proportion to their youth when it is imparted. The Society does not operate in decaying States, but among the young empires of the West, starting into vigorous life, and destined soon to reach a giant manhood. The progress of our race depended on *liberal culture*, the means of which it was the design of the Society, in its sphere, to furnish. It linked past ages with the present and the future, by educating mind to take broad and far-reaching views, to sweep the field of human history, gather up what had been gained by the race, and hand it over to the succeeding generation.

The majority of our nation is to be at the West, and at no distant day that land would be thronged with one hundred millions of people. Shut up during the gloomiest reign of Popery and Paganism, but opened at the most propitious period in the world's advancement, it was destined to be the most important point of the earth, and the difference between planting institutions on such a field and sending individual men, was much like the opening of a living fountain as compared with the furnishing of water by the glass.

The Society, by a special vote, fully and cordially justified the action of the Board in having extended aid to new Institutions of unquestionable claims, as they have been presented from time to time, regarding it as their mission and privilege to continue the work till the interests of collegiate and theological education should be provided for throughout the West.

The Society then proceeded to the election of officers for the ensuing year.

The following officers were chosen:—

PRESIDENT.

HON. JOSEPH C. HORNBLOWER, LL. D., Newark, N. J.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

REV. N. S. S. BEMAN, D. D., Troy, N. Y.

REV. C. A. GOODRICH, D. D., New Haven, Conn.

JOHN M. ATWOOD, Esq., Philadelphia.
 REV. G. W. BLAGDEN, D. D., Boston, Mass.
 REV. EDWARD N. KIRK, " "
 REV. RAY PALMER, D. D., Albany, N. Y.
 REV. WILLIAM PATTON, D. D., New York City.
 HON. S. H. WALLEY, Roxbury, Mass.
 REV. ELAM SMALLEY, D. D., Troy, N. Y.
 REV. A. PETERS, D. D., Williamstown, Mass.
 HENRY C. BOWEN, Esq., New York City.
 REV. EDWIN HALL, D. D., Norwalk, Conn.
 REV. J. P. CLEAVELAND, D. D., Northampton, Mass.
 REV. J. LEAVITT, D. D., Providence, R. I.
 REV. HENRY G. LUDLOW, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
 RICHARD BIGELOW, Esq., New York City.

DIRECTORS.

REV. S. H. COX, D. D., Owego, N. Y.
 REV. ALBERT BARNES, Philadelphia.
 REV. THOMAS BRAINERD, D. D., Philadelphia.
 REV. A. D. EDDY, D. D., Newark, N. J.
 REV. JONATHAN F. STEARNS, D. D., Newark, N. J.
 M. O. HALSTED, Esq., Orange, N. J.
 REV. T. H. SKINNER, D. D., New York City.
 REV. WILLIAM ADAMS, D. D., " "
 HON. T. W. WILLIAMS, New London, Conn.
 REV. LEONARD BACON, D. D., New Haven, Conn.
 HENRY WHITE, Esq., " "
 REV. HORACE BUSINELL, D. D., Hartford, "
 HON. A. C. BARSTOW, Providence, R. I.
 REV. E. BEECHER, D. D., Boston, Mass.
 WILLIAM ROPES, Esq., " "
 REV. EMERSON DAVIS, D. D., Westfield, Mass.
 REV. J. P. THOMPSON, New York City.
 REV. GIDEON N. JUDD, D. D., Montgomery, N. Y.
 REV. J. H. TOWNE, Bridgeport, Conn.
 REV. R. S. STORRS, Jr., D. D., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 REV. JOHN CROWELL, Orange, N. J.
 REV. RUFUS W. CLARK, East Boston, Mass.
 J. B. PINNEO, Esq., Newark, N. J.
 ANSON G. PHELPS, Jr., New York City.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

REV. THERON BALDWIN, New York City.

TREASURER.

B. C. WEBSTER, Esq., New York City.

The Society then adjourned with the Apostolic Benediction, by the Rev. Dr. Peters.

The new Board of Directors was called to order by the President. Present as before, with the exception of the Rev. R. S. Storrs, Jr., D. D., who had leave of absence.

The scale of appropriations to Institutions, finally agreed upon for the ensuing year, was the following, viz.:—To Wabash College, \$1,750, and \$250 in addition if the funds of the Society admit; to Illinois College, \$1,500; to Beloit College, \$1,750, to be increased by \$250 if the funds admit; to Iowa College, \$1,250; to Knox College, \$750; to Wittenberg College, \$1000; to Marietta College, \$1000; to the German Evangelical Missouri College, \$750; to Collegiate Department of Tualatine Academy, Oregon (now Pacific University), \$750, to be increased by \$250 if the receipts of the Society admit; to Heidelberg College, \$500.

In reference to the application from California, it was

Resolved—"That the Board look with favor upon the application, and that the Corresponding Secretary be instructed to correspond with the Trustees of the Institution to elicit further information, and that if deemed advisable by himself and the Consulting Committee, a sum not exceeding \$500 be appropriated to the object."

M. O. Halsted, Esq., was appointed Auditor.

The Rev. R. S. Storrs, Jr., D. D., of Brooklyn, N. Y., was appointed to deliver the next Annual Discourse, and the Rev. Thomas Brainerd, D. D., of Philadelphia, his alternate.

The Board then adjourned, to meet at Providence, R. I., on the last Tuesday in October, 1855, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

ELEVENTH REPORT.

THE importance and power of Colleges, as an element in American Society, becomes more and more obvious as they multiply in number and advance in age. Their increase, on an average, has been about two for each year of the present century, and some of them are becoming truly venerable for their years, and for the accumulated results which mark their history. One has been founded 216 years, two not less than 150, two more than 100, and twenty-two not less than 50 years.

The most careless observer must have noticed the prominent place which College Commencements are beginning to hold among the annual gatherings of this nation. They already exceed one hundred in number, and the institutions which they represent are scattered throughout the country, and located with express reference to facilities of access to the population of the several districts for whose benefit they are especially designed. They number, perhaps, one thousand instructors, and twice as many trustees, together with some twelve thousand students, one fourth of whom annually reach the termination of their College course, and each student represents some family circle. In this way lines of influence run out far and wide, and bring in multitudes to these literary festivals,—and multitudes which combine, as a whole, an amount of talent, and learning, and influence, that can be found in no other gatherings.

The topic now under consideration had been distinctly marked as worthy of a special exhibition in this Report, and the progress of these literary anniversaries for 1854 was accordingly watched with new interest. But a leading metropolitan paper,* after faithfully chronicling them, was impressed in a similar way; and we adopt its noble utterances, not only as finely expressive of thoughts naturally awakened by such

* New York Daily Times.

occasions, but as an incidental and important testimony to the value of the work in which the Society is engaged. The Editor, after alluding to "the increasing attention attracted to our College Commencements," and tracing it in part to "the wider scope of modern journalism," says:—

"But it is also due unquestionably to the greater importance which every thing relating to public instruction has assumed in the public mind—and still more to various new and peculiar elements of interest and of influence connected with these Anniversaries. They were once the affair of a day—speeches made by the members of the graduating class—degrees conferred—and the thing at an end. The bearing of these Anniversaries on the destinies of the coming age—the influence to be wielded by the host of ardent young men annually sent forth from the seats of learning to enter into the stir and struggle of the intense life of the nation, to take the high places that must be left vacant by those who went before them—this is a consideration that to the thoughtful mind must ever invest these occasions with interest.

"But beyond all this, there are, as we have said, new elements of interest that have of late years been gathering around these anniversaries. The festivals of the various literary societies, of which nearly every College has three or four, are held at this time. The annual orations or addresses, which form the prominent part of these celebrations, are delivered by the distinguished men of the country—the men of genius, the accomplished scholars, the great orators, the wise statesmen. This is a great attraction, one that increases more and more largely every year the numbers that come to these academic reunions. The *Alumni* revisit the scenes of their youthful studies, to renew old acquaintance, to revive the memory of old days and old joys, and to consult for the extended usefulness and fair renown of the benignant Mother from whose bosom they drew the early nutriment of their minds. The scholars, the thinkers, the lovers of good letters and liberal culture—the able men leaving for awhile the crowd and pressure, and strenuous engagements of practical life—gather together to refresh themselves with genial intercourse, and to participate in the intellectual enjoyments of the season. Thus the intellectual spirit is exalted and invigorated. The bonds that unite the brotherhood of scholars are drawn closer and made brighter.

"The effect of all this upon the young students not yet come forth from academic cloisters is neither small nor unimportant. At every College, at every annual Commencement season, they are brought into contact with men whose names, either for scholarship, or science, or professional ability, or political eminence, are the pride and ornament of the country. They are subjected to the influence of great minds in various spheres of intellectual or of practical life. It is an influence to inspire and direct them in their present studies and future aims. It serves eminently to counteract any of the undeniable effects of the comparative isolation from the world in which the young student's academic years are and must be mostly passed. It seems to give them larger and freer views—better, more practical, more *American* ideas of their calling and destination in the life that lies before them.

"But the influence of these Academic festivals is not local, nor limited to the persons brought together. It has a wider reach. The addresses delivered before the literary societies on these occasions have, in numerous cases, been given to the public. A new species of literature has been

created, one peculiarly rich in every quality of excellence, and withal peculiarly American. It is some fifteen or twenty years since this new body of literature began to be formed, and during that time it has received annual accessions—the productions of some of the most accomplished and able minds of the country. We hesitate not to say, that for variety of topics and views, of method and manner of discussion; for depth and vigor and richness of thought; for beauty, polish and eloquence of style, they constitute one of the richest portions of our literature. They spread abroad a high and fine influence over the land, calculated to invigorate and exalt the intellectual spirit of the nation. It is a part of our literature which we hope will gain continual and increasing accessions every year. We hope our eminent men, our great scholars, and thinkers, and statesmen, will be more and more disposed to contribute on these occasions the rich fruits of their mature studies and ripe experience, not only for the delight and instruction of the youthful students of our Colleges, but for the cultivation and exaltation of the national mind."

But, in addition to the literary exercises to which allusion has been made, we might specify the numerous baccalaureates delivered by the able men who preside over these Institutions—prepared by them in view of an occasion felt to be worthy of their best intellectual efforts, and where the faithful instructor feels the yearnings of a father over the beloved pupils to whom he utters his farewell message. And then, in addition to the annual and ordinary gatherings of Alumni, frequent class-meetings are held. Some of them, while as yet death has made but small inroads upon the noble band who went the rounds of their academical course together, received the crowning honors of their Alma Mater, and together went forth to the toils and struggles of life. Others are called after an interval of a quarter, and perhaps half a century, when a few only are left among the living, and these come with whitened locks and trembling steps, and laden, it may be, no less with honors than with years. And there are also general gatherings, centennial or semi-centennial, when the great body of living Alumni gather from their varied fields of toil and high posts of influence, and each individual feels that he is ennobled by his relationship to such a brotherhood.

On all these occasions some of the purest and holiest feelings of our nature never fail to be stirred, and especially when the roll of the dead is called, and the virtues and deeds of those who nobly fulfilled life's mission are briefly recounted. On these illustrious rolls are recorded, in simple but most emphatic language, the history of American Colleges. It is at these convocations that each Institution comes in to claim its share of the honored dead. These, together with the living Alumni, now number more than sixty thousand. This vast brotherhood of scholars, now most rapidly enlarging year by year,

shows what have been the results of American Colleges—results which have been felt with a power well nigh omnipotent in every department of American society where mind bears sway.

At each point in the West, where one of the Institutions aided by the Society is located, these influences are fast accumulating. They awaken strong desires in youthful minds for the advantages offered at these seats of learning. They give noble impulses to gathered Alumni,—for small as is their number, scattered members of the brotherhood already speak to them from missionary fields in the remotest parts of the heathen world, from the pulpit and missionary fields at home, from the halls of Congress, from the school-house, and the high seats of American learning, and from all the walks of professional life. We are now assembled at this Eleventh Anniversary to review the operations of another year, and devise measures for giving to these Institutions increased power for good.

UNION WITH THE AMERICAN EDUCATION SOCIETY.

At the last anniversary, a considerable share of the attention of the Board was given to the subject of union with the American Education Society. An elaborate Report on the practicability and expediency of union was made by a Committee, of which the Rev. Dr. Goodrich was chairman. This Report was adopted, and published in the Appendix to the last Annual Report of the Society. And in accordance with the recommendation of a Committee of Conference on the part of the two Societies, which met in Boston in September previous, another Committee was appointed, consisting of the Rev. C. A. Goodrich, D. D., Hon. S. H. Walley, Rev. A. Peters, D. D., Rev. A. D. Eddy, D. D., William Ropes, Esq., Rev. J. F. Stearns, D. D., Rev. Thomas Brainerd, D. D., and the Corresponding Secretary, to meet a similar Committee from the American Education Society, with a view of framing and presenting a plan of Union for the consideration of the two Societies. On the 4th of January last the two Committees met in the City of New Haven, Conn. The Committee appointed by this Society were all present, with the exception of the Rev. Dr. Brainerd and the Hon. S. H. Walley. On the part of the American Education Society there were present—Rev. Heman Humphrey, D. D., Rev. Ralph Emerson, D. D., Rev. Rufus Anderson, D. D., Rev. W. A. Stearns, D. D., Hon. Joel Giles, Julius A. Palmer, Esq., Rev. S. H. Riddell, and

Rev. I. N. Tarbox, Secretary of the Society. The Sessions of the joint Committee continued from early in the afternoon of Wednesday till 11 o'clock, A. M., on Friday. As the result of their deliberations, the following Plan of Union was framed:— [See *Appendix*.]

At a meeting of this Board, held in the City of New York on the 27th of April last, this Plan was presented by the Committee, with a statement of the reasons which might be urged for and against its adoption. Whereupon it was

Resolved—That this Board approve of the Plan proposed, and regard it as not only desirable, but practicable, and demanded by the present aspect and importance of the subject of Christian Education and the public sentiment on the same.

At an adjourned meeting of the American Education Society, held in Boston Feb. 22d, 1854, the Committee appointed on the part of that Society presented the Plan of Union framed at New Haven, and accompanied it with a very full and able statement of the reasons which might be urged for and against its adoption.

On the *affirmative* side the following were given, viz.: 1. A strong public sentiment of long standing in favor of union. 2. The convenience of pastors and churches annoyed by the multiplicity of objects for charitable contributions now urged upon their attention. 3. The two Societies are now somewhat in each other's way. 4. The increased magnitude of the object which would then be presented for consideration, and the consequent increase of its influence upon the public mind. 5. The economy of labor and money which it would be likely to secure. 6. The constraint which the Collegiate Society think themselves under of entering upon a course of benevolent exertion, which must entrench on the proper work of the American Education Society. 7. It would bring the influences of Eastern councils and spirit into more direct connection with Western minds. 8. The character of nationality which the proposed arrangement would give to the American Education Society, making it in reality what its name imports. 9. The relations sustained by Congregationalists to that section of the Presbyterian Church which has usually acted with them in voluntary associations.

On the *negative* side the following reasons were given, viz.: 1. The union cannot be consummated under the present charter of the American Education Society, and an alteration of this would depend upon the will of the Legislature. 2. The objects of the Society would become less strictly religious, and

therefore less adapted to appeals on the Sabbath from the pulpit. We give in full what the Committee said on this point.

The object of the American Education Society has been, from the beginning, simply the education of pious and indigent young men for the ministry; an object in perfect harmony with the services of the Sabbath, and the prayer which our Saviour taught us to offer, that the Lord of the harvest would send forth laborers into his harvest. The other object is institutions, theological schools indeed, but also colleges, with which we associate the idea of science and literature quite as readily as that of religion. Their importance may be appreciated on general grounds, or even on Christian grounds, by the educated classes; but not so much by the common Christian mind. This reason has weight, though its weight is thought to be diminished by several considerations. First: it is the design of the Collegiate Society to sustain only Christian institutions, conducted by Christian officers of instruction, for the purpose of making Christian scholars, especially Christian ministers. Secondly: as matter of fact, the Collegiate Society uniformly makes its appeals to the churches, on strictly religious grounds, asking aid for the institutions under its care, simply as agencies for converting the world. If we may judge, not only from the professed design of the Society, but from the revivals of religion which it reports, this style of appeal might be justified by the facts of the case. The weight of this reason might be still further diminished, if, after the union, the aid furnished to colleges should be limited, even more obviously than heretofore, to the direct purposes of Christian education, endowing those professorships which sustain the nearest relations to the spiritual interest of the students, supporting no other than truly Christian professors, and giving the benefit of scholarships chiefly, if not exclusively, to young men fitting for the ministry; all which of course it would be in the power of the Society to do.

3. The fear that what the cause might gain in magnitude, it would lose in directness of *aim and distinctness* of impression.
4. The introduction of complexity into the affairs of the Society.
5. It is an experiment which has never been tried.
6. Some of the long tried friends of the American Education Society seem to look upon it as a measure of doubtful expediency.

After a protracted discussion, it was thought advisable that the Report of the Committee should be printed, and sent out to the members and friends of the Society, and that further action should be deferred till the Annual Meeting in May following. The last Annual Report of that Society, after giving an outline of the proposed plan of union, says, "it is deemed entirely safe in reference to all specific interests on both sides, but while the more immediate difficulties have been met and obviated, there are difficulties of a more general character, which are not so easily overcome." These difficulties grow out of the fact that the American Education Society is a compact between Congregationalists and Presbyterians, and would not therefore be competent to settle the question without the

concurrence of its co-ordinate branches. The matter was finally referred to the Board of Directors, with power to renew negotiations at any time thereafter, should they judge it expedient. This Society having thus done its whole duty, it would seem unwise to take any further action in the case, unless overtures should be made on the part of the American Education Society.

SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

The balance in the Treasury, by the last Report, was \$318 22. Amount received during the year, \$17,803 39, including \$2,360 12 raised in connection with the Western Education Society, and to one fourth of the net proceeds of which, according to existing arrangements, this Society would be entitled. Entire resources of the year, \$18,121 61.

Of the above amount raised, in connection with the Western Education Society, the sum of \$423 50 was realized by this Society, and the balance, after defraying the expenses of Agency, was paid into the Treasury of the former Society.

OTHER DISBURSEMENTS AND EXPENSES.

Amount paid to Central Education Society for balance due, \$12; do. for Premium Essay, \$150; do. to the following Institutions, viz.: To Marietta College, \$800; Wittenberg College, \$1,000; Wabash College, \$1,200; Illinois College, \$1,000; Knox College, \$600; Beloit College, \$1,400; Iowa College, \$800; German Evangelical Missouri College, \$500; Collegiate Department of Tualatin Academy, Oregon (now Pacific University), \$300; to Endowment Fund of Illinois College, \$1,884 33; to Wabash College, in part of the "White Scholarship," \$185 50.

Salary and travelling expenses of Secretary, office rent, fuel, postage, stationery, expense of public meetings, &c., \$2,159 71. Salary of other Agents, including expenses connected with their Agency, \$2,922 86. Printing Annual Report, Annual Discourse, Addresses, and other documents, \$409 89. Taxes on Western lands given to the Society, \$31 60. Balance in the Treasury, \$329 10.

The Treasurer has been directed to apply this balance to the outstanding liabilities of the year. These liabilities are the following, viz.:—To Beloit College, \$350; Wabash College, \$300; Illinois College, \$250; Marietta College, \$200; Iowa College, \$200; Knox College, \$150; Pacific University,

\$300; in all, \$1,750. This will leave a balance of \$920 10, to be provided for out of the resources of the ensuing year.

To say nothing of amounts which have gone during the year from the Society's field through private channels to some of the institutions aided, one subscription of \$1000 has been obtained, and another of \$300, each payable in a few months for the benefit of the Endowment Fund of Illinois College. And what is worthy of special note, the Plymouth Church in Brooklyn, N. Y., has undertaken to found a Professorship of \$10,000 in the same institution. And six gentlemen in Providence, R. I., have agreed to pay in equal amounts the interest on \$10,000 for three years. The severe pressure in the money market during the latter portion of the year, and various other causes, the most of which are local and temporary, have prevented the Society from meeting all its liabilities; and yet the foregoing statements show that the past has been a decidedly prosperous year. Greatly enlarged resources, however, are needed, in order to accomplish the work with any thing like the rapidity which the exigencies of the case demand. For the want of adequate resources, the scale of appropriations is invariably fixed by the Board at a point below the necessities of the Institutions, as estimated in their annual appeals for aid.

AGENCIES.

The Rev. J. Q. A. Edgell and the Rev. Dennis Platt have labored energetically and successfully in New England, and have the prospect of increased results in future. As it was the first year of their agency, some time was necessarily occupied in getting acquainted with their fields, and reducing their efforts to system. The Rev. J. M. Ellis, although from ill health unable to preach, has rendered valuable service during a portion of the year. The Rev. Joseph Emerson also, while on a visit to the East, labored some eight weeks in behalf of the Society.

The Rev. Ira Ingraham, who for the last five years has labored with great fidelity and acceptance in Western New York, we very much regret to say, feels compelled from a regard to his health to resign his agency. In his closing communication, he says:—

Considerations which regard my age, and the condition of my family, compel me, as I have before intimated to you, at this time to resign my agency. For a number of months I have had no doubt as to my path of duty in this respect. My official connection with the Society has uniformly been most pleasant and happy to myself. I have loved the cause, and regarded it as one of the first importance to the welfare of our coun-

try, the good of Zion, and the conversion of the world, and never more so than at the present time. In taking this, my official leave of the Society, I desire to express my gratitude to a kind Providence, and to you, for permission to labor five years so pleasantly in this cause.

It is hoped, however, that the work on that field will go forward with but little interruption. There is a wish on the part of the Western Education Society to continue the present arrangement for the collection of funds, and there is a prospect that the services of Prof. S. M. Hopkins, of Auburn Seminary, may be secured in the agency while they are not needed at the Institution.

PRESENT CONDITION AND WANTS OF INSTITUTIONS.

Illinois College.

The Trustees of this Institution, in furnishing an estimate of income and outgoes for the ensuing year, say :—

There is not one item in the above estimate of expenditure which can be retrenched without serious detriment to the cause. We believe them all to be on a scale of rigid economy. The Trustees are making extraordinary exertions at this time to erect a new building in place of that which was destroyed by fire, and to render the Institution every way adequate to meet the present exigencies of a community rapidly growing in population and affluence, and it seems most disastrous that at this time the *ordinary operations* of the College should be embarrassed by an inability to meet expenditures so necessary to its usefulness.

Never have the prospects of the Institution been so cheering, so full of promise of great and lasting usefulness, as at the present time. Its numbers are rapidly increasing—it is annually growing in solid substantial reputation, and thereby enlarging the sphere of its influence.

We feel that it is a privilege to record the fact that *the Collegiate Education Society has saved this College from extinction, and placed it in a position of great promise of lasting usefulness.* Let your prayers ascend unto God for us, that he will bless us in the future with still more abundant effusions of His Holy Spirit, and that he will enable us to build on these foundations a lasting monument to his praise.

Wabash College.

The Trustees of this Institution, after presenting their annual estimate of receipts and expenditures, thus speak of the deficiency of income, and of the amount of aid needed :—

It is somewhat larger than heretofore, but we have been obliged, on account of the enhanced price of living, to increase the salary of Professors and Tutor. The complete organization of our Preparatory Department and Normal School has not very much increased the expense of instruction, while it has increased the income to some extent.

Our energies, as you know, have been, and will be for a year or two to

come, mostly devoted to the erection of our centre building. The building is now in progress, and we hope will be inclosed the present season. The funds for its completion are not all secured as yet, although gradual increase has been effected during the past year, chiefly by the aid of Professors.

You ask if "the time for our majority is not near at hand?" We should be glad to know that it is, but the necessity for enlarging our facilities in the way of building has precluded effort for permanent endowments at the West.

We earnestly desire the continuance of patronage through the Society, and trust we are in some good degree grateful for the timely aid hitherto extended to us.

Knox College.

The following are extracts from the annual application for aid in behalf of this Institution:—

When you made the first appropriation in our favor, we were five thousand dollars in debt, had but two small inconvenient buildings, one of which has since been devoted to other uses; our library was sadly deficient, and we had but four professors, with two assistants, and no certain means of sustaining them.

We have now three commodious brick buildings, have added to our Library and apparatus above two thousand dollars, have six professors, with three assistants, and the College is out of debt; and we have an endowment fund, which we trust will soon enable us to live and meet the educational demands of the community which looks to us without leaning on your treasury, not that your treasury may be relieved of its burdens, but enabled to extend the hand which has helped us, to the newer regions West.

I regret, after special consultation with our Committee, to be able to say nothing more definite as to the *time* when we shall try to "*go alone*." The building which we have delayed until we can obtain building stone by railway, is yet to be erected. We have yet none but a temporary Chapel and Library, Chemical and Philosophical rooms. We do not yet know the prospective amount of our endowment fund, but we understand enough to know that if we build out of our present means, the Institution will be left dependent on the community for its current expenses. This we intend to avoid, and the hope of our Committee is to ascertain within the current year something near the probable cost of our main building, the amount of our endowment funds, and then by asking some special assistance of the public under your sanction, relieve your treasury of any further expense in our behalf. This we might and hoped to have done before, but the causes which have delayed the construction of the railway, have delayed us. By another year we confidently hope so to have matured our plans, that we can tell precisely what we have to accomplish in order to relieve you of all care on our account. Meantime the Trustees hope you will be able to appropriate in our behalf a sum at least equal to what we have had the present year. And in aiding us, we hope your Board will reflect that, though our treasury is now comparatively prosperous, yet we have thus far drawn every year from our permanent funds for temporary support.

Beloit College.

The Trustees of this Institution say:—

By the assistance you have heretofore rendered us, we have been enabled successfully to advance our undertaking. We can anticipate the time as not very far distant, when we shall have no further need to present ourselves before you as applicants for aid. But at present, all the reasons we have been able to urge upon your consideration press with full weight, increased by the fact that we are nearer than ever before to the position of independence to which you would lead us. The readiness with which your past benefactions have been bestowed, assures us that we have no need to press our present suit. With grateful acknowledgments for the appropriations of the past year, we rest our application on the simple statement of our condition herewith presented.

The Board of Trustees, at their recent meeting, voted to add \$200 to the salary of each of the permanent Faculty. This measure has long been anticipated, and patiently waited for. It could not in justice to those who have faithfully served the Institution be deferred. The increased expense of living in this region, made it an imperative necessity. This will add some \$1,400 to the necessary expenditure for years to come.

The Trustees have been constrained to attempt the erection of an additional building for students' rooms. The work is in progress, and the building will be ready for use early in the ensuing year. The cost of this improvement will be about five thousand dollars, to provide for which, some donations have been obtained, and further donations and loans, at low rates of interest, are to be solicited. Whatever debt may be thus incurred, we hope to wipe off within a few years.

Provision has been made for the endowment of a new Professorship, by the bonds of Rev. H. N. Brinsmade, D. D., and of Prof. J. J. Bushnell, each for \$5000, the former yielding an income of 7 per cent. immediately, and the latter after the first of January, 1856.

A system of scholarships was agreed upon early in the last year, to be offered for sale in this region, in connection with an effort to raise \$50,000 toward a permanent endowment. An Agent was appointed, who made a beginning in the work, but he was obliged to suspend his labors on account of feeble health, and we have thus far failed to secure a man to fill his place. We hope to resume the work, and to press it vigorously forward at an early date.

The Faculty and Trustees of Beloit College are more than ever convinced, that the best interests of learning and religion in this region of country require the presence and influence of such an institution as they have undertaken to build up. They feel that there can be no letting down of the standard of scholarships, or of the high moral and religious aims which have been contemplated from the outset of our enterprise. At the same time there are unequivocal indications that the public mind does not extensively and fully appreciate the value of such an institution. It is thus a part of our work to form public sentiment, and create a demand for that which we wish to give, as well as to gain the confidence of the community.

We are making progress, and yet our work is but begun. The difficulties which attend its prosecution increase rather than diminish, as we advance. We have, however, all needed encouragement from the experience of the past, and if we are true to *duty* while we walk by *faith*, God will give us success, and use the results of our work for his glory.

Iowa College.

In the annual application for aid from the Trustees of this College, it is said :—

The College graduated its first class in July of two members, who together with another who nearly completed his course, are now studying theology at Andover Theological Seminary. It is not necessary to urge the claims of Iowa College, as they are in a good measure known to you. In a State fast filling up with inhabitants, whose religious and civil interests are so intimately connected with education—the college seeks aid to enable it to prepare for the future demand for education, and to do the work now before us of laying the foundation of many generations, and instructing the few now ready to be educated.

The tide of emigration into our State is immense. Every house is in demand; rents are high and board is high—indications of the prosperity we are enjoying. But these things for the present *retard* the success of the College. It is almost impossible for our students in their poverty to pay these prices. To meet this difficulty we have a building designed for a boarding-house, nearly completed.

The Trustees are now engaged in an effort (having its origin in the General Congregational Association of Iowa) “to raise within the State during the year the sum of five thousand dollars; two thousand dollars for the endowment of four permanent scholarships in the Preparatory Department of the College; so much of the remainder as may be needed for the current year to be given to aid this class of young men, and the balance to be disposed of as the Trustees may direct.” The following considerations, among others, are urged by them as reasons for entering upon the aforesaid effort—which is intended to be a general and simultaneous movement by the friends of the College throughout the State.

Our churches must be made to feel that their future ministry must be raised up from their own midst. A supply from abroad to keep pace with the growing population of our State is impossible. Our churches must *now* engage in bringing forward their sons for the work, or the destitutions within our bounds will soon be such as they have never begun to realize. This is the great motive to be pressed upon them. Still the many incidental advantages to our State of a well organized and well endowed College are by no means to be overlooked.

That Iowa College bids fair to answer the ends desired, and therefore merits the confidence of our churches and the friends of Christian Education, we think evident from the following facts:

1st. It is on a permanent basis. Its chartered privileges are ample, and it is under the direction of a Board of Trustees, whose fixed policy is to give increasing efficiency to the Institution, that it may keep pace with the increasing wants of the State.

2d. It merits confidence from its past success and present condition. It is but little more than six years since the first active efforts in its behalf were commenced. It was then without funds, without lands, without building, teachers or students. Now its present building, with the grounds about it (commanding a scenery surpassed nowhere in the State in beauty), its apparatus and cabinet—its library of a thousand volumes, together with six thousand dollars productive funds, are estimated to be worth at a fair valuation over twenty thousand dollars. There is upon this property, no incumbrance whatever. “Freedom from debt” is a principle strictly ad-

hered to by its Trustees. The instructors are all *educated men*, experienced in their work; and their whole time is devoted to the Institution.

The four regular College classes are now formed. The present number in both departments, Collegiate and Preparatory, is above sixty. The character of the teachers for piety as well as scholarship is well known, and the general deportment of the students is highly creditable.

The Institution is thus a desirable one for the education of our sons preparatory to the ordinary pursuits of life, or to enter upon the study of the learned professions, especially that of the Gospel ministry. Of this latter class studying with the ministry in view, there are in the Collegiate Department seven, and in the preparatory six, making in all thirteen.

The College also has many friends, both East and West, so that thus far we can say, the "good hand of our God has been upon us." This is its present condition.

3d. But permit us further to say, that the work is just begun. We are at this hour in pressing need of another College building, worth from six to eight thousand dollars; also of a boarding-house for the accommodation of students, and of additions to our library, apparatus, &c., that our teachers may have increased facilities for imparting instruction. We have need moreover of funds for the endowment of Professorships, and of Scholarships for the assistance of the young men in our churches, who have the desire, but not the ability, to obtain a liberal education. It may be well to remind the churches, that the most of what has been done hitherto for the College within the State, has been done by the ministers. Most of them, with their limited salaries, have given annually from five to fifty dollars each.

Wittenberg College.

Three years since the Board were assured, by the authorities of this Institution, that if the sum of \$5,000, in addition to what had been previously given, could be furnished by the Society, it would be safe to rely for future support and progress upon contributions from Lutheran Churches, and thus the Society be relieved from further appropriations for its benefit. The pledge of \$5,000 was accordingly given to the Institution, with the understanding that it should be redeemed at the rate of \$1,000 per annum. This has been done for the past three years, leaving \$2,000 still due.

All the facts that come to the knowledge of the Board, alike show that the Faculty and Trustees of this Institution are indefatigable in their efforts to place it upon a permanent foundation. They have obtained subscriptions to their Endowment Fund, amounting to some \$5,000, during the last year.

The President writes:

I trust that when our poor churches shall have been enabled, by the aid of your Society, to establish the College on a firm and lasting basis, they will be able to say to all the youth whom God shall call to the ministry, that they shall not be hindered for want of means from a proper preparatory education.

German Evangelical Missouri College.

In applying for further aid, the conductors of this Institution say:—

We gratefully acknowledge the kind feeling in the Board of Directors of your benevolent Society towards our College, and the Lord's work among us. We have received another token of your sympathy in sending the Rev. Mr. Guldin to our Annual Conference. He has visited our College; his report will be before the Board in your approaching meeting, and from that reason we need not to say so much in our present report to increase your warm interest in our cause. *He* will, and *He* may speak for it. The visit of this venerable brother in Christ has recreated and comforted us, and it will be remembered with great pleasure by every one who shook hands with him.

The largest number of students in the theological department was twelve; three of whom entered the vineyard of our Lord after a triennial course of studies. Another one left the College to go to Texas. Besides them, two young men, who spent one year at the College, left it, and are now employed as teachers at school. We had also for a while a former Catholic Priest in it, who renounced Popery, joined our Church, and now takes charge of one of our churches.

Our Institution received some aid from the "Fatherland" during the past year, through the agency of the Rev. G. Wall, who was our delegate to the "Kirchentag" (Church Convention) at Bremen. He also succeeded in obtaining a library for our College of more than 1,500 volumes. So we were able to pay off a debt of \$300, which remained unpaid, as mentioned in our last Report.

The disbursements and necessities for the year, from June, 1854, to 1855, are estimated as follows:—Salaries of two Professors, \$750; Steward, \$150,—\$900. Board, clothing, wages, insurance, food, books, stationery, repairs, &c., \$1,500. Total, \$2,400.

You will see that our Instructors have but a small salary, while they are toiling hard. We wish we could do more for them. The Professors board themselves. Rev. D. Kroehnke, employed as teacher and steward, boards with the students. *The estimate has increased in the sum of \$400, owing to the high price of most all the necessities of life.* We know not whether we can meet all our expenses with the sum as stated above. Most all the farmers in the county wherein the College is situated had no crop of corn and potatoes. Potatoes cost now \$1 80 a bushel at St. Louis; there we will have to buy them, and send them to the College, 50 miles far. We can hardly expect the same support of our churches for the ensuing year, as we usually receive it. The crop has failed generally, and laborers pay high for food. Looking at the prospects we have for the next time could discourage us; but looking up to the faithful Lord, whose assistance we have experienced hitherto, we keep up our courage.

Our convictions of the importance of beginning a Collegiate Department have increased. Our Conference have agreed to commence, but whether we are able to carry out the plan next year, God knows! If it pleases Him, He has ways and means at all times!

And now we refer to our earnest appeal made at the close of our last Report, and pray you to take it into earnest consideration. May the Lord direct your hearts to do His good will, and may He bless your efforts to see evangelical influence spread over the great West.

Pacific University. (Oregon.)

TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Gentlemen:—At a meeting of the Trustees of Tualatin Academy and Pacific University held this day, it was resolved to renew our application for aid to your Society, and that the Secretary be instructed to apply. I herewith forward our request.

The Trustees are happy, while asking continued aid, to assure your Society and the liberal friends of our Institution, that it has improved in character and prospects during the year.

An early application was made to the Legislature for increased privileges, which were granted in a new charter, giving us the style of "Tualatin Academy and Pacific University." A copy of the charter I have forwarded to your Secretary. We are now permitted to hold any amount of property within the limit of \$500,000.

The people around the Institution have manifested increasing interest in its welfare and prospects, and have liberally responded to our appeal for land and money. They have donated 335 acres of land, mostly contiguous and near the Institution, worth \$7,700, and \$5,800 in money, payable in annual instalments, all within five years. We expect \$3,500 more within the year, and to secure all these funds, and make them more valuable as the Institution progresses. They will be used chiefly in erecting buildings. You will see that our dependence for the support of Collegiate Professors must be upon Eastern friends, through your Society. It is, in fact, the prospect of aid from you that has given us confidence to go forward, and the people confidence in us. For the present, our stability, and our hope of being the almoner of blessings to this land, must depend upon your stability, and our connection with you. Our roots have not gone down deep enough, or spread out widely enough, to give itself support without being annually enriched from abroad.

The students in the Collegiate Department have increased in number; three being about to enter the Freshmen Class, and eight or ten others being in the course of preparation. The three freshmen are professors of religion; two of them are looking forward to the ministry. The moral and religious character of the Institution has been with us its highest and most sacred interest.

The Academical Department has regularly from 30 to 60 pupils per term, which supports its teachers.

Professor Marsh has been appointed President of the University; and, at his earnest and repeated request for more help, the Trustees have elected E. D. Shattuck, Esq., an Alumnus of Vermont University, Professor of Languages. He will enter upon his labors in April next.

We therefore need more aid from your Society, and we earnestly solicit \$1200 (twelve hundred dollars) from May next, the date of our half-yearly payment.

We have done, and are doing, all in our power to make this University worthy of its name, although we thus depend upon you. The eyes of many intelligent citizens turn to it with confidence and hope. To cripple its strength, or forsake it, would send regret and sorrow into many families, and crush the awakened aspirations of many persevering youths,—hopes and aspirations which it has awakened, and which every Christian philanthropist loves to see around, in the bosoms of our coming generations.

It is our aim that it shall equal any Institution in the land in the

facilities of education, in the thoroughness of its instruction, and the high character of its scholars.

We feel that our Pacific coast, in all departments of Society, and especially in the Church and ministry, demands the highest order of mind, with superior mental and moral culture. We have such minds. Shall we have the culture?

G. H. ATKINSON.

Heidelberg College.

The following communication has been received from the Trustees of Heidelberg College, through the Rev. G. V. Gerhart, President.

The Board of Trustees, and the Faculty of Heidelberg College, feel very thankful to your Society for the favorable notice taken of our Institution, and for the resolution to aid us in the amount of \$500, provided that the funds admit of it. Although your treasurer has not been able to remit this sum to us, as we learn from your Secretary, we are nevertheless encouraged by your action. Our necessities being as great as they were two years ago, and our sphere of influence having been considerably enlarged, we are constrained to renew our original application. This is hereby done.

The general posture of our Institution is about the same now as it was when the Rev. Dr. L. Bacon visited us. Arrangements are now being made by the Faculty and Board to elect another Professor, for our wants are such, that if our College is to be carried forward at all successfully, another Professor must be added to our number. For his support, our chief dependence is the hope that your Society will be able to come to our effectual relief.

We now have a Junior Class in the classical course, and all the classes in the scientific course are for the second year fully organized. At our Commencement, celebrated on the 30th of June last, the first class in the scientific course was graduated. Whilst the higher classes are advancing from year to year, the lower classes continue to be filled up. Our labors have thus increased whilst our number (four) has remained the same. During the last summer session we had 120 students in actual attendance. Owing to the prevalence of cholera that raged with great violence in Tiffin during the summer, and to the general failure of crops in Northern Ohio, as well as to some other causes which it is not necessary to specify, our number is not as large at present. There are 90 in actual attendance. We expect an accession at the opening of the winter session. The moral deportment of our students generally has been very good. But two cases have for a year come to the knowledge of the Faculty that demanded severe discipline.

The progress of the Theological Seminary has been very encouraging. From 9 to 12 Students have been connected with the Institution continually for three years. During the last summer 9 young men were dismissed with a recommendation to be recognized by the church judicatories as applicants for Licensure. Of these 7 are foreign Germans, and with one exception are all able to speak the English language. Several of them are able, also, to officiate in it. The other two are American Germans, but have both languages at their command. These have all been located at important points, *four* in Ohio, *two* in Western Pennsylvania, *one* in Detroit, Michigan; *one* in Indiana, and *one* in Iowa. At present there are again 11 students connected with the Seminary, of whom *six*

are foreign Germans, and but *two* are unable to speak the German language. These, however, are engaged in the study of it.

These statements may serve to illustrate the truth of the representations given in our first application. Our Institutions are Anglo-German. Although created and sustained by the Synod of Ohio of the German Reformed Church, in which the English language prevails extensively, yet her mission respects mainly the Reformed portion of the American and Foreign German population, and her Institutions are designed chiefly to prepare pious young Germans of American or European birth, not only to preach the Gospel to the destitute, but also to hold direct personal communion with different classes of society through the medium of two languages. Already it is the case that in some of our cities and larger towns, and at some places in the country, the children of foreigners require religious instruction to be communicated in the English language. Thus the Gospel is preached, the Church of Christ is sustained, and extended among our foreign population in a manner that the genius and progress of our country demand. The German Church keeps pace with the powerful assimilating process that is going forward irresistibly both East and West. We feel convinced that an exclusively German education cannot in the end meet the wants of our country, of the church, nor of the Germans themselves. Our Institutions, we think, present a reliable medium through which you can aid in accomplishing a momentous work.

Inasmuch as our first application was printed in the Appendix to your Tenth Annual Report, and you are all therefore acquainted with the facts stated respecting the history of the German Reformed Church in America and her Institutions at Tiffin, as well as with the reasons urged to sustain our application, I judge that any repetition in this paper would be both out of place and unnecessary. I would only add, therefore, that those reasons still exist, and could be urged with more convincing force. Our sphere of influence has widened; our success is encouraging; but our wants have become greater and more urgent.

The attachment of the German Reformed Church to her original order and doctrines as set forth in the Heidelberg Catechism, of which the Rev. Dr. L. Bacon speaks decidedly in his "Report," has not diminished, but is steadily increasing in our midst as the different narratives of the state of religion by the classes abundantly testify. Simultaneously with this, an intelligent aversion to the errors and abuses of the Roman Catholic Church is strengthening. Ministers and people seem generally to embrace their precious Reformation Exponent of Bible Truth with the freshness of a first love. The system of Catechetical instruction is practised with growing fidelity and zeal, as a mode of preaching the Gospel to children and youth, that has been found by experience to be the most efficient and reliable means, under the blessing of God, to produce godly sorrow for sin and lead them to the exercise of true faith in Jesus Christ.

Trusting that you may feel justified and be able to grant our Institution an appropriation, this application is respectfully submitted in behalf of the Board of Trustees, and Faculty of Heidelberg College.

The foregoing exhibitions, as well as the previous history of these Institutions, make it obvious—1. That they are as a body under judicious and efficient management, and have a steady and healthful growth in all that fits a College for its appropriate work. 2. That the conductors of these Institutions are faithful and persevering in their efforts to develop

to the utmost the resources of their own fields. Evidence of this has ever been regarded as an indispensable condition of aid. 3. That with united and persevering efforts, East and West, they may ultimately, one and all, be placed upon a permanent basis. 4. That in consequence of the rapid growth of the West, and the accumulation of wealth, of which at periods not remote they may largely avail themselves, the method of aid adopted by the Society is likely to make the least draft upon Eastern resources, while Institutions are kept in efficient operation from the very infancy of the communities with which they are surrounded. 5. That in consequence of their number, and the urgency of their wants, the distractions among the Churches caused by the presentation of the conflicting claims of Institutions, which led in a great measure to the formation of the Society, would be very much increased, should it be now dissolved. 6. That notwithstanding all the care exercised by the Board in the reception of new Institutions, and the guards against an unnecessarily protracted dependence upon the Society on the part of those which are aided, the number upon its list and consequently the demands upon its treasury are steadily increasing. A peculiar urgency, therefore, exists for pushing forward its operations with all practicable vigor, that it may finish its work in the older States, and employ its full resources for the benefit of Institutions further on towards the Pacific. It is an encouraging fact that, with the exception of what may be given to Heidelberg College, some \$5000 would be sufficient to take the Society out of the State of Ohio.

REVIVALS AND CONCERT OF PRAYER.

We record the fact with devout gratitude to God, that several of the Institutions aided have been blessed with the effusions of the Holy Spirit during the year.

Marietta College.

The term which has just closed, has been marked by the presence and power of the Holy Spirit in this Institution, and it is our duty to record our gratitude to God for his good hand upon us, and to his people for the petitions which they have put up in our behalf.

The Annual Concert of Prayer for Colleges in February, was anticipated by many Christians here with earnest prayer for the College. The day itself was one of unusual interest. Soon after we began to hear the inquiry, "What shall we do to be saved?" from that time until the close of the term, near the last of April, the work continued quietly and without excitement. No foreign help was called in, no extraordinary means employed in the work, yet the College has never witnessed a more signal manifestation of the power of Divine grace.

At the beginning of the work only about one third of the whole number of students were the professed friends of Christ. At the close of the term from twenty to twenty-five having decided to choose Christ for their portion, about two thirds of our beloved pupils are numbered and we trust in very deed among the friends of the Redeemer. I know that the friends and patrons of your Society will rejoice with us in this great blessing, and that they will unite their prayers with ours at the throne of grace that it may be continued.

[Pres. SMITH.]

Illinois College.

You will join with us in thanking God that Illinois College is *again visited with a revival*. It seems quite as general and quite as hopeful of great results as the revival of last winter. It began in College with no special effort or interest in any of the churches, about one week before the fast for Colleges. That day was one of great interest and power, and the work received a new impulse. It is now (March 3d) extending itself in the Congregational and N. S. Presbyterian churches and in the Female Academy.

Of the number of converts in College I cannot speak, but it is already considerable. We have a prayer-meeting in one of the recitation rooms for three quarters of an hour before morning prayers, at which near fifty students are generally present. They are seasons of the right hand of God. One after another of our young men there come out and declare themselves on the Lord's side. Pray for us.

The revival of last winter seemed to be cut short by the burning of our College building and a Christmas vacation. Pray that this may continue till all are brought in. I notice this year the same bringing up of the claims of the ministry and of the missionary work as last year. Indeed the work commenced seemingly in connection with the visit of the Rev. Mr. Munger, returned Missionary from India, who spent a Sabbath here in behalf of the American Board. He is a good man and full of the Holy Ghost, and if we can only send enough such Missionaries I believe God will convert all India. The Lord blessed his simple and pious plea for missions in India as the means of converting some of our young men and greatly waking up our praying students to prayer and Christian activity. Again I say, pray that the blessing may be poured upon us as long as there is any room to receive it.

[Pres. STURTEVANT.]

In a subsequent communication he states the number of hopeful converts at "eight or ten," and says that of their last graduating class, consisting of *ten*, nine were members of Christian churches.

Beloit College.

The Fast Day was an occasion of much solemnity and interest; and we record with gratitude some tokens of the presence and work of the Divine Spirit in the College. The students' meetings have been well sustained during the year by the constant attendance of a large part of those who profess religion, and there have been three or four cases of hopeful conversion. Still there are lamentable signs that we need a more copious effusion of the Spirit's influence, to deepen the tone of piety among us and secure the highest success of our work.

[Pres. CHAPIN.]

Knox College.

The College has grown steadily in the confidence of the public, and we have not been left the past year without direct tokens of God's favor in the conversion of souls. We hope and trust however that another year may not pass over us without more multiplied instances of conversion than we have to report the present year. Changes are going forward, in connection with a rapid increase of population around us, of a nature to absorb the attention, and chill the piety and zeal of Christians among us. We hope and trust that in answer to the prayers of the friends of evangelical education in the West, God will arrest the current of worldliness and turn us again to himself.

[Pres. BLANCHARD.]

Wabash College.

The concert of prayer for Colleges was numerously and very seriously attended. The Divine Spirit was evidently present. A deep seriousness followed. Daily prayer-meetings were well attended. Several hopeful conversions occurred and several were admitted to the church. For thirteen years there has never been a concert of prayer for Colleges without special solemnity and special proofs of the presence of the Spirit.

[Pres. WHITE.]

Wittenberg College.

The session which has just closed (March 21st) was more numerously attended than any previous one. In connection with the death of one of our students we held special meetings, preaching every night in the chapel, and five or six young men professed a change of heart, and the state of piety in the whole Institution was greatly improved.

[Prof. CONRAD.]

During a season of three or four weeks last winter, we enjoyed special spiritual influences, and more than ordinary interest was manifested by the unconverted. Several individuals professed a hope whose conduct since has adorned their profession, but we feel greatly the want of a general revival. We cannot but lament this. One reason of it no doubt is, that the President and Professors in the Collegiate Department are so burdened in consequence of the deficiency in their number, with too much labor merely in the way of daily teaching, that they cannot exert that moral influence over the students by private intercourse which they otherwise would. There are thirty-four candidates for the ministry in the Collegiate and Preparatory Classes.

[Pres. SPEECHER.]

We are happy here to announce that the premium of \$150, offered in our Ninth Report for the best Essay on Prayer for Colleges, has been awarded. Of something more than thirty manuscripts submitted to the Committee, the one written by Prof. W. S. Tyler, of Amherst College, was deemed best adapted to the end in view. From the ability with which it is written, the scope and thoroughness of its discussions, the fulness of its details, its adaptation to awaken the conscience, move the heart, and inspire confidence in the power of prayer

—together with the *spirit* of prayer, which seems to breathe through every page—it cannot fail with the Divine blessing to become a most effective instrument in arousing the churches to the importance of the subject of which it treats. It is now in press.

ENDOWMENTS.

In our Ninth Report it was shown that the leading and most effective method adopted by the Church in different ages, in order to secure a properly qualified ministry, was the establishment of Institutions of Learning. We will now call attention to the provisions which have been made at different periods by endowments, or otherwise, in order to secure the leading object of such Institutions.

We might go back in our review to the Schools of the Prophets, which were evidently in a great measure sustained by charitable contributions. We know that such contributions were made for the benefit of the one over which the prophet Elisha presided at Gilgal, of which the “sons of the prophets,” or students, availed themselves in a season of famine; and the argument used by Gehazi, the avaricious servant of Elisha, with the departing Naaman, in order to secure a gift, was the *affirmation* that two indigent students had just then arrived from Mount Ephraim to join the School of the Prophets.

But we need not search the records of the past for scattered and incidental notices which might indicate the views and the practice of the Church in each successive age. By the latter part of the second century, we come into the comparatively clear light of history. The question is not yet settled by ecclesiastical historians, whether previously to the days of Constantine the Alexandrine teachers enjoyed any public stipends.

There seems to be evidence that when Constantine embraced Christianity he made public provision for the payment of regular salaries to the teachers of Christian schools, and gave his assistance in sustaining poor scholars. On the authority of Mosheim, schools were established by him and succeeding Christian Emperors in many of the towns. Libraries were also formed, and literary men encouraged by stipends, by privileges, and by honors.

While cathedral schools flourished from the fifth century onward, vast sums appear to have been placed at the disposal of the Bishops, by means of which they could educate charitably a competent number of men to fill the sacred offices of the Church. The Convent of Iona, to which allusion was

made in our Ninth Report, was possessed of a valuable library, and furnished with all the facilities requisite to a thorough course of study. In the College of Armagh, Ireland, said to have been founded by St. Patrick, and modelled after the School of Iona, "foreign students were supported, and gratuitously furnished with lodging, diet, clothes and books. Multitudes, both of the nobility and commoners of England, were educated here without charge."

ORIGIN OF UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES.

We may now look at Universities and Colleges, the Institutions that next rose into being. They had their origin, as was shown in a previous Report, in the demands of the Church for a competent ministry. As they reach down into our times, and have had so much to do in giving shape to the Institutions of this country, a brief account of the manner of their origin, their objects, the methods adopted to secure those objects, and their practical workings, cannot fail to be interesting and suggestive in respect to the enterprise in which the Society is engaged. The facts now to be stated have been derived from a great variety of sources, but those which have special reference to the University and Colleges of Oxford were taken principally from the Report of the Oxford University Commission, presented to both Houses of Parliament in 1852, and published in a folio of 742 pages.

The students who resorted to Oxford in early times lived in the houses of the townspeople. At one time they were to be found even in taverns, hovels, and the turrets of the city walls. In some cases a number of youths sufficient to support an authorized teacher, who was a Master of Arts, or a graduate in one of the superior Faculties, occupied with him a whole tenement, which then bore the name of Inn, Hostel, House, or Hall. These were originally mere boarding-houses established by the various religious orders for students of their own fraternities, in which the scholars lived together under certain superintendence. At first they had nothing whatever to do with the business of instruction. This was conducted entirely by the University.

COLLEGES DESIGNED FOR THE INDIGENT.

The great majority of students in ancient times were very poor, and many were even *mendicants*. "When I was a lad,"

says Luther, "I was wont to go out with my companions begging food for our sustentation, while we were at school." In one of these expeditions they sang their carols before the door of Madame Cotta, and Luther was invited in, and treated by her as a son, and supported till he went to the University. Licenses to beg were issued by the Chancellor of Oxford University, or his commissary, so late as the year 1572. Colleges were originally established for the sole benefit of "poor students." This is made obvious by the expressed intentions of their founders, by the phraseology of their statutes, and the limited amount of aid granted to the incumbents of fellowships, scholarships, &c., as well as by the smallness of an income from other sources, on the ground of which all claim to such aid was forfeited. The founders designed to supply poor students so long as they were poor, and so long as they were students, but no longer, with a maintenance decent and honest, but of a very frugal character. The Royal Commissioners say, "In an age when learning was regarded as ignoble by the great, and when nearly all but the great were poor, persons willing to enter the University as students could hardly be found, except among the poor." At Balliol College, the Fellows were at first allowed for their commons, or daily food, one penny each on week days, and two pence on Sundays. Sixty years after the foundation of the College, it was raised to eleven pence a week; and two centuries later, to sixteen pence a week for commons, together with twenty shillings and eight pence as an allowance for salary. The Colleges founded even after the Reformation appear to have partaken of this eleemosynary character, although change of times led to a nominal augmentation of the emoluments of Fellows.

ORIGIN OF COLLEGE ENDOWMENTS.

At first, support was afforded to many students as an alms by the crown, the nobility, the dignitaries of the church, and the monasteries. But these "exhibitions,"* as such benefac-

* An exhibition, as that term is now used, is something like a College scholarship, in the gift of a particular school, company, &c., but the exhibitor has no privileges beyond the pecuniary emolument, and it does not interfere with his sitting for an ordinary scholarship. In Cambridge University there are exhibitions for students in the gift of the following Companies in London, viz.: Bowyers, Carpenters, Clothmakers, Cordwainers, Cutlers, Fishmongers, Goldsmiths, Grocers, Haberdashers, Leather Sellers, Mercers, Merchant Tailors, Salters, and Skinners.

tions were called, often expired with the benefactor, or ceased from other causes, and a desire naturally grew up in benevolent minds, to *perpetuate* their charity. This, however, could not be done, except by placing *endowments* in the hands of corporate bodies. The privileges of incorporation had been acquired by many Monastic Institutions; and it was through Monasteries and Hospitals that those who desired to give support, even to secular students—or those not bound by monastic vows or rules—sought at first to accomplish their purpose. In the thirteenth century, several religious Orders had obtained possession of Houses in Oxford, which contained secular students, and exercised great influence in the University. The early history of the University of Paris is almost the same as that of Oxford; and, both in France and England, there was a fierce contest between the Friars and those who had hitherto been dominant in the Universities.

From these elements the Collegiate system was formed. The first regular College, and the type of all the rest, both at Oxford and Cambridge, was Merton College, founded by Walter de Merton, and chartered A.D. 1264. In this Institution was fully realized the idea of a self-governing Society, with perpetual succession, distinct from the Monastic Orders, established in Oxford itself, and designed mainly to support *scholars*. Such Institutions were called Colleges, from the term which, in the purer days of the Latin language, signified an incorporated Society, or body politic, and they sustained to the University a relation similar to that of the individual states of this Union to the General Government. One of the motives of the founder of Merton College, was to counteract the influence of the regular clergy, more especially that of the Mendicant Friars. The founders of most of the older Colleges now in existence were probably influenced by similar motives. The example of Merton was rapidly followed and extensively imitated in Oxford, in Cambridge, and perhaps other Universities, and thus complete independence of the Monastic Orders in the work of education was finally secured.

This revolution was very much facilitated by the fact, that the abuses of Monasteries had become so great and flagrant, that the inclination for building them essentially declined in the fourteenth century. Cardinal Wolsey, in 1526, obtained, from Pope Clement VII., a bull for the suppression of twenty-two monasteries. One of these, and that the earliest and one of the greatest of the Monastic establishments in Oxford, he chose as the site of Cardinal College, now called Christ Church College. Thus the Collegiate system, to a great extent, was

built upon the ruins of the Monastic system; and one of its chief peculiarities was, *that temporary provisions for the benefit of students were abandoned for permanent foundations in the shape of fellowships, scholarships, &c.* None were originally educated at Colleges, except such as were upon some of these foundations.

The nineteen Colleges now existing in Oxford, were founded at successive periods from A. D. 1249 to 1714. From time to time they received additional benefactions, their landed estates increased in value, and accumulations were made in a variety of ways, till their united annual income from endowments is supposed to be not much less than £150,000. This is exclusive of what is paid by the students, and also exclusive of the revenues of the University, as distinct from the Colleges.

The revenues at Cambridge are also very great, though considerably less than those at Oxford. At the former there are also prizes for the encouragement of literature, free and open to competition for the whole University, amounting to upwards of £1,300 per annum, three fourths of which is given for Classics and English composition, and the remainder for mathematics. The amount of the annual prizes at the disposition of the different Colleges in that University is about £600, two thirds of which is given for the encouragement of classical literature.

The same system of *permanent foundations* also prevails in other countries.

From an estimate made some years since, it appeared that the annual income, from bursaries in the Universities and Colleges of Scotland, was \$33,985, making an average of \$65 to each of the 523 incumbents. Students in the Dissenting Academies or Colleges of England have board, lodging, and education gratuitously provided for a term of years, and have also an opportunity, in the latter part of their course, of realizing something from stations, or congregations, to which they are sent as supplies. During the last year the Congregational Board of Education in England reported "Students in training, boarded and lodged, 29." In the way of stipends, helps, &c., for students, nearly all the Cantons in Switzerland have cantonal or family funds or foundations. 'The system of bursaries is in full vigor in Germany. Every Faculty in the different Universities, every Academy, every noble family of importance have bursaries, or *free tables*, at their disposal. These vary in value from £10 to £40 a year, and cease at the termination of the Academical curriculum.' In the University

of Leipsic, in addition to the foundations for professorships, there are nearly a thousand "stipendia" for students, belonging to certain families, towns, &c., the most of which pay a yearly rent of \$30.

Since the Reformation, in every Protestant country of Europe, fellowships, bursaries, scholarships, &c., have been connected with all institutions for the education of ministers; and, while *temporary* provisions, at different times, have, to a large extent, been made, yet, for the last five or six hundred years, *permanent foundations* have been, in those countries, the *main dependence* of the Church in respect to provisions for the education of her ministry.

PRACTICAL WORKINGS OF ENDOWMENTS.

[Under this head, particular reference was had to the endowments of Oxford University, showing the extent to which founders' statutes had become either impracticable or absurd, by multiplied revolutions in the Government, in the Church, in society at large, in the value of money, &c.; but its publication has been deferred, not only from regard to the length of the present Report, but with a view of considering, in connection with it, the *conditions* proper to be attached to scholarships and other endowments.]

ENDOWMENTS IN AMERICAN COLLEGES.

In our own country, it has ever been regarded as essential to a College, that there be *endowments* for the support of Professors to an extent sufficient to secure the constant presence of an adequate Board of Instruction, without reference to the number of students, together with the requisite appliances for these instructors, in the shape of Libraries, Apparatus, Recitation and Lecture Rooms, as well as buildings more or less for the accommodation of students. Our ancestors, in their deep poverty, began the work of founding Colleges. Among the early settlers of New England was to be found a larger proportion, perhaps, of learned men than was ever known in any other community. More of the first ministers and magistrates of New England were educated at Emmanuel College, Cambridge, than in any other. They brought with them not only their love of learning, but their experience in reference to the Collegiate system. The altered circumstances in which they found themselves rendered necessary many important modifications of that system as it existed in the Mother country. *Endowments*, however, were regarded as indispensable.

As early as 1636, they say : "The Lord was pleased to direct the hearts of the magistrates to think of erecting a school or college, and that speedily, to be a nursery of knowledge in these deserts, and supply for posterity." At a subsequent period, they use the following language : "As we were thinking and consulting how to effect this great work, it pleased God to stir up the heart of one Mr. Harvard, a godly gentleman, and a lover of learning there living amongst us, to give one half of his estate, it being in all about £1,700, towards the erecting of a College, and all his Library." The venerable men who founded Yale College, limited in means but strong in faith, brought forward each his books, and said : "I give these books for the founding of a College in this Colony."

Two particulars must here be mentioned, in which these Colleges differed from those of the Mother country, viz. : 1. The benefits of the endowments, with trifling exceptions, were shared alike by all the students, so that the distinction between "foundation" and "independent" members, between rich and poor, between those destined for the ministry and the other professions, was unknown. Our fathers went upon the grand principle of educating *mind* for service not only in the Church but also in the civil State. Their leading object, it is true, in founding Colleges, was to provide a ministry, but then their views had a vastly wider scope—the fruits of which have appeared in untold blessings on the nation.

2. The endowments were committed to Boards of Trust, who had no personal interest in their avails. The term "Fellows," as at Yale, might enter into the style of the corporation; but its members, unlike the Fellows of English Universities, with the exception of the head of the College, were distinct from the teaching body, and had no salary. This was an eminently wise arrangement, and it at once and effectually shut the door against some of the most serious evils felt at Oxford. There, the Fellows mainly constituted not only the teaching and the corporate, but the salaried body. The temptation to perversion of funds consequently became prodigious; and, as human nature is, we can hardly wonder that, in the face of the most explicit statutes and solemn oaths, they should divide among themselves surplus revenues, or use them in the purchase of benefices, to draw off more rapidly from Oxford the incumbents of foundations.

The main reasons why our ancestors did no more to supply permanent provisions for the special benefit of indigent students are believed to be not any want of confidence in them,

but the deep poverty of the colonists, and their hope of aid from the State. At a General Court of the colony of New Haven, in 1644, "The proposition for the relief of poor scholars at Cambridge was fully approved of, and thereupon it was ordained that Joshua Atwater and William Davis shall receive of every one in this plantation, whose heart is willing to contribute, a peck of wheat or the value of it." This proposition seems to have had its origin in "Mr. Shepard, Pastor of the Church at Cambridge in the Bay," and was made on the broad principle "that children (to what colony soever they belong) being fit for learning, but their parents not able to bear the whole charges, might be better trained up for the public service."

Thomas Hollis, founder of the Hollis Professorship at Cambridge, also made provision for an annual bounty of £10 a piece to several young men devoted to the ministry; and the Berkely donation, at Yale College, was expressly intended to support "Scholars of the House." For nearly two hundred years in the history of this country, almost all provisions for the benefit of indigent young men preparing for the ministry, whether temporary or permanent, were made in *direct connection* with Institutions of Learning. During the last thirty or forty years Education Societies have done great service, but their history only places in a stronger light the importance of permanent foundations for this object in our Colleges and Theological Seminaries.

PRESENT TENDENCY OF COLLEGES.

We have now reached a point as a nation, where that which at first was impossible is not only practicable, but eminently desirable. Yale College is understood to hold funds to the amount of nearly \$50,000, the avails of which are appropriated from year to year for the benefit of students, either graduates or undergraduates. About one third of the above amount is for indigent students who have the ministry in view, and some \$13,000 for prizes. The corporation of the College also give prizes directly from the College treasury, and appropriate annually more than \$1,000 for the remission of the tuition of indigent students. Amherst College has a fund, for the benefit of indigent students preparing for the ministry, of more than \$50,000. This fund pays the entire term bills of nearly sixty students.

The tendency among the Colleges and Theological Seminaries of this country at the present time, is very strong to accumulate provisions for the benefit of the indigent, especially

in the shape of *Permanent Scholarships*, the avails of which may be used in the payment of tuition, or awarded as prizes, or applied to the general expenses of the student. The "Alumni Association" of Harvard College have adopted the plan of Class Scholarships of \$2,000 each, the amount to be funded, and the interest applied to the support of the incumbent, who shall be designated by the class. A friend of Middlebury College offered to the Corporation \$10,000 as a permanent fund to aid worthy young men in obtaining a liberal education, provided the Trustees would secure, in addition, \$20,000 for the same general purpose. It is understood that entire amount is very nearly raised. The New York University holds 100 scholarships of \$1,000 or \$1,500 each. Hamilton College has recently obtained subscriptions amounting to nearly \$60,000, a considerable part of which is in the shape of permanent and limited scholarships. Geneva College, N. Y., has taken the title of "Hobart Free College," in consequence of a recent munificent donation by the corporation of Trinity Church, given on condition that henceforth no charge be made for tuition or rent of College rooms to any undergraduate student. Princeton College is engaged in a successful effort to raise \$100,000, in the shape of Permanent Scholarships of \$1,000 each. La Fayette College, at Easton, Pa., has recently raised \$100,000 for temporary and permanent Scholarships; Delaware College, \$50,000; Oberlin College, Ohio, \$100,000; Antioch College, Ohio, \$200,000; and South Hanover College, Ia., \$40,000. A beginning has also been made at Lane Theological Seminary, and at most Western Colleges. The larger portion of these Scholarships at some of the Institutions named, are temporary, and designed to answer the purposes of *revenue*, and benefit the student only so far as *tuition* is concerned. Our Colleges need a class of Permanent Scholarships, whose avails may go beyond the payment of tuition, and be applicable, under appropriate conditions, to the *general expenses* of the student.

In some of the Western States, however, the Scholarship plan has been pushed to extremes, and cannot fail to react disastrously upon the Colleges concerned in it. An Institution, connected with a certain denomination in Ohio, where the tuition was \$30, agreed, for that sum paid down, to give a certificate for *eight years' tuition*, and Scholarships were sold at this rate all over the State. The hope probably was, that a large portion of them, like circulating bank-notes, would never return; and yet it is reported that some 500 students were thrown into the Institution in a single year, only 30 or 40 of whom were in the Collegiate Department. This was

very much like the rush of bill holders to some suspected bank. It scarcely need be said that the whole College system is thus degraded, although a particular Institution may secure a mushroom growth, that leads unthinking multitudes to regard our older Colleges, and those patterned after them, which can only count students by tens or it may be by the hundred, as mere relics of the dark ages, and destined to a speedy oblivion.

NOBLE BENEFACTION OF DR. NOTT.

But the past year has been signalized by the noblest benefaction of the present, or perhaps of any other age, for the purposes of Collegiate Education. It is well known that the venerable Dr. Nott, President of Union College, has committed to the Trustees of that Institution the sum of \$600,000, to be invested by them for the following objects, viz.: 1. Two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars for Nine Professorships; 2. Sixty thousand dollars for Six Assistant Professorships; 3. Sixty thousand dollars for an Astronomical Observatory; 4. Twenty thousand dollars for Sixty Auxiliary Scholarships; 5. Sixty thousand dollars for Sixty Prize Scholarships; 6. Forty-five thousand dollars for Nine Prize Scholarships for Graduates or Fellowships; 7. Twenty thousand dollars for a College Cemetery; 8. Ten thousand dollars for the purchase of Apparatus; 9. Five thousand dollars for the purchase of Text-books; 10. Thirty thousand dollars for an "Eclectic Library;" 11. Five thousand dollars for a Cabinet of Geological Specimens; 12. Five thousand dollars for a Historical Cabinet; 13. Ten thousand dollars for a Lecture Fund; 14. The residue for miscellaneous purposes.

In the selection of candidates for Scholarships "preference must always be given to those requiring material aid, and of a decidedly religious character;" and the candidates for Auxiliary Scholarships and for Prize Scholarships for undergraduates, must solemnly promise that while they continue to receive the avails of any Scholarship they will "neither use tobacco, in any of its forms, nor spirituous liquors, either habitually or occasionally, as a beverage," and that they "will punctually attend religious worship on the Sabbath, and the other prescribed exercises of the College on other days of the week." If *millions* were in a similar way placed at the disposal of different American Colleges, an untold amount of good could be accomplished in the cause of Christian learning. One million of dollars, at six per cent. interest, would furnish

\$100 annually to six hundred young men. Such an endowment, distributed equally among twenty Christian Institutions, would make \$50,000 to each ; and, so far as pecuniary risk is concerned, it would be difficult to make a *safer* investment.

INCREASE OF THIS TENDENCY.

The tendency now under consideration to increase College Endowments, and especially those designed for the benefit of indigent students, is very much quickened by two causes (not to mention others), viz. : 1. Multiplied facilities for communication, which render the most distant points easily accessible, which virtually obliterate State lines, and destroy what have usually been denominated "fields of Colleges." As the barriers are thus broken down, which created not only the necessity for a given Institution, but a sort of security from competition, while comparatively destitute of facilities for the purposes of education, distant Colleges are in effect brought near each other, and the feeble stand forth in disparaging contrast with the strong. Slight influences will often determine the choice of students. As a consequence, Institutions are led more and more to depend upon permanent provisions, and especially those designed for the benefit of indigent young men, which can be used and controlled by the College authorities. The munificent endowments at Union College, for all departments of the work of education, will operate among Colleges in this country very much like a disturbance of the level of the ocean in some one point, which produces a movement at every other point.

2. Increased expensiveness of living, together with an advance in the cost of an education, will also create a strong necessity for the means of furnishing students with material aid, that they may be able to complete a thorough course of study. One feature pervades the applications for aid which have come before the Board at the present meeting, viz., increase in the salaries of College officers, rendered necessary by an increase in the prices of all articles of consumption. The same causes will affect students, and multiply difficulties in the way of obtaining an education on the part of the indigent. The influence of Colleges will thus be seriously curtailed. Their power for good, it should be remembered, does not depend alone upon buildings, libraries, apparatus, and able instructors ; those instructors need minds upon which they can operate, and for whose benefit they may use these appliances. All the Institutions connected with the

Society are turning their attention to this point with anxious interest.

Some diminution in the number of students at Beloit College occurred during the last year; of which the President says, "it is due mainly to difficulties experienced by the students in obtaining accommodations on reasonable terms, and to exaggerated reports respecting the expensiveness of living here. The difficulty has been relieved, in part, by arrangements for boarding clubs, but something more is evidently necessary. There is a stern necessity for aid to students in the preparatory course."

The Trustees of Iowa College are engaged in an effort to raise \$5,000 within that State, of which amount \$2,000 are for the founding of four permanent Scholarships in the Preparatory Department of the Institution for the benefit of indigent young men, and so much of the remainder as may be necessary to meet their wants for the current year. A similar, and deeply felt, necessity exists at all the Institutions aided by the Society; and this is particularly true of those designed for the especial benefit of Germans and their descendants.

The President of Wittenberg College says: "There are thirty-four candidates for the ministry in the different Collegiate and Preparatory Classes. If we had only more beneficiary aid, this number would be greatly increased. A large proportion of our young men are the children of foreign Germans, who are generally poor; and although the Church desires it, and they themselves see the importance of a full Collegiate course, few will venture upon a course of preparation without some previous aid." Out of eleven Theological Students at the German Institution in Missouri, only two pay any part of their expenses. The others are "all beneficiaries, who being quite poor, have to receive board, clothing, books, &c."

METHOD OF INCREASING THE POWER OF COLLEGES.

The question, how we can bring the advantages of the Colleges aided within the reach of the greatest number of minds, is one of very deep interest.

In the settlement of this question, one of the very first suggestions to be made is, that we should avoid, as far as possible, *the needless multiplication of Colleges*. That wondrous revolution in respect to facilities of communication, already alluded to, not only brings Institutions at distant points into the same neighborhood, but, to no small extent, diminishes the necessity of multiplying their number; although it is idle to

suppose that any revolution can occur in this country which will concentrate all our students in a few Metropolitan Institutions. Were this possible, it would be against the interests of students in a pecuniary, moral, and religious, not to say literary sense, and not less against the true interests of the nation. It is one of the glories of American Colleges, that they are not concentrated into one vast University, but scattered far and wide among the people; each one filling its sphere, availing itself of local associations and local sympathies, and standing up there as the visible and ever present representative of liberal and Christian learning. Each one, with its Faculty, identifying themselves with public interests in Church and State, and throwing their influence into the various channels through which the public mind may be reached, and Christian society organized; with their Public Commencements, calling out multitudes from city and town, from forest, prairie, and grove, kindling a desire in the minds of young men for the advantages they offer; sending abroad on every hand, through their Alumni, an influence that is felt in all the high places of power, and, like stationary engines at the head of inclined planes, lifting society to their own exalted level.

No one, it is true, can rise at once to the fulness of its power. Each must have a beginning; and the simple fact that this is feeble, is no just ground for concluding that it is not needed, or that it will not, in due time, reach maturity and vastness of strength. But, after all, the demand for such Institutions in the nation is not unlimited, and it would be the height of folly to assume the contrary in regulating the supply. Feeble and starveling Colleges, dragging out an uncertain existence, with disheartened Trustees, with Instructors dispirited and operating languidly upon a handful of students, can never do the work demanded by the Church or the State.

The history of Colleges in this country, and every other, goes to show, as was stated in our last Report, "*that it is of the essence of the higher instruction to be unpopular to the extent of being an unmarketable commodity.*" Provisions therefore must be made on a large scale in our Colleges, which will so reduce the expense of an education, that their advantages can be brought within the range of those whom society needs as educated men. If, then, two Colleges, or *one*, can really do the work of *three*, how much better for the Church, for the nation, and for the interests of Christian learning, that the funds expended in an attempt to establish the *two* should be concentrated upon the *one*, and, if not *demanded* in other

departments, put in the form of Scholarships for the benefit of young men. The number of students is thus increased because facilities are furnished; the field of usefulness for the College Instructors employed is so enlarged as to make them feel that it is worthy of their best energies; the supernumeraries, equal perhaps in capacity, are saved for other departments of labor, where educated mind is demanded, and society is every where a gainer.

On a given field, and within certain limits, the Society, year by year, has to do with this question of the multiplication of Institutions. On its files may be found a somewhat formidable list of rejected applications. The consideration of such cases has constituted one of the most delicate, and yet it is believed one of the most useful portions of its work.

As it respects the Institutions aided, had the field been clear—had the original question of their establishment, been submitted to the Directors, doubtless they would have reduced the number—but not a few of them had been established, and large outlays made for their benefit, and the question to be settled was whether it were better for the interests of Christian learning, that they should be abandoned to certain ruin or furnished with the means requisite to place them on a permanent basis, and give them renewed life and efficiency.

When the Society enters new fields the position of things is materially changed. But even here, it has neither the right nor the power to say whether a given Institution shall or shall not exist, but simply to decide whether any of the funds committed to its trust, shall go for the benefit of such Institution. This, however, is a sacred trust, and devolves most weighty responsibilities upon the Board. It is not to be expected that the tendency to the undue multiplication of Colleges, can be brought under complete control by *any* arrangements or arguments, much less by authority.

Protestantism would not be Protestantism if we could thus economize its entire strength. In all great moving forces, there is apparently more or less waste of power. Still the means and energies in our possession, for the work of enlightenment and salvation, are too sacred to be blindly and recklessly expended.

PRIMARY OBJECT OF THE SOCIETY SECURED.

The first and especial work of the Society has ever been to aid in placing Institutions upon a *permanent basis*—with a corps of Instructors, and the requisite appliances for the business of

instruction, in other words—to secure *the working power*. Then the good accomplished, will be very much in proportion to the number of minds that can be brought within the range of this power. This first work has been achieved to an extent which has already stamped the Society as holding a prominent place among the agencies employed for the evangelization of this nation—and still higher achievements seem not only practicable but near at hand. And it is a question of the deepest interest, whether *this primary object itself* may not only be more successfully accomplished—but a vastly wider sweep given to the influence of the Society, *by calling public attention to the importance of permanent provisions for the benefit of young men who need pecuniary aid*. The leading object of all these Colleges that spring up on our great Home Missionary field, is to provide the Church with an educated and evangelical ministry, and the universal cry now heard for laborers, to enter the widening harvest of the world—brings motives of great power to bear on all who love the souls of perishing men, who regard the welfare of nations, and pray for the coming of the kingdom of Christ on earth—to do their utmost in furnishing facilities that may be made effectual in bringing into the field of action the requisite number of laborers.

A most important work in this direction would be accomplished by the Society, if the *waste* could be prevented that is consequent upon the establishment of a single unnecessary Institution, and those resources employed for increasing the number and character of students at the Colleges, whose existence is truly demanded. The proper presentation of this subject may be one effectual method of checking the tendency to the undue multiplication of Institutions. The leading object of these resources might have reference to the ministry—but they should take a wider scope.

The spheres in which educated and sanctified minds can serve the Church, and advance the great interests of truth and righteousness, are so various at the present day, that it becomes an object of intense interest to educate mind under Christian influence, and for service in all departments of effort. It is a most contracted view of influence which leads one to pronounce that pious and educated young man a *failure*, simply because he does not enter the ministry. He may be a failure in respect to some *pledge* given before his character was really formed, or his powers developed; but *no* failure as to the great ends which can be accomplished by cultivated and sanctified mind. And it seems high time that the Church everywhere should rise to this broad view of Christian education.

The Committee of Conference with the American Education Society, appointed at the Ninth Annual Meeting of the Board, in their Report presented and adopted at the last Anniversary, use the following language :

"On the subject of the Endowment of Scholarships in connection with literary Institutions, your Committee would further report, that they are more and more convinced of its importance; and as a Committee of Conference with the American Education Society is likely to be appointed, for the purpose of forming some plan of union with said Society, in which this subject of endowment will of course come under review, they would recommend that the further consideration of this subject be referred to such committee, with a recommendation that it shall be regarded as an important element or feature in the plan for future operations in the education cause."

ECONOMY AND UTILITY OF SCHOLARSHIPS.

No doubt can exist as to the efficiency and economy of this method of securing endowments. A few ladies, for example, composing a sewing circle connected with the Second Presbyterian Church in Newark, N. J., by the efforts of a few years have nearly completed the founding of a permanent Scholarship in Lane Theological Seminary of \$1,000, which at present rates of interest in Ohio, will produce \$100 per annum. An individual lady connected with the same church, has also given to the same Institution \$1,000 to found a similar scholarship. But it would be difficult to obtain from that whole church for any department of the Education cause, an *annual* collection of more than one half of what is here secured *in perpetuity*. The sixty or more permanent Scholarships now held by the American Education Society, were mostly obtained as the result of but a little more than a year's labor on the part of the indefatigable Cornelius.

The *avails* of Scholarships when in the gift of Institutions, may reach the students without any unpleasant publicity—and then if they are granted, in a measure at least as a reward of merit, and thrown open to extensive if not general competition, one serious and standing evil in the work of education for the ministry would be so far forth avoided, viz.: inadequacy of mental furniture for the sacred office. It is believed also, that if the Church were to strike out with a bolder hand on the subject of Christian education, and bring her educational machinery to bear on a *wider range of mind* with less trust in *pledges* to enter the ministry, and more in God to sanctify mind

and fit it for the work of preaching the Gospel—the supply for the ministry would come in a much more natural way—that the average of qualifications would be decidedly elevated, and that, in the end, we should get *more men* than we do on the present system.

FIELD OF THE SOCIETY.

Never was there a nobler field open to Christian effort than that which now beckons the Society forward. In our survey of educational movements in this country, we have gone back to the wilderness that skirted the Atlantic, when the noble band of Pilgrims there commenced this work, and we are now doing the same in the wilderness that skirts the Pacific. Their object was to erect “a School or College to be a nursery of knowledge in these deserts, and a supply to posterity.” Some sixty thousand of American Scholars have already been trained in these nurseries of knowledge, and a posterity of which these men, even in their far-seeing philanthropy, probably little dreamed, gathered into mighty States, now throng the deserts that stretched gloomily on before the Pilgrims.

A motive similar to that which actuated them, and of accumulated weight, urges us onward in our work. Eleven years since, in weakness and in fear, the Society commenced that work on the eastern edge of the Western wilderness.

Its original object was to preserve from destruction, nurseries of knowledge already in being, rather than to aid in establishing them on new fields. But the ever advancing wave of population as it rolled on to the Pacific, created new and urgent demands which came with their moving appeals, and necessity was laid on the Society to heed them if it would succeed in the accomplishment even of its original work. And this necessity, as it would seem, must continue till the Society has been led over all the immense territory yet to be carved into States, between the Pacific and the Father of waters. But to establish nurseries of knowledge in all these Western “deserts,” and thus furnish a supply to such a posterity as will throng them at no distant day, is surely an enterprise calculated to awaken a noble enthusiasm, and call forth any toil or sacrifice, or expenditure, which the exigencies of the case may demand.

But our great reliance for success, must be upon the same exalted source from which our fathers obtained help in the hour of their need. “As we were thinking and consulting,” say they, “how to effect this great work, it pleased God to

stir up the heart of one Mr. Harvard, a godly gentleman, and a lover of learning, there living amongst us, to give one half of his estate, it being in all about £1,700, and all his Library." The munificent benefactions to Colleges which distinguish the present age, show that the race of "godly gentlemen" and of "lovers of learning" is not yet extinct, and if *we* continue "thinking and consulting how to effect this great work" which the Society has undertaken—it may "please God to stir up" the hearts of those who have the ability, to furnish the millions that are needed for its full accomplishment.

In behalf of the Board of Directors,

THERON BALDWIN,

Corresponding Secretary.

DONATIONS

Received since the last Report, including those upon the field of the Western Education Society. The arrangement with the Central Education Society having been discontinued, there is no acknowledgment (as in former years) of funds raised in connection with that Society.

Abington North, Mass., in full, to cons. Rev Isaac C. White, L. M.....	\$15 25	Cambria, N. Y., J. S.....	5 00
Abington Centre, Mass.....	16 92	Cambridge, Mass., Shephard, Congl. Socy.....	151 47
Agawam, Mass.....	10 00	Canterbury, C., 1st Ch.....	26 97
Amesbury & Salisbury, Mass.....	13 30	Camden, N. Y.....	18 44
Amherst, Mass., 2d Congl. Socy.....	20 00	Campbello, Mass., S. W. N.....	1 00
Andover, Mass., Chapel Con., of which 30 from Saml. Farrar to cons. him- self L. M.....	81 23	Cayuga, N. Y.....	20 58
Ansonia, Ct.....	32 68	Cazcnovia, N. Y.....	49 00
Ashby, Mass., Mrs. Lucy Johnson, 2d & 3d payment on scholarship in Ill. Col.	50 00	Chester, Ct.....	8 24
Ashley Falls, Mass., Mrs. J. Ashley....	4 00	Chioopee Falls, Mass.....	13 00
Attica, N. Y.....	18 50	Clinton, Ct., Benev. Asso., in full to cons. Rev. Jas. D. Moore L. M.....	15 00
Auburn, N. Y., 1st Church.....	89 22	Cohasset, Mass., 2d Ch. & Socy. in full to cons. Rev. T. A. Reed L. M.....	10 33
" " 2d ".....	27 45	Collinsville, Ct.....	12 16
Aurora, N. Y.....	27 50	Conway, Mass., to cons. Rev. Geo. M. Adams L. M.....	32 00
Baldwinsville, N. Y.....	7 00	Concord, N. H., 1st Congl. Socy.....	11 00
Bellona, N. Y.....	28 00	Cornish, N. H., L. N. Barnard, on scho- larship, Wittenberg coll.....	25 00
Binghamton, N. Y., Rev. P. Lockwood 2d payment to cons. Mrs. M. D. Lock- wood L. M.....	10 00	Corning, N. Y.....	17 46
Berkshire, N. Y.....	23 05	Cortlandville, N. Y.....	26 15
Bethel, Ct., in part.....	8 69	" D. D. Collins, in full to cons. himself L. M.....	20 00
Bethel, N. Y.....	19 46	Coventry West, N. Y.....	21 00
Beverly, Mass., Washington-street Ch..	20 92	Darien, Ct., Congl. Socy., in part to cons. Rev. E. D. Kinney L. M.....	20 50
" " Dane-street Ch.....	41 51	Dansville, N. Y., 1st Church.....	13 02
Bloomfield, N. J., Pres. Ch.....	50 00	" 2d Ch.....	16 81
Boston, Mass.....		Danbury, Ct., 1st Congl. Ch.....	33 00
" " Essex street Ch.....	164 00	" A Friend.....	8 00
" " Park ".....	116 09	Deep River, Ct.....	16 90
" " Old South ".....	155 20	Derby, Ct.....	13 75
" " Shaumut ".....	53 00	Derry, N. H., 1st Church.....	15 00
" " Pine st. ".....	80 66	Dover, N. H., in full to cons. Rev. B. F. Parsons L. M.....	19 50
" " Mt. Vernon ".....	246 00	" in part, to cons. Moses Paul L. M.....	5 00
" " Central ".....	101 00	Dracut, Mass., in full to cons. Rev. Brown Emerson L. M.....	10 00
" " Wm. Ropes ".....	200 00	Dundee, N. Y.....	15 15
" " A Friend.....	3 00	East Hampton, Mass., Payson Congl. Ch.	75 00
Boylston Centre, Mass.....	49 50	East Boston, Mass., Maverick Church..	21 60
Brattleboro, Vt., Mrs. Betsy Van Dorn, 3d payment on scholarship in Ill. Col.	25 00	East Bloomfield, N. Y.....	38 00
Braintree, Mass., 1st Ch., to cons. Jno. French L. M.....	30 00	East Palmyra, N. Y.....	15 63
" " South Church.....	9 00	East Jaffrey, N. H., J. M. Melville....	100 00
Bristol, Ct.....	63 25	" Others.....	11 00
Brighton, N. Y.....	6 42	Ellington, Ct.....	15 28
Bridgeport, Ct., 1st Congl. Ch.....	90 00	Elbridge, N. Y.....	14 08
Brooklyn, N. Y., 1st Pres. Ch.....	233 63	Enfield, Mass., Benev. Ass.....	100 00
" " 3d ".....	42 35	Essex, Mass., 25; by Rev. R. Crowell, 30	55 00
" " Plymouth Ch., coll. (1853) 324.13; do. (1854) 395.20; H. A. Chittenden, 100; R. W. Ropes, 25; E. A. Nichols, 20; in part of Professorship in Ill. Col.....	864 33	Farmington, Ct.....	52 66
Brookline, Mass.....	80 15	Fayetteville, N. Y., to cons. Rev. L. H. Reid L. M.....	31 00
Burdette, N. Y., to cons. Rev. T. R. Townsend L. M.....	33 45	Fitzwilliam, N. H., in full to cons. Wm. D. Locke L. M.....	2 00
Byfield, Mass.....	12 29	Fitchburgh, Mass., C. C. Char. Soc.....	30 50
Catskill, N. Y., Pres. Ch.....	46 12	" Dea. Abel Farwell, for support of some pious young man in a West- ern College.....	100 00
		Franklin, Mass., by J. P. Adams, Treas.	83 2

Fulton, N. Y.....	48 00	Manchester, N. H., in part.....	42 00
Geneva, N. Y.....	102 75	“ Mass.....	16 12
Georgetown, Mass., to cons. Rev. Isaac		“ Ct., 1st Church.....	46 13
Braman & Rev. J. U. Prince, L. M....	82 10	Marblehead, Mass., of which 90 to cons.	
Goshen, Ct.....	15 00	Miss Sarah E. Dana, Miss Lucia	
Gorham, Me., in part, to cons. Rev. J.		Blackler, and Thomas Appleton,	
R. Adams L. M.....	19 01	L. Ms.....	117 47
Griswold, Ct.....	40 75	Mason Village, N. H.....	37 00
Great Barrington, Mass., G. L. Granger		Marcellus, N. Y.....	18 00
and others, 2d		Medina, N. Y.....	27 10
payt, on scho-		Medway Village, Mass.....	21 00
larship of 100		Methuen, Mass., to cons. Washington	
in Wittenberg		Merrill L. M.....	35 25
Coll.....	25 00	Meridian, N. Y.....	25 00
“ “ Individuals..	47 50	Middletown, Ct., 1st Church, to cons.	
“ “ F. Whiting, on		Rev. J. B. Crane and	
scholarship in		E. B. Tompkins L. Ms.	74 75
Wabash Col.	12 50	“ “ South Church.....	13 00
Greenfield, Mass., 1st Church.....	18 00	“ “ Samuel Russell, for	
“ “ 2d “ “.....	45 39	End. Fund Ill. Col....	100 00
Greenwich, Ct., A. Mead, for End. fund		Milford, Ct., 1st Congl. Church.....	26 34
Ill. Col.....	100 00	“ 2d “ “.....	15 35
“ Miss Sally Mead, do. do	100 00	“ Mass., to cons. Dea. Stephen	
“ Col. Thos. Mead, do. do	25 00	C. Brownell L. M.....	40 00
Groveland, Mass., in full to const. Rev.		Millbury, Mass., 2d Congl. Socy.....	18 00
G. B. Perry, D. D., and Rev. D. W.		“ “ 1st “ “.....	14 03
Pickard, L. Ms.....	50 25	Montgomery, N. Y., Pres. Church.....	40 00
Guilford, Ct., 1st Church.....	37 00	Monson, Mass.....	30 75
“ 2d Ch., Two Friends.....	15 00	Mount Carmel, Ct.....	12 00
Hamden Co., Mass., Missy, Socy.....	23 00	Nashua, N. H., Rev. J. M. Ellis for Pre-	
Hammondsport, N. Y., to cons. Rev. S.		mium Essay.....	150 00
M. Day L. M.....	30 00	Newburyport, Mass., Whitfield Ch., to	
Hampton, N. H.....	9 50	cons. Rev. S. J.	
Hartford, Ct., T. S. Williams for End.		Spaulding L. M.....	33 00
fund Ill. College.....	500 00	“ “ Fourth Church..	61 25
“ 1st Church.....	157 00	“ “ Nathaniel Smith	100 00
“ South Church.....	53 30	Newark, N. J., 1st Pres. Ch., one half	
“ North Church.....	87 10	collections for Educa-	
Hatfield, Mass.....	30 00	tion cause.....	51 62
Harlem, N. Y., bequest of the late Mrs.		“ “ 2d Pres. Ch., one half do.	50 00
Maria Ripley Gillett.....	100 00	“ “ South Park do. do....	41 83
Harwinton, Ct., to cons. Rev. J. G. Mil-		“ “ Park Pres. Ch.....	25 26
ler L. M.....	57 86	“ “ Sixth Pres. Ch.....	21 00
Havana, N. Y.....	14 35	“ “ J. A. Alling, for Witten-	
Hinsdale, Mass., to cons. Dea. E. T.		berg College.....	20 00
Nash and Dea. Lyman White L. Ms.	60 00	New Haven, Ct., Centre Ch., Prof	
Hollis, N. H.....	50 83	Salisbury, 100; Mrs. A	
Honey Falls, N. Y.....	9 41	Salisbury, 100; Mr.	
Hopkinton, Mass.....	26 03	& Mrs. Anketelle, 30,	
Huron, N. Y.....	16 62	to cons. John Anketell	
Ipswich, Mass., 1st Church.....	37 09	L. M.; William Bost-	
“ Geo. W. Heard, to cons.		wick, 50, to cons. him-	
himself L. M.....	30 00	self L. M., 380 00; Oth-	
“ South Church.....	17 39	ers, 185 00.....	565 90
Ithaca, N. Y.....	26 36	“ “ North Ch.....	119 00
Jordan, N. Y.....	18 87	“ “ College St. Ch.....	45 00
Kent, Ct.....	10 50	“ “ Howe St. Ch.....	61 61
Killingsworth, Ct.....	7 10	“ “ Yale College.....	78 00
Kensington, Ct.....	12 03	“ “ Chapel St. Ch.....	51 77
Knowlsville, N. Y.....	2 74	“ “ South St. Ch., G. Hal-	
Lancaster, N. Y.....	41 80	luck, 10; A. Smith, 5..	15 00
Litchfield, Ct., Miss Mary Pierce, 2d		Durand Soc.....	10 00
payt, on scholar-	25 00	New York City, Madison Sq. Pres. Ch.	143 78
ship.....		“ “ 14th St. Pres. Ch. coll.	
Lenox, Mass., Saml. Belden, 2d payt on	13 00	\$74 73; D. Hoadley,	
scholars, Wittenburg Col.	12 50	50.....	124 73
“ A. G. Belden, do. do....		Tabernacle.....	63 00
O. Peck, 10; Phelps, 5;		“ “ Individuals; A. G.	
others, 6.....	21 00	Phelps.....	1000 00
Leominster, Mass.....	14 63	“ “ S. M. Beckley, for Ill.	
Leroy, N. Y.....	19 00	Col.....	50 00
Livenia, N. Y.....	20 00	“ “ E. Cray, 20; Rev.	
Long Meadow, Mass., Ladies' Socy....	11 74	W. Belden, 10; Rev.	
“ “ Gentlemen's do..	13 50	J. N. Lewis, 10; A. S.	
Lowell, Mass., High Street.....	21 44	Marvin, 10; B. C. W.	
“ “ First Church.....	60 37	2.....	52 00
“ “ John Street Church.....	25 89	“ “ W. S. Gilman, for	
Mansfield, Ct., 1st Church.....	20 00	Wittenburg Coll.....	25 00
Manlius, N. Y.....	12 00	New Preston, Ct.....	5 90
Manchester, England, A. S. Thornton by			
E. Kimball.....	25 00		

Newbury, Mass.....	30 55	Providence, R. I., Richmond St. Ch.,	
Newton Corner, Mass.....	65 30	Jos. Carpenter, 100;	
Newport, N. H.....	8 25	others, 124 24	224 24
New London, Ct., 1st Ch., U. C. C., 15;		“ “ Beneficent Ch., Ben.	
“ “ others, 23.....	38 00	Dyer, 3d an. inst. on	
“ “ 2d Ch., T. S. Wil-		Scholarship, Wabash	
liams, 25; H. Haven,		Coll., 25; also for stu-	
15; others, 1,50.....	44 50	dent upon the same,	
Newark Valley, N. Y.....	17 23	10; others, 98.....	133 00
Niagara Falls, N. Y., to cons. Rev. C.		“ “ Central Ch., Abner	
H. Chester L. M.....	30 31	Gay, on Scholarship	
Norwich, Ct., 2d Church.....	48 00	in Wabash Coll., 25;	
“ Main Street Church, W.		Wm. J. Cross, 100;	
A. Buckingham, 3d payt.		others, 85.....	210 00
on scholarship, 25; others		“ “ Mrs. Hope Ives, 2d	
16.....	41 00	paymt. of 25, for tu-	
North Wilbraham, Mass.....	10 00	ition of student in Wa-	
North Weymouth, Mass.....	16 50	bash Coll.	25 00
Northampton, Mass., J. P. Williston,		“ “ Robert H. Ives, 20;	
(1853).....	45 00	H. N. Slater, 100; A	
Northville, N. Y.....	24 50	Friend, 20; R. Wa-	
Norwalk, Ct.....	74 30	terman, 5; others,	
Newark, N. Y.....	19 69	8.....	153 00
“ A. F. Cressey, 1st payt.		“ “ Semi-an. paymt. of A.	
to cons. Mrs. A. F. Cres-		C. Barstow, N. Slater,	
sey L. M.....	10 00	J. Carpenter, E. Car-	
Nunda, N. Y.....	19 96	rington, W. J. Cross,	
Oneida Castle, N. Y., Individuals.....	3 25	E. Dyer, A. Gay, jr.,	
Orange, N. J., 1st Pres. Ch. coll.....	37 77	B. White, L. P. Child,	
“ “ Individuals		D. Andrews, and R.	
in part of the White		H. Ives, for Ill. Coll.,	
scholarship in Wabash		by B. White.....	300 00
College.....	185 50	Raymond, N. H., Miss Olive S. Blake	5 00
“ “ 2d Pres. Ch., one half		Reading, Mass., Bethesda Ch. & Soc., to	
coll. for Ed. cause, 30, 76;		cons. Rev. W. Beecher	
a friend, 20; M. H. B., 25.	75 76	L. M.....	54 50
Oswego, N. Y., 2d Church.....	26 00	“ “ Old South Ch. & Soc.,	
Otisco, N. Y.....	17 45	to cons. Dea. Edmund	
Ovid, N. Y., to cons. Rev. L. Hamilton		Damon L. M.....	37 54
L. M.....	33 48	Richmond, “ Miss Elizabeth Peirson,	
Oxford, Mass.....	59 00	to cons. herself L. M.....	30 00
Palmer, Mass., 1st Church.....	15 35	Ridgefield, Ct.....	33 14
“ “ 2d Ch.....	4 00	Rockville, Ct., 1st Ch.....	42 15
Painted Post, N. Y.....	15 95	“ “ 2d Ch.....	35 00
Paris Hill, N. Y.....	13 52	Rockaway, N. J., Rev. J. F. Tuttle	10 00
Pelham, N. H., \$20, of which in full to		Rome, N. Y.....	38 23
cons. Miss Abiah Cutter L. M.....	64 37	Rochester, N. Y., Washington St. Ch.....	42 31
Pembroke, N. Y.....	16 12	“ “ A. Champion	100 00
Peru, Mass., Wm. Wetmore, for Ill. Col.	101 00	“ “ F. Starr	25 00
Philadelphia, Pa., J. A. Brown, 50; M.		Royalton Centre, Mass.....	21 00
W. Baldwin, 50; S. N. Perkins, A.		Rowley, Mass., to cons. Rev. John Pike	
Fullerton, J. S., J. M. Alwood, Mrs.		L. M.....	49 92
E. P. Wilson, each 20; H. J. Wil-		Roxbury, Mass., Elliott Ch.....	62 37
liams, 15; A. R. Perkins, Miss S.		Rushville, N. Y.....	34 92
Paul, G. F. Dale, N. L. Hart, J. Bay-		“ “ Ladies' Ed. Soc.....	15 00
ard, J. W. Paul, T. Biddle, G. W. To-		Salem, Mass., Chesnut St. Ch.....	29 00
land, S. Hull, W. Raiguel, J. S. Kneel-		“ “ Crombie St. Ch.....	31 39
er, J. R. Neff, E. S. Wheslen, J. C.		Saybrook, Ct., in part to cons. Rev. S.	
Farr, each 10; H. R. Davis, B. Smith,		M. Call L. M.....	27 37
J. C. Donnell, H. Ward, T. Roney,		Seneca Falls, N. Y.....	28 94
Mrs. M. Burroughs, J. M. Lanahan, W.		Sennett, N. Y.....	14 55
Ashmead, G. S. Benson, each 5; Cash, 6.	406 00	Sodus, N. Y.....	10 00
Pittsford, N. Y., to cons. Rev. J. Pier-		Scituate, Mass., North Ch.....	15 00
son, jr., L. M.....	33 00	Scipio, N. Y., Rev. M. Thatcher.....	1 00
Plymouth, Ct., E. Langdon, in part to		Scottsville, N. Y.....	22 64
cons. himself L. M., 10; col. 23.....	33 00	Sharon, Ct.....	11 00
Plymouth Hollow, Ct., Seth Thomas, to		Sheffield, Mass., Orin Bliss, on Scholar-	
cons. himself L. M., 30; col. 22.....	52 00	ship in Wittenberg	
Plainville, Ct., to cons. Rev. J. L. Dick-		College	50 00
inson L. M.....	34 62	“ “ others.....	32 00
Pomfret, Ct., 1st Con. Soc.....	15 00	South Reading, Mass.....	28 50
Prattsburg, N. Y.....	40 31	South Deerfield, “ Monument Ch.....	10 00
“ “ Ladies' Ed. Soc.....	6 70	South Coventry, Ct., 1st Ch.....	11 00
Princeton, Mass.....	15 77	South Egremont, Mass., Mrs. N. R. Bills,	12 50
Providence, R. I., A. C. Barstow, 3d an.		“ “ David Dalzell,	
payt. on Scholarship		2d an. paymt. of	
in Wabash Coll.	25 00	half Scholarship	
“ “ High St. Ch. of which		each in Witten-	
30 to cons. Rev. Saml.		berg College ...	12 50
Wolcott L. M.....	49 00		

South Egremont, Mass., Samuel Bacon, one quarter do., 2d payment.....	6 25	Watertown, Ct., Mrs. Lucy S. Deforest, to cons. Geo. Richards Lyman L. M. .	30 00
“ “ Individuals for Knox College .	21 36	Waterbury, Ct., 1st Ch.....	90 00
South Danvers, “	58 02	“ “ Calvin W. Carter, to cons. himself L. M. .	30 00
South Adams, “ C. Brown	5 00	“ “ 2d	23 00
“ “ Mr. Wheeler... ..	3 00	Waterloo, N. Y.	25 00
Southfield, “ Dea. N. Collar, Dea. L. Smith, and T. Rhodes, each 12 50; J. P. Wadsworth, 25; Rev. O. Lombard, 7....	69 50	Warren, Mass.,	38 13
Southport, N. Y.	20 57	Wayland, Mass., in full to cons. Rev. Henry Allen L. M.	21 50
South Norwalk, Ct., to cons. Rev. D. R. Austin L. M.	33 62	Webster, Mass., to cons. Rev. S. C. Kendall L. M.	39 00
Southington, Ct., to cons. Dea. Oliver Lewis L. M.	56 34	Weedsport, N. Y.	12 03
South Dedham, Mass., in full to cons. Rev. M. M. Colburn L. M.	2 00	Wethersfield, Ct., of which 30 to cons. Rev. M. Tucker, D.D., L. M.	92 77
Southboro', Mass., to cons. Rev. D. M. Elwood L. M.	30 00	Westbrook, Ct.	16 76
Springfield, Mass., South Ch.	53 00	West Hartford, Ct.	37 73
“ “ 1st Ch. (1853-4)	32 00	Westport, Ct., R. Winston, 25; others, 13 50.....	38 50
Stamford, Ct., Con. Soc.	45 07	Westfield, Mass.	50 00
Stonington Point, Ct.	34 75	West Stockbridge, Mass., G. W. Kniffen, “ “ 10, Miss K. Ingersoll, 10; “ “ Mr. Leete, 5; “ “ B. Cone, on Scholarship in Witten- berg Col.	25 00
St. Catharine's, C.W.	49 50	West Cambridge, Mass., J. Field, 30; A. G. Peck, 10; J. Burrage, 2....	32 00
Suffield, Ct.	26 91	Westville, Ct.	5 40
Sudbury, Mass.	24 00	Westboro', Mass., Evan Church.....	75 61
Sweden, N. Y.	8 41	West Boylston, Mass.	61 95
Syracuse, “ 1st Ch.	68 66	West Brookfield, Mass.	12 00
“ “ Park Ch.	17 25	West Newton, Mass.	54 07
Templeton, Mass., David Whitcomb, to cons. Mrs. Margaret C. Whitcomb, Miss Abby B. Whitcomb, and Miss Caroline Dickinson L. M's. .	100 00	West Amesbury, Mass.	43 72
“ “ Others	16 00	West Newbury, Mass., 2d Ch.	110 25
Torrington, Ct.	9 00	Weymouth, Mass.	21 57
Troy, N. Y., 1st Pres. Ch. (balance) ...	24 00	Whitesboro', N. Y.	22 62
“ “ Melissa Rossiter, to cons. Walter King Rossiter, L. M.	30 00	Wilton, Ct.	19 00
Trumansburgh, N. Y.	35 34	Willimantie, Ct.	20 39
Unionville, Ct.	7 00	Winchester, Mass., of which 90 to cons. Mrs. Clarissa Robinson, Harrison Parker, and Wm A. Dodge, L. Ms. .	110 35
Union Springs, N. Y.	9 25	Winchester, N. H., balance	3 00
Uxbridge, Mass., to cons. Richard D. Mowry L. M.	43 00	Woburn, Mass.	93 06
Victor, N. Y.	16 00	Winchendon, Mass., Mrs. Mary Godding and other ladies, 2d payment on Schol- arship	25 00
Wallingford, Ct.	43 00	Woodstock, Ct., South.....	12 00
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Warren, Ct., in part to cons. Rev. M. M. Wakeman, L. M.	28 50	Wolcottville, Ct.	22 00
Ware Village, Mass.	56 56	Wolcott, N. Y.	32 11
Warsaw, N. Y.	15 27	Worcester, Central Ch.	50 00
Washington, Ct., of which 10 from Miss M. E. Logan, 2d payment on L. M. .	30 00	“ Union Ch.	33 00
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 Swan, Dea. William, Portland, Me.
 Swain, Rev. L., Providence, R. I.
 Sweetzer, Rev. Seth, D.D., Worcester, Mass.
 Taylor, Rev. Rufus, Manchester, "
 Taylor, Rev. Jeremiaah, Wenham, "
 Taylor, Mrs. Elizabeth, "
 Taylor, Rev. Oliver A., Manchester, "
 Taylor, Mrs. Mary, "
 Taylor, Rev. Lathrop, Francistown, N. H.
 Tallcot, Horace W., Vernon, Ct.
 Terry, Rev. J. P., Weymouth, Mass.
 Tenney, Rev. Leonard, Jaffrey, N. H.
 Terry, Henry, Plymouth, Ct.
 Temple, Dea. Charles P., Princeton, Mass.
 Tenney, Hon. John, Methuen, "
 Todd, Rev. John, D.D., Pittsfield, "
 Tolman, Rev. Richard, Tewkesbury, "
 Towne, Rev. Joseph H., Bridgeport, Ct.
 Tower, Levi, Fitzwilliam, N. H.
 Townsend, Rev. Thomas R., Burdette, N. Y.
 Tobey, Rev. Alvan, Durham, N. H.
 Tucker, Rev. Mark, D.D., Wethersfield, Ct.
 Turner, Rev. J. W., Portland, Me.
 Tucker, Rev. J. T., Holliston, Mass.
 Thatcher, Rev. Tyler, San Francisco.
 Thayer, Rev. William M., Ashland, Mass.
 Thatcher, Isaiah C., Middleboro', "
 Thomas, Seth, Plymouth Hollow, Ct.
 Thompson, William C., Worcester, Mass.
 Thompson, Rev. Augustus C., Roxbury, Mass.
 Thompson, Rev. G. W., Dracut, "
 Thompson, Rev. M. L. R. P., D.D., Buffalo, N. Y.
 Tompkins, E. B., Middletown, Ct.
 Trask, Israel, Beverly, Mass.
 Treadwell, Hezekiah D., Elmira, N. Y.
 Trowbridge, Dea. Otis, Newton Corner, Mass.
 Trowbridge, Rev. James H., Haverstraw, N. Y.
 Trowbridge, Miss Susan, New Haven, Ct.
 Truair, John G. K., Brockport, N. Y.
 Vaill, Rev. Joseph, D.D., Somers, Ct.
 Van Dorn, Mrs. A., Brattleboro', Vt.
 Ward, Rev. James W., Abington, Mass.
 Ward, Dea. Henry S., Middletown, Ct.
 Walker, Rev. Horace D., East Abington, Mass.
 Wallace, Rev. Cyrus W., Manchester, N. H.
 Walley, Hon. S. H., Roxbury, Mass.
 Walley, Mrs. S. H., "
 Washburn, Rev. A. C., Suffield, Ct.
 Washburn, Ichabod, Worcester, Mass.
 Ward, Miss Jane, New York City.
 Warren, Rev. J. P., Plymouth, Ct.
 Warren, Mrs. Jane S., "
 Waters, Richard P., Salem, Mass.
 Ward, Rev. F. De W., Geneseo, N. Y.
 Webster, Marcus Wilbur, New York City.
 Wellman, Rev. J. W., Derry, N. H.
 Weed, Rev. William B., Stratford, Ct.
 Weed, Nathaniel, Stamford, "
 Wilbur, Otis, Little Compton, R. I.
 Wilder, Edward C., Detroit, Mich.
 Withington, Rev. L., D.D., Newbury, Mass.
 Williams, Henry J., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Williams, Rev. Francis, Bloomfield, Ct.
 Wilcox, Rev. S. E., Williamsburgh, Mass.
 Williams, N. W., Shrewsbury, "
 Wilson, Rev. Robert E., Corning, N. Y.
 Wisner, Rev. William C., D.D., Lockport, N. Y.
 Wolcott, Rev. Samuel, Providence, R. I.
 Wood, Dea. Samuel, 2d, Lebanon, N. H.
 Wood, Rev. C. W., Ashby, Mass.
 Woolsey, Rev. T. D., D.D., New Haven, Ct.
 Worcester, Rev. Samuel M., D.D., Salem, Ms.
 Worcester, Dea. Samuel, Dracut, Mass.
 Worden, N. S., Bridgeport, Ct.
 Worden, N. Eugene, "
 Woodbridge, Rev. James, D.D., Hadley, Mass.
 Woodbury, Rev. James Trask, Milford, "
 Woodman, Thomas P., Lowell, "
 Woodward, Dea. E., Newtown Corner, "
 White, Dea. Lyman, Hinsdale, "
 White, Rev. Morris E., Northampton, "
 White, Mrs. Penelope R., "
 White, Henry, Esq., New Haven, Ct.
 White, Rev. Orlando, Westminster, Mass.
 White, Rev. William C., Orange, N. J.
 White, Rev. Isaac C., North Abington, Mass.
 Whiting, Samuel S., M.D., Dedham, "
 Whiting, Rev. Lyman, Reading, "
 Whitman, Charles, Belleville, "
 Whitcomb, Rev. William C., Stoneham, "
 Whitcomb, Mrs. Harriet L., "
 Whitcomb, Mrs. Margaret C., Templeton, "
 Whitcomb, Miss Abby, "
 Wright, Rev. Thomas, Walcott, N. Y.
 Wright, Rev. Edward, West Haven, Ct.
 Wright, Rev. Edwin S., Acworth, N. H.

APPENDIX.

Report of the Rev. J. C. Guldin, of New York, on the German Evangelical Missouri College, in a letter to the Corresponding Secretary. [See p. 4.]

REV. AND DEAR BROTHER:—I rejoice, that I am permitted to report to you in relation to the condition and prospect of “The German Evangelical Conference of the West,” and of the Seminary under their care. Shortly after receiving the commission from your Committee, with instructions to visit the Conference at St. Charles, Mo., and the Seminary at Marthasville, and to make inquiry into the state and affairs of the same, and to report to you accordingly, I left on the 8th of June, and arrived safely at St. Charles on the 15th,—the day of the opening of the Conference. I was introduced to the Conference by the Rev. Mr. Nollau, one of the members of the Conference, and pastor of one of the German churches in St. Louis. Your letter of introduction was received by him and the other brethren with evident gratification. I was received by the Conference with marked kindness and brotherly love; and soon felt that I was among brethren.

At the proper time I stated the object of my mission, when it was thought best, in order to afford me the most convenient opportunity of making all the necessary or desired inquiries, to appoint a committee for that special purpose. After I had thus brought the general design of my visit before them, I proceeded to the Seminary, accompanied by the Rev. Professor Binner, and the Rev. Mr. Rieger, and where I spent the Sabbath. Returning on Monday, to the Conference, I found the Committee appointed for the purpose in readiness, consisting of the Professors and the Board of Directors of the Seminary, to which were added several other members of the Conference.

The points, which I thought best to bring before the Committee distinctly, were these:

- 1st. Whether it was, all things considered, best for them to hold their present separate and distinct organization, or to merge into or unite with one or the other of the older American denominations?
- 2d. What course is pursued in receiving young men into the Seminary, and in training them for the ministry?
- 3d. What do they require of persons applying to be received into the full communion of the Church?

These three points appeared to me, not only as being pertinent, but that you as a Board, aiding that Institution, and taking such a lively interest in its prosperity and future success, could not ask for less than to have a clear understanding of those points, and it was as such cheerfully admitted by the brethren.

In regard to the first question, they substantially reply: "that the Conference is composed exclusively of Ministers from different sections of Germany, and of various Missionary Institutions, &c., of that country, and of Switzerland, and that their labors are confined almost entirely, not to the original German settlers of this country, but to that portion of our Western German population, which have migrated within the last twenty or thirty years. A majority, by far, of those belonging to the Churches in connection with the Evangelical Conferences, belonged, in Germany, to the Evangelical Church, an organization in the main similar to the one here—a church composed of Lutherans and of Reformed, adopting as their basis the Augsburg Confession, Luther's Smaller Catechism of the Lutheran, and the Heidelberg Catechism of the Reformed Churches. With them, so far, at least, as the external form is concerned, the Lutheran and the Reformed Churches are united, allowing liberty of conscience to the members as well as the ministers of the church, to hold either view in those particulars, in which the standards of the two old churches differ,—that is, the Lutheran and Reformed. The brethren of the Conference are strongly of the conviction, that, in their present position, and on such a basis, they could accomplish a greater amount of good among the people where Providence has cast their lot, than by assuming any other ecclesiastical order, form, or connection." In this particular, there is a difference of views, both in Germany and here. Some fully and heartily advocate this form of the church, and as it exists in Prussia, Wurtemberg, Saxony, &c., and where it is the prevailing, and generally adopted form; while others, and they are not a small number, differ, and believe that the interests of the Redeemer's Kingdom would be served better by maintaining the old, separate organization, in their distinct and definite confessions of faith. The true union, and consequent strength of the Church, according to their view, lies not in a consolidation of the creeds of the various evangelical denominations, but immeasurably deeper,—in that "Communion of the Saints," of which the glorious and divine Saviour speaks, in John xvii. 23, and which union exists between true believers in evangelical denominations, notwithstanding this diversity of their creeds. It is, in their opinion, a serious question, whether it would be for the real interest of the cause of Christ, if, in the militant state of the Church, all the parties, with their peculiarities in non-essentials, were or could be brought to worship *in one house* and *in one form*. Does the union of the Church, according to the Word of God, really consist in any such thing, or would the real and true union of the Church even be promoted and made closer thereby? Or, is there not more of this truly heavenly union, where those of different views in things not essential worship peaceably together in their separate families, while in spirit they are united, and endeavor to cultivate brotherly love towards each other? Are they not, thus, still united, and more strongly? And do they not, perhaps, labor more successfully for the Redeemer's Kingdom? At one time, the walls round about Jerusalem were reared up in fifty-two days, when the whole army of God's people were divided into small companies, each one having his separate part of the wall to finish. It was through this fact, that each company worked separately, and in their own way, while they were all united in the grand end, that the wall was completed in so short a time. Our brethren of the Western Conference will permit me to say, that the latter is my most decided opinion. I do not believe in the fearful cry which is so often heard from part of the Roman Catholic, and even from some Protestant quarters, against the "variety of sects" (as they are termed) in the Protestant family. But our brethren of the Union of the West think

otherwise, and they would, I am assured, do violence to their convictions, were they to abandon their present position. The interviews which it was my privilege to have with them both at the Conference and at the Seminary, have convinced me, that this conference is composed of men, who deserve our entire confidence. They are a self-denying, devotedly pious band of ministers of Christ, zealously laboring and praying for the coming of the Kingdom of God,—with an eye single to the glory of God, in dispensing the means of grace among the thousands of their countrymen, dispersed all over our vast Western territory. I became well satisfied that the Lord has raised up this, among other instrumentalities, to do good to the immense numbers of Germans already settled in our Western States; numbers greatly increasing by constant emigration. From the personal acquaintance which I had opportunity to form of the state of things among them, I can see no reason why we should not regard them with favor, while they proceed on their present platform. I am now, after viewing the whole ground, assured, that there is no danger in aiding them in the position in which they now stand, but on the contrary, that to aid them may be the means of incalculable good.

The question, "What course is pursued in receiving young men into the Seminary, and training them for the ministry," has been met to my entire satisfaction. The statements made in regard to this point by Professor Binner, have been fully confirmed by my intercourse with the young men at the Seminary and at the Conference, two of whom I heard preach their trial sermons previous to their examination before the Conference. There is no one admitted into the Seminary unless, besides other prerequisites, he gives satisfactory evidence of personal piety, and of being called to the Ministry. I will here translate that part of the Constitution of the Seminary, which refers to this particular :

"In order to be admitted as a student in the Seminary, it is required :

- a. That he have the natural talents necessary to the calling of a teacher and minister of the Gospel.
- b. That he have the necessary elements of learning, and which must be determined by an examination previous to admission.
- c. That by his walk and conversation he have approved himself as a true believer and as a living member of the Church of our Lord Jesus Christ.
- d. That he be determined to devote his labors exclusively in future to the German Evangelical Church of the West."

The young men now in the Seminary promise much good, and appear to be well adapted to the field for which they are intended. Among them are some very remarkable cases. One, who had been a school-teacher, gave up a good situation, came to the Seminary, with his horse, which he sold, and gave the proceeds, together with all he had, to the Seminary; it being a rule, that all who enter it must support themselves, as far as practicable. Another individual, a man thirty-five years of age, a carpenter by trade, who had been very active in the church of which he was a member, and where he took a special interest in the Sabbath school, hearing of the religious destitution of his countrymen in the West, felt so strongly inclined to enter the Seminary, even at his advanced age, that he sold his small frame house, which he had nearly finished, and whatever else he had, and gave it over to the funds of the Seminary. He studied with great energy, so much so, that it would have affected his health, had he not taken considerable bodily exercise, and which he did by doing not a little carpenter work at the unfinished Seminary building. Another, on his way to the Seminary, being detained by unforeseen circumstances, was strongly

tempted by lucrative offers to remain where he was, but which he resisted, and is now pursuing his studies. There is not one, as I have been informed, who might not have done well in one or the other secular employments.

The training which these young men receive, is calculated to fit them for usefulness in the field before them. Ordinarily, they must remain three years in the Seminary. The course of instruction during this time is as thorough as can be expected under the circumstances of this infant Institution. Besides, the manner of their training is calculated to prepare them to go out among some of the most destitute regions of the West,—they are trained to habits of self-denial, and a warm devotional spirit. It was pleasant to find so much devotion and ardent prayer in the Institution. The Seminary seems to have been gotten up as the result of self-denial, and prayer. On the 28th of July, 1850, the Seminary building was first occupied, when but one room was habitable. This room had to answer for the parlor, the chamber of the Professor, and his family, and the lecture-room. The dormitory of the students was the unfinished attic: their sole bedding being chaff bags on the floor, until in October they were furnished with better accommodations in this direction. The Professor, his family, and all the students eat at one and the same table. Their fare was three times a day, rye bread, and bacon, to which at dinner was added as a kind of dessert, such vegetables as could be obtained—"pulse," we may suppose, something like that of Daniel and his companions, Daniel i. 11, &c. But though their table was not loaded with "portions of the king's meat," we presume that "their countenances appeared fairer and fatter in flesh, than those who ate of the king's meat." Through their own efforts, and the aid of friends of your Society, and especially one of its members, (Richard Bigelow, Esq.) they have since advanced in improving very much indeed—though still much is needed. The locality of the Seminary, perhaps, might have been chosen more judiciously, it being in a mountainous part of Missouri, and rather retired, but this, as some of the brethren think, is not without its advantages, while even the reasonable objection to the place will, in a measure, be removed, through the construction of a railroad, which passes within six miles of the Seminary.

In regard to the question: What is required of persons applying to be received into full communion of the Church," I was told that it was a matter of fixed principle with them, not to admit any to a profession of faith, unless there were some reasonable evidence of personal piety. It was expressed as a matter of regret, that in some instances (having old and deep-rooted practice in the churches against them,) they had not been able to advance as far in this respect as it was their desire to do. They regularly catechised their youth, but in admitting them into full communion, they carry out their fixed principle as far as practicable. One of the brethren told me, that of twenty-four applicants, he admitted but twelve. This is a point in the German Church, which, like every old and deep-rooted practice, must be dealt with faithfully, yet tenderly and cautiously, until those already in the Church, see right in regard to it; and all that may justly be expected of the brethren, as touching this point, is, that they themselves have correct views in regard to it, and that they, in their own way, endeavor to carry such views into practice. Certain it is, that the formal, and in many instances, almost indiscriminate admission of the youth to full membership of the German Church, has been one of the sources of its declension from its former practical efficiency, and I must greatly mistake, if in Germany, wherever the Church is reviving, this point is not looked at with much tenderness and anxiety. With the brethren of the Confer-

ence, there is piety enough, that this truly important subject may be left to their discretion. The practical piety which I have found in the clergy, and in that portion of the laity with whom I became acquainted, and of which the character of the rest may be inferred, will doubtless lead them to carry out the principle, even where there is defect at present. The churches are represented in the Conference by delegates, and they adopt the doctrines, &c., as held by the Conference, submitting themselves thereto, and which, in the position they hold, is a very important matter. They do not only thereby maintain order, "as in all the Churches of the Saints" it should be, but they are guarded in this manner through the Conference, against any one smuggling himself as a preacher into their churches. True, all the churches, to which the pastors composing the Conference minister have not come in as yet in this regular and orderly way, but one of the churches after another begins to see the importance of being connected with the Conference, and several applied again this year for admission.

The importance of having the people of the churches Americanized, so far as possible, I believe, is fully felt by at least some of the older brethren of the Conference. While they at present can only do good through the German language, to the mass of their parishioners, they see the importance that they and their children should understand America, their adopted home. They have English, as well as German teaching in many of their Parochial schools. And in their late Conference, it was resolved, to establish a College in connection with the Seminary, in which there is to be an English professorship.

Thus, my dear brother, I have given you, in as condensed a form as possible, the results of my very pleasant visit to the German Evangelical Conference of the West. Pleasant—it was truly so to me, and I trust, under the blessing of God, that it will result in some good to the great number of Germans in the West, of whom there are in the State of Missouri alone, at a moderate calculation, at least 200,000. Though differing from some of these brethren in some things not strictly essential, I sincerely love them, and when I left them under the most solemn and impressive circumstances, it was with feelings of comfort, in the assurance, that I was parting from brethren in Christ, our common Lord and Saviour. I must add, that you as a Board, and as individual in the Board, who have benevolently aided the Institution under the care of the Conference, may rest assured, that such aid has not been bestowed in vain. Whatever minor differences may exist, to which allusion has been made, the one grand and glorious end, which they and we have, is safe: The evangelical preaching of Christ and him crucified—justification through faith alone in Christ. It is certain to my mind, that rationalism has no abiding place among them.

And now, dear brother, may the grace of our Lord Jesus Christ rest upon and abide with you, your entire Board, and the beloved brethren and their institution, from which I have just returned. May your efforts, and those of the Conference prove a blessing to generations yet to come.

Yours most truly in the Gospel,

JOHN C. GULDIN.

NEW YORK, July, 1854.

PLAN OF UNION. (*See p. 15.*)

The Plan of Union agreed upon by the Committee consists—

1. Of the following addition to the Charter of the American Education Society, viz.

[The American Education Society, in addition to its present powers, may take, hold and apply any charitable gifts, the annual income whereof shall not exceed ten thousand dollars, for the Promotion of Collegiate and Theological Education in the United States.]

2. The Constitution of the American Education Society modified as follows, viz.

The object of this Society is to educate pious young men for the Gospel Ministry, [and to afford assistance to Collegiate and Theological institutions, especially at the West.]

ART. I. Any person who shall subscribe and shall pay into the treasury at one time, one hundred dollars, and if a clergyman, forty dollars, shall be an honorary member; and shall have a right to sit and deliberate in all meetings of the Society. But all members hereafter added to the Society, who shall be entitled to vote, shall be chosen by ballot at an annual meeting.

ART. II. A permanent fund, consisting of bequests, legacies, and donations, given for this special purpose, shall be formed by the Directors.

ART. III. There shall be chosen annually, by ballot, a President, Vice President, Treasurer, two Secretaries, a Clerk, and such other officers as may be found necessary, who shall continue in office till others shall be chosen in their stead.

ART. IV. This Society shall, from time to time, by ballot, elect such a number of honorary Vice Presidents as they may judge expedient.

ART. V. The Society shall annually appoint, by ballot, [twenty-four] Directors; who, together with the President and Vice President of the Society, shall constitute a Board of Directors, [seven of whom] shall constitute a quorum at any meeting regularly convened. It shall be the duty of this Board to increase the funds of the Society, by soliciting themselves, and by appointing and instructing agents to solicit, the aid requisite to achieve the object in view. This Board shall have the power of appropriating [all moneys of the Society;] of examining and selecting candidates for patronage; of appointing committees to examine and recommend its applicants living in distant parts; [of examining into and deciding on the claims of collegiate and theological institutions to receive aid from the Society;] and, generally, of transacting all business necessary for the furtherance of the objects of this Society, not otherwise herein provided for.

[ARTS. VI.-XVI. unaltered].

ART. XVII. [All appropriations in aid of Colleges and Theological institutions shall be made at the annual meeting of the Directors, for which appropriations eleven members shall constitute a quorum. Such aid may be given in the form of temporary assistance from year to year, or in founding scholarships and professorships to be attached to the institutions aided; or in such other manner as the Directors may deem expedient.]

ART. XVIII. [All permanent or invested funds, held either by the American Education Society or by the Society for the Promotion of Collegiate and Theological Education at the West, shall be devoted to the same purposes for which they were held before the union.]

ART. XIX. [All life members of the Society for the Promotion of Collegiate and Theological Education at the West, at the time of its union with this Society, shall be honorary members of the same.]

RESOLUTION TO ACCOMPANY THE FOREGOING DRAFT OF A PLAN OF UNION.

Resolved, That in revising the Rules of the Amer. Educa. Soc., the following results, in the judgment of the Joint Committee, should be secured :

1. That the Board of Directors, in addition to their ordinary meetings for business, shall hold a meeting in connection with the Annual Meeting of the Society, and that this meeting shall be held in different parts of the country, as the Board shall from time to time direct.

2. That as a part of the report of this Committee, it be recommended, that in the selection of the Board of Managers, the arrangement of the place of the meetings, and the conducting of the business, such reference should be had to the different sections of the country, as to make the Society truly national, in accordance with the signification of its name.

3. That it be recommended to the American Education Society as a part of the report of the Joint Committee, in case the union of the two Societies be effected, to elect the present officers of the Society for the Promotion of Collegiate and Theological Education at the West, so far as they are not now members, into the corporate body. And that it be also recommended to the Directors of the latter Society to make known to the Directors of the American Education Society, after the union shall have been resolved upon, what other persons they deem it important should be corporate members of the American Education Society.

4. That the Secretary of the College Department may reside in the city of New York, and it shall be the duty of both Secretaries equally to attend all the meetings of the Board of Directors, and to take an active part in the same.

5. That the members of the Board of Directors shall be entitled to receive their travelling expenses, in the most direct route, in attending all the meetings of that body.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY ECCLESIASTICAL BODIES.

1. *By the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church at Philadelphia.*

Resolved, First, That the permanent establishment of Institutions of learning of the highest order, and under Christian influence at the West, is a work essential to the adequate supply of that land with a thoroughly educated and evangelical ministry, and therefore essential to the completeness and full efficiency of our system of evangelism in those new and rising States.

Resolve, dSecond, That the Society for the Promotion of Collegiate and Theological Education at the West, through whose instrumentality some Institutions have been saved from extinction, and others raised from a state of great depression to one of efficiency and hope, and whose helping hand is extended to similar educational institutions, as they are demanded on our rapidly enlarging Home Missionary field; deserves the continued confidence, the sympathy and the liberal aid of our churches, that it may carry to a successful completion its benevolent mission.

2. *By the Congregational Association of New York and Brooklyn.*

Resolved, That this Association having heard with interest of the continued labors and success of the Society for the Promotion of Collegiate and Theological Education at the West—express their strong conviction of the direct, and practical, and permanent influence of the work which it aims to accomplish for the evangelization of the West, and their cordial desires for its prosperity, and recommend it anew to the confidence and aid of the churches.

3. *By the General Association of Iowa.*

Resolved, That the Society for the Promotion of Collegiate and Theological Education at the West, has our warmest sympathies, and we pledge to it our cordial co-operation.

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TWELFTH
ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SOCIETY FOR THE PROMOTION

OF

Collegiate and Theological Education at
the West.

WITH

AN APPENDIX.



NEW YORK:

J. F. TROW, PRINTER, 377 & 379 BROADWAY,
CORNER OF WHITE STREET.

M.DCCCLV.

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v. 12

ABSTRACT OF PROCEEDINGS

CONNECTED WITH THE TWELFTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE SOCIETY FOR THE PROMOTION OF COLLEGIATE AND THEOLOGICAL EDUCATION AT THE WEST.

The Board of Directors met at the Richmond Street Church, Providence, R. I., on Tuesday, the 30th of Oct. 1855, at 10 o'clock A. M. Present during the meeting, Rev. Drs. C. A. Goodrich, A. Peters, E. Davis, G. N. Judd, H. Bushnell, E. N. Kirk, J. F. Stearns, R. Palmer, R. S. Storrs, Jr., and E. Smalley, Rev. Messrs. A. Barnes, Jno. Leavitt, and J. Crowell, Wm. Ropes, Esq., Hon. S. H. Walley, Hon. A. C. Barstow, and H. White, Esq.

In the absence of the President, Rev. Dr. Goodrich was called to the Chair, and the meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Judd. Rev. Dr. Smalley was appointed Secretary.

The Minutes of the last Annual Meeting of the Board and of the Special Meeting held in Newark, N. J., together with the Minutes of the Consulting Committee, were read and approved.

The Corresponding Secretary commenced the reading of the Annual Report, as prepared for the consideration of the Board, and continued during the session.

Recess till 3 o'clock, P. M.

3 o'clock P. M.

The Treasurer's Report, audited by M. O. Halstead, Esq., was presented, and referred for general examination to Wm. Ropes, Esq., and Hon. A. C. Barstow.

The reading of the Annual Report was concluded, and hav-

ing been variously amended, it was adopted as the Report of the Board.

Applications for the continued aid of the Society were presented from Marietta, Wabash, Illinois, Beloit, Iowa, Wittenberg, Heidelberg, and German Evangelical Missouri Colleges and Pacific University.

New applications for aid were also presented from the College of California, College of St. Paul, Minnesota, Yellow Springs College, Iowa, and Webster College, Mo. The appeals from these several institutions were read, and the Board entered upon an examination of the intrinsic and relative claims of all the above-named colleges.

Adjourned till half past 8 o'clock to-morrow morning. Prayer by Rev. Dr. Stearns.

In the evening, the Annual Discourse before the Society was delivered in the High Street Church, by the Rev. R. S. Storrs, Jr., D. D., of Brooklyn, N. Y.

The discourse was founded on the Song of Solomon, chapter iv., verse 4: "Thy neck is like the tower of David, builded for an armory, wherein there hang a thousand bucklers, all shields of mighty men." The familiar reference which the poet here makes to this citadel of David, was taken as suggesting the general principle that God had always availed himself of fit powers in the extension of his kingdom over the earth: that he has himself designated and established such centres of power, has gradually enlarged and consolidated them, and has taught his people to make effective use of them for the spread or the defence of his truth. The object of the discourse was then defined to be, to show that a college is in our times such a centre of power; of that moral power which really controls and wields all others; and that it is one which is harmonious with Christianity, and which it is, therefore, the duty and the privilege of Christians to use, vigorously and persistently, for the upbuilding of God's kingdom.

In the course of the discussion of this theme, the college was considered, first, in its simplest form, as an institution in which younger and receptive minds are brought into personal and continuous contact with others older and more disciplined, who communicate to them of their knowledge and thought:—secondly, as an institution that tends continually to grow larger and more powerful, as the years and centuries advance; a point which was illustrated by the history of European universities, and by the necessary inter-dependence of each department of knowledge upon all others:—thirdly, as an institution, the influence of which affects certainly, though not with equal force of immediateness, all classes in the community, especially in a country like ours, where these classes intermix freely, and are continually changing places:—fourthly, as an institution essentially friendly to Christianity, by its very aim and constitution, and pre-eminently needed by a Protestant Christianity, both for its illustration and defence, and for the propagation of its principles among men.

It was affirmed, as the results of the discussion, that if this enterprise of founding and building up colleges in our country was now for the first time proposed and advocated, the very proposition of it would mark a great advance in Christian wisdom. But at the same time it was shown that the views and efforts of the Christian fathers of the country were in harmony with these, and that their early and noble efforts in the same work gave to it a special consecration. The permanence of the influence thus exerted was briefly glanced at, and the time was anticipated when such colleges, standing all over the country, each in its place like "the tower of David, builded for an armory," should at once bless the land most richly and permanently, and shed their influence over the world; forming the most noble trophy and memorial of the Society, which had so largely assisted to rear them.

The following resolution was subsequently adopted, viz :

Resolved, That the thanks of the Board be presented to the Rev. Dr. Storrs for the able and eloquent Discourse delivered by him last evening, and that he be requested to furnish a copy of the same for the press.

Wednesday Morning, Oct. 31.

Met according to adjournment. Rev. Dr. Davis opened the meeting with prayer.

The consideration of the claims of the several Institutions was resumed, and continued during the forenoon.

It was voted that the applications for aid from Webster College, Yellow Spring College, and the College of St. Paul, be referred to a Special Committee, with instructions to examine all questions involved, and with power to call a Special Meeting of the Board, at their discretion, to hear their Report.

A letter was read from the President, Hon. J. C. Hornblower, LL.D., giving reasons for his absence and expressing unabated interest in the objects of the Society.

Recess till 3 o'clock, P. M.

3 o'clock, P. M.

The following individuals were appointed the Committee to investigate the claims of Webster College, Yellow Spring College, and the College of St. Paul, viz. : Rev. E. Davis, D.D., Rev. C. A. Goodrich, D.D., Rev. Albert Barnes, Rev. L. Bacon, D.D., Rev. J. F. Stearns, D.D., Rev. Thomas Brainerd, D.D., and Henry White, Esq., together with the President of the Society. The Committee were authorized to send a part of their

number to the West to make personal examination of the several cases presented for their consideration.

Rev. Drs. Peters and Kirk, and Hon. S. H. Walley, appointed to arrange a scale of appropriations for the ensuing year, reported, in part, recommending that the following arrearages (together with \$1,000 to Wittenberg College, and \$300 to Heidelberg College) be *first* paid, viz.: To Wabash College, \$1,050; Beloit College, \$1,050; Illinois College, \$900; Iowa College, \$750; Marietta College, \$600; Knox College, \$450; Ev. Mo. College, \$450; Pacific University, \$450.

The Committee also recommended the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That hereafter all appropriations voted by the Board shall be contingent—to be paid in whole or in part, *pro rata*, according to the receipts of the current year, and shall in no case constitute any claim upon the Society, for receipts into the Treasury after the year during which said appropriations shall have been voted—except where there shall be an express vote to the contrary.

The report of the Committee was adopted.

The subject of publishing a Periodical, which should be *supplemental* to the "College Review," and designed to promote the specific objects of the Society, was discussed and finally referred to the Consulting Committee, with power to issue the work in such form and manner as their wisdom shall suggest.

The Committee appointed to examine the Treasurer's account recommended the adoption of the following resolution, viz.:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Board be given to the Treasurer, B. C. Webster, Esq., for the accurate and faithful manner in which he has performed the duties of his office, and for his generosity in declining any compensation for the same.

The Rev. Mr. Walsworth of California having made statements respecting the wants, importance and prospects of the College of California, it was voted that this College be received upon the list of institutions aided, and that five hundred dollars be paid in accordance with the recommendation of last year.

The Rev. Thomas Brainerd, D. D., was appointed to deliver

the next discourse before the Society, and the Rev. E. N. Kirk, D. D., his alternate.

It was voted that the thanks of the Board be given to those families in Providence, who have so hospitably entertained members of it during its present meeting—to the choirs of singers, and also to the proprietors of Churches that have opened their doors for the accommodation of the meetings of the Society.

Adjourned to attend the Anniversary Exercises of the Society, at 7 o'clock this evening.

THE ANNIVERSARY EXERCISES

were held in the Central Church. The Rev. Dr. Goodrich presided, and the meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. E. V. Gerhart. An abstract of the Annual Report was read by the Corresponding Secretary.

The Rev. R. W. Clark, D. D., of East Boston, moved that the Report be adopted and printed under the direction of the Consulting Committee.

Dr. C., in sustaining this motion, remarked that colleges, like all great forces in nature, were quiet, yet controlling. Their influence was greatly increased by being founded early, as their creating and moulding power is then brought to bear upon society in its infancy. This organization was comprehensive in its character. It stood related to and embraced all others, Foreign and Home Missions, Tract Society, &c., inasmuch as it had especially to do with educating living minds, which must constitute the moving power in all these organizations. This Society should interest all classes. Gratitude is due for the past benefits conferred on our nation through the influence of colleges. We inherited the past and should live for the future.

Dr. C. considered the influence of colleges on our political institutions, and stated that a foreign ambassador once came to our shores to examine into our condition and to learn where lay our great strength as a nation. He was taken to our Navy yards, Armories, Forts, &c., whereas Dr. C. would have taken him into our colleges and schools. A despotism needs forts and armories; we, schools and colleges. They need flatterers; we, orators. Discussion was the life of our institutions. Our political parties needed educated leaders. They are changing their bases as new and great questions arise, involving the most precious interests. Truth and error, freedom and slavery, were in conflict, and men educated in our colleges were adapted to meet the crisis.

Dr. C. also traced the bearing of colleges on general education. Colleges and common schools went together. They acted and reacted upon each other. Massachusetts had 1,149 students in her colleges, and 199,447 in her common schools. Virginia, with one third more population, had in her colleges 744, and 109,775 in her common schools, or 400 less in the higher institutions, and 90,000 less in schools. Colleges were for the poor, and therefore needed to be endowed. It was the glory of New

England, and especially of Boston, that the wealthiest citizen could not purchase for his child as good an education as was provided for the poorest.

The influence of colleges in respect to revivals of religion was also considered. No places had been so abundantly blessed of God. This was shown by statistics derived from the history of revivals in Yale, Dartmouth, Williams, etc. All the colleges aided by the Society had been abundantly blessed. The work in institutions was likely to be thorough and genuine, and free from extravagances. Minds there were disciplined and prepared for the reception of the Word. In respect to the dangers of college life, it might be said, that while there are temptations everywhere, here they were guarded by the frequency of revivals, by the watch of college officers, and by the fact that the mind was continually and fully occupied.

Dr. C. urged the importance of liberal contributions to this object. But little comparatively was contributed to the cause of benevolence; in Great Britain some \$2,000,000 annually; \$800,000 in the United States. In the city of New York alone \$1,500,000 were annually expended for Theatres and Opera Houses—about twice the amount of all our charities. Great Britain expended \$250,000,000 yearly for alcohol and tobacco. The contributions to a single Heathen Temple in Calcutta were nearly as much as the united contributions of Britain and America. When the annual income of John Wesley amounted to £30, he gave away £2 and lived on £28. When it amounted to £60, he gave away £32, and when it rose to £120, he still gave away all but the £28. His charities amounted in all to £30,000. When the tax gatherers, who supposed him possessed of great wealth, called on him for an inventory of his plate, he informed them that he had two spoons in London and two in Bristol. By benefiting others we benefit ourselves. Great sacrifices were made to plant the early colleges of this country. Each family among the Pilgrims of New England gave twelve pence or a peck of corn to sustain Harvard.

The meeting was then addressed by the Rev. Asa D. Smith, D. D., of New York, of whose remarks the following is an abstract.

If, in regard to any important matter, he said, there is a lack of due practical interest, the main difficulty, commonly, is one of theory. Men fail to grasp the great generic truths which underlie it. The defective conception has its origin in a defective abstraction. If we would magnify any good subject, we must magnify its ground idea. Mere details and specific views will not suffice. So as to the enterprise which now engages our attention. The public mind needs to apprehend more adequately,

I. *The importance of education.* Of education broadly considered, and in the high Christian view, the view taken by this Society. Even the intelligent see but imperfectly what an interest and what a work it is. There is no other such interest in the universe. It is high as heaven, and broad as Jehovah's empire. It is the greatest of all works; as appears, 1. From the nature of the subject or material on which the educator operates—immortal mind, made in God's image. 2. From the results of his labor, so glorious and permanent. 3. From the divine example. God's agency may be referred to three great departments—creation, preservation, education; and of these the last is the greatest. He is the Educator

of the world, nay, of all worlds. Even in the sphere of the material, there is a sort of educational process, much magnified by recent science,—the educing from old chaos, if not from primordial “fire-mist,” multitudinous forms of beauty and grandeur. The whole probationary state of man is educational. The chief function of providence is didactic. Christianity is mainly, both as to the individual and the race, a process of training. To create and to preserve a soul is, in some sense, less than to educate it. Sanctification is greater than regeneration. The one is instantaneous—it comes of but a single fiat. The other stretches, often, over half a century, and has in it numerous and marvellous manifestations and harmonies of the divine attributes. As education is thus God’s greatest work, so it is ours. From all this, we readily infer,

II. *The importance of educating the educators.* Such, indeed, are we all, and always. Every thought, feeling, word, act, has a formative power. But some have peculiarly and pre-eminently a didactic function; and chief among these are the graduates of such Institutions as are aided by this Society. Various classes of these graduates were briefly presented, in their educational function—ministers, lawyers, physicians, teachers by profession, legislators, authors. By them mainly is the community moulded. What they are, it will be. Of what transcendent consequence, then, is *their* education. With this general view, was connected,

III. *The importance of educating the educators of the West.* There is to culminate the glory of our republic. There, for it and for the world, is to be the seat of power. It was about a century ago that Berkeley wrote,

“Westward the star of empire takes its way;”

and in that famous utterance was embraced both history and prophecy. Dr. S. gave a rapid sketch of the westward course of power and of light—in the old Assyrian empire, the Persian, the Macedonian, the Roman, the British; each extending farther West than its predecessor, until, on these shores, sprang up the great American power. And the course of this has been ever toward the setting sun, until, hastened by that providence which out of evil educes good, it has established itself hopefully, and even magnificently, on the shores of the Pacific. For all this, meanwhile—in the Christianization of the Sandwich Islands, the opium war in China, the recent insurrection there, and the partial opening of Japan,—Asia has been in preparation. Long assailed by gospel forces on its western borders, it is now invaded on the east. Christianity having made the circuit of the globe, is coming back to its birth-place with the spoils of the globe. From our own shores the light of salvation is to flash over the Pacific. Not for our own sake, alone, but for the world’s and for Christ’s, let us look well to the education of the educators of the West. Dr. S. spoke,

IV. *Of our agency in this matter.* The elder States of our Union have a responsibility in reference to the younger, analogous to that of the elder sisters of a family. 1. We must hold up to the newer regions, *model institutions*. The colleges of the East have various advantages, resulting from their age, position and patronage, over those of the West; and they should be well sustained, not for our own advantage merely, but that they may serve as ensamples. They benefit the whole land, and especially the younger communities, by maintaining a high standard of education. 2. We must send to the West *model men*. This, to some extent, in all departments, we have always been doing—with some failures,

it must be admitted. 3. We must sustain institutions at the West, for *the development of native mind*. No Eastern supply can supersede this. Without it, neither the ministry nor other important educational forces can be adequately supplied. The native mind, besides, has peculiar facilities for influence. Dr. S. dwelt on the developing power of a college in relation to the surrounding community. It is a sort of divining-rod, pointing to hidden wealth—a magnet, drawing to itself congenial natures. He concluded by urging that while the movement of the world in general is so impetuous, we make haste in our work. The powers of darkness are making haste. In some way the West will be educated, for evil if not for good. Be it ours to educate it for God and his Christ.

After the exercises were concluded the Society proceeded to the election of officers for the ensuing year. The following officers were chosen.—

PRESIDENT.

HON. JOSEPH C. HORNBLOWER, LL. D., Newark, N. J.

VICE PRESIDENTS.

REV. N. S. S. BEMAN, D. D., Troy, N. Y.
 REV. C. A. GOODRICH, D. D., New Haven, Conn.
 JOHN M. ATWOOD, Esq., Philadelphia.
 REV. G. W. BLAGDEN, D. D., Boston, Mass.
 REV. EDWARD N. KIRK, D. D. “ “
 REV. RAY PALMER, D. D., Albany, N. Y.
 REV. WILLIAM PATTON, D. D., New York City.
 HON. S. H. WALLEY, Roxbury, Mass.
 REV. ELAM SMALLEY, D. D., Troy, N. Y.
 REV. T. H. SKINNER, D. D., N. Y. City.
 REV. A. PETERS, D. D., N. Y. City.
 HENRY C. BOWEN, Esq., “ “
 REV. J. H. LINSLEY, D. D., Greenwich, Conn.
 REV. J. P. CLEVELAND, D. D., Lowell, Mass.
 REV. J. LEAVITT, Providence, R. I.
 REV. H. G. LUDLOW, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

DIRECTORS.

REV. S. H. COX, D. D., Owego, N. Y.
 REV. ALBERT BARNES, Philadelphia.
 REV. THOMAS BRAINERD, D. D., Philadelphia.

REV. J. F. STEARNS, D. D., Newark, N. J.
M. O. HALSTED, Esq., Orange, N. J.
REV. WILLIAM ADAMS, D. D., New York City.
REV. ASA D. SMITH, D. D., " " "
HON. T. W. WILLIAMS, New London, Conn.
REV. LEONARD BACON, D. D., New Haven, Conn.
HENRY WHITE, Esq., " "
REV. HORACE BUSHNELL, D. D., Hartford, "
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REV. E. BEECHER, D. D., Boston, Mass.
WILLIAM ROPES, Esq., " "
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REV. EMERSON DAVIS, D. D., Westfield, Mass.
REV. J. P. THOMPSON, New York City.
REV. GIDEON N. JUDD, D. D., Montgomery, N. Y.
REV. J. H. TOWNE, Bridgeport, Conn.
REV. R. S. STORRS, Jr., D. D., Brooklyn, N. Y.
REV. J. F. TUTTLE, Rockaway, N. J.
REV. JOHN CROWELL, Orange, N. J.
ANSON G. PHELPS, Esq., New York City.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

REV. THERON BALDWIN, New York City.

TREASURER.

B. C. WEBSTER, Esq., New York City.

The Society then adjourned to meet in the First Congregational Church, Bridgeport, Conn., on the last Tuesday in October, 1856.

CONSTITUTION

OF THE

SOCIETY FOR THE PROMOTION OF COLLEGIATE AND THEOLOGICAL EDUCATION AT THE WEST.

ARTICLE I. This Association shall be denominated, The Society for the Promotion of Collegiate and Theological Education at the West.

ART. II. The object of the Society shall be to afford assistance to Collegiate and Theological Institutions at the West, in such manner, and so long only, as, in the judgment of the Directors of the Society, the exigencies of the Institutions may demand.

ART. III. There shall be chosen annually by the Society, a President, Vice-Presidents, a Corresponding and a Recording Secretary, a Treasurer, and a Board of eighteen Directors, which Board shall have power to fill its own vacancies, and also to fill, for the remainder of the year, any vacancies which may occur in the offices of the Board. The President, Vice-Presidents, and Recording Secretary, shall be ex-officio members of the Board of Directors.

ART. IV. Any person may become a member of this Society by contributing annually to its funds, and thirty dollars paid at one time shall constitute a Member for Life.

ART. V. There shall be an annual meeting of the Society at such time and place as the Board of Directors may appoint.

ART. VI. Five Directors shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, except for the appointment of a Secretary and the appropriation of moneys, when nine shall be present.

ART. VII. It shall be the duty of the Board of Directors to employ all agencies for collecting funds; to investigate and decide upon the claims of the several Institutions; to make the appropriations in the most advantageous manner (it being understood that contributions designated by the donors shall be appropriated according to the designations); to call special meetings of the Society when they deem it necessary; and generally to do whatever may be deemed necessary to promote the object of the Society.

ART. VIII. This Constitution may be altered or amended by a majority of two thirds of the members present at an annual meeting of the Society, provided the alteration proposed shall have been specified and recommended by the Board of Directors.

TWELFTH REPORT.

In the last Annual Report of this Board, the following memorable words of the founders of Harvard College were quoted. "As we were thinking and consulting how to effect this great work, it pleased God to stir up the heart of one Mr. Harvard, a godly gentleman and a lover of learning, there living amongst us, to give one half of his estate—it being in all about £1,700—towards the erecting of a College, and all his Library." It thus appears that these founders regarded the work which they had undertaken as great and difficult—that they employed individual and anxious thought upon the best method of effecting it—that by consultation they brought this individual thought into common stock—and, that, while they were thus in the diligent use of appropriate means, it pleased God to interpose and grant success by stirring up the heart of that "lover of learning." Here is the true philosophy of benevolence.

Mr. Harvard, if not one of the particular individuals referred to, as "thinking and consulting," had, nevertheless, great thoughts concerning the enterprise, and these thoughts, by the blessing of God, stirred his heart to do a deed which placed him at the head of a noble line of benefactors to the cause of Christian learning. A fitting and sufficient inscription for the monument which has been so justly erected to his memory would be—JOHN HARVARD, FOUNDER OF THE FIRST AMERICAN COLLEGE.

He is called "a godly gentleman and a lover of learning." Here is intelligence and piety in natural and blessed union. A mind enlightened by divine truth is just the one to appreciate such a work as those founders undertook, and a heart penetrated with the fear and love of God, the one to be stirred by such noble impulses.

But if it was a great and difficult work to establish *one* college in the infancy of New England—how much greater both in respect to difficulty and importance, to establish *ten* or

twenty in the new States of the West, on whose ample domain a score of New Englands might be spread. Another year has been occupied in "thinking and consulting how to effect" the great work undertaken by the Society—and we are therefore naturally led in this Report to consider the measures which have been adopted—and how far it has pleased God to "stir up" the hearts of lovers of learning to contribute.

CONSTRUCTION OF THE ARGUMENT.

In an enterprise like this, it is especially true, that the heart must be reached through the understanding. There is very little chance for an appeal to the sympathies. We must produce an intelligent conviction of its scope and power as a part of the great system of means essential to the evangelization of the West. The problem so difficult of solution by the Society has ever been of a twofold character—viz: first, so to *construct* the great argument that it could be apprehended and appreciated; not simply by scholars, but by the great body of those who compose our churches—who pray "thy kingdom come," and whose united contributions, great and small, fill the channels of benevolence: and, second, to bring the argument when constructed, every where in *contact* with these minds. Such a construction is confessedly a matter of great difficulty. The interests involved are wide in their reach, and lie very much beyond the circle of common observation. They are found not so much upon the surface of society as in the deep interior—there linking themselves, with all the unseen and vital forces of the social system, and operating every where so noiselessly, that their presence and power would be unnoticed, except by the careful observer. It was this view of the case, that drew from the illustrious Dwight the declaration, that, he who would show to common minds the connection between colleges and the interests of the church, would be a benefactor of his species. During the last twelve years, a very large amount of earnest thought has been bestowed upon this subject by an extensive circle of the ablest thinkers, and the results have been brought to bear on the public mind through the pulpit, the platform, and the press. The effect of all this has been such, as to make that no extravagant eulogy, which an able advocate of the enterprise pronounced, when he said—"if the Society had raised no funds, it would still deserve the thanks of the nation, for having earnestly advocated the cause of sound learning before the people, and for having made a vigorous

and manly effort to call back the popular mind to those systems of social organization and improvement, to which our Fathers adhered with so much tenacity, and by adhering to which, they have accomplished so much for the good of the nation and the world."

DIFFUSION OF THE ARGUMENT.

But how to secure an *adequate diffusion* of the argument, when constructed, has been more difficult of solution, than the construction itself. The practicability and expediency of establishing a Periodical, has, accordingly, at different times engaged the earnest attention of the Board. It is rare that a benevolent society attempts to prosecute its work without some organ—and each one multiplies rather than diminishes its issues, notwithstanding the prevalent feeling that this work is already overdone, and the repeated declaration, that such publications are not read. Sixteen thousand copies of the Home Missionary, are issued monthly, nearly eighty thousand copies of the three Periodicals of the American Board, and more than half a million copies monthly, of the American Messenger and the Child's Paper, published by the American Tract Society. These publications go every where and exert a powerful influence upon the public mind, and very largely swell the amount of *funds contributed*.

The publication of a periodical was one of the objects had in view, when the union with the American Education Society was proposed. It was believed that the objects prosecuted by the two societies, would afford ample scope for an elevated work of this description, and that the interests to be secured would be of sufficient magnitude to justify the expense of its publication. Although that union was not consummated, the idea of a periodical was not abandoned. It was felt that if such an instrumentality was found indispensable to the success of societies which had every where a recognized place in the systems of benevolence adopted by our churches, and whose claims at the appointed time, as a matter of course, would come before them—if societies which could cover the whole field with their agencies, and whose objects, moreover, combined popular elements, which made strong appeals to the great mass of Christians, needed periodicals,—much more was one needed by this Society, not only from its limited agencies, and means of reaching the public mind, but from the very nature of the subject with which it had to deal.

At a special meeting of the Board, held on the 5th of April

last, the subject was very fully discussed, and finally referred to a select committee. At an adjourned meeting held on the 8th of May, this Committee reported, and a series of resolutions was adopted, declaring, that in the judgment of the Board such a periodical was of great importance to the interests of the Society, and also to the cause of Collegiate Education generally, in our country—and empowering the Consulting Committee to commence its publication, whenever they should first have secured an adequate guaranty, in the shape of a special fund, or otherwise, against any encroachment upon the ordinary receipts of the Society. The Committee were also authorized to confer with the Rev. Dr. Peters in regard to taking the editorial charge of the work.

After considerable progress had been made, it was ascertained that the Hon. Henry Barnard, a member of the American Association for the advancement of Education, was about commencing the publication of a similar periodical. He afterwards proposed a union between the two—Dr. Peters to have special editorial charge of the department which related to the higher institutions of learning, and the work to be published upon their joint responsibility. It appeared to the Committee that the *essential object* contemplated by the Board in recommending the publication of a Magazine as the organ of the Society would be secured under such an arrangement, and they therefore expressed their cordial approbation of the plan. The first number of the work has already been issued under the title of the “American Journal of Education and College Review.”

ESSAY ON PRAYER FOR COLLEGES.

One of the most important events of the year has been the publication of Prof. Tyler's Essay on Prayer for Colleges. It marks an era in the history of the Society, and perhaps it is not too much to say, in the religious history of American Colleges. More than 3,000 copies have already been put in circulation. Of these some 600 were ordered by Institutions aided by the Society. The work has also been extensively circulated in Eastern colleges, Theological schools, and Academies. Through the benevolence of a few individuals a copy was furnished to each student connected with Amherst College. Another individual purchased 150 copies for gratuitous distribution. Some forty copies have been circulated in a single parish in Massachusetts.

The Author in his preface says:—“If the Essay has any merit, it consists in the simplicity, directness, and earnestness

with which it labors to show to "common minds" 1st, the duty and the power of believing prayer, and the peculiar necessity of more faith and prayer in our day; 2d, the indissoluble connection between colleges and all the great interests of the church, the country, and mankind; and 3d, the sacred obligations, primarily, of the officers and students and those immediately concerned; but secondarily, of all who have an interest at the throne of grace, to bring this great power to bear on this most important point." The press has uttered but one voice in reference to this admirable and timely Essay—and but one feeling has been expressed by those who have perused it. Many an individual has been led as never before to realize "the duty and power of believing prayer;" and in the light of the indissoluble connection between colleges and all the great interests of the church, the country and mankind, as there set forth, together with the encouragement to prayer furnished by the history of college revivals, has been brought to plead before the throne of grace with an earnestness and hope before unknown. An extensive perusal of the Essay gave an increased interest to the last concert of prayer for colleges, and in not a few institutions it was largely influential in promoting the revivals with which they were blest. The happiest results might be anticipated from its general circulation. It ought to be in the hands of every college officer and trustee, of every teacher and student in the nation, and of all who have an interest at the throne of grace.

It becomes our painful duty here to state, that the REV. J. M. ELLIS, through whose liberality the Society was enabled to offer the premium for the above-named Essay, is no more. He died at his residence in Nashua, N. H., in August last. His relations to Western colleges were somewhat peculiar, and seem to deserve a distinct and honorable notice in this Report.

As a Home Missionary, he was one of the most active agents in all the incipient movements for the establishment of Illinois College. He was also one of the projectors of Wabash College, and one of the little company who in the dead of winter, in the primeval forest of Northern Indiana, kneeled in the snow and dedicated the site of that Institution to the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost. For several years he acted as agent of this Society, and to the last with a zeal that knew no abatement. During a long course of years his mind had been intensely excited in view of the dangers to our country from Romanism, and especially so from the educational schemes of the Jesuits. The conception of the Essay on the Educational

Systems of the Puritans and Jesuits written for the Society by Prof. Porter, originated with him, and it was through his liberality that the premium for it was offered. He also felt an absorbing interest in the education of young men for the gospel ministry, and in the endowment of permanent scholarships in our Institutions of learning, as the best method of accomplishing this object. But his work is done. When asked just before he expired whether Christ was precious, he replied, "All in all—all in all—all in all."

Western Reserve College.

At the close of 1849 the Society ceased to grant aid to this College. The Trustees had succeeded in securing \$100,000 for its endowment—of which sum \$25,000 were raised on the field of the Society and under its direction, but on the condition that the institution should relinquish all further claim to its aid, and leave the Eastern field. But difficulties arose at the College in the administration of its affairs, which ultimately increased to such a degree as to threaten its vital interests. In process of time, also, the operations of the Society began to be unfavorably affected by rumors of these difficulties which went abroad, and tended strongly to impair public confidence, not only in that particular institution, but in Colleges generally at the West.

Consequently, at the Annual Meeting of the Board in 1852, a Committee of Inquiry was appointed, simply with a view of eliciting reliable information for the satisfaction of those whose fears had been awakened, and who pressed their inquiries upon the Society. At the next Annual Meeting of the Board, this Committee reported. The principal result of their investigations *was* that the difficulties were of a very serious character, and so complicated that "nothing short of an extended and careful comparison of testimony, furnished by both parties, could enable any one to judge correctly, either as to the number and relative influence of the causes which had led to them, or as to the particulars of an adjustment which would be just to the individuals concerned, and at the same time calculated to promote the best interests of the College.

In view of this Report, and of the whole case as it then appeared to the Directors, the Corresponding Secretary was "directed to write to the Board of Trustees" of the College, "earnestly recommending to them the appointment by themselves of a Mediating Committee, to whom existing difficulties shall be re-

ferred, and by whose decision they shall abide; or if they choose to refer the matter to a Committee of this Board, that the Consulting Committee be authorized to appoint such Committee." It was hoped by the Directors, that in consequence of their past relations to the Institution itself, and to the numerous donors scattered over the field of the Society—this friendly interposition on their part might lead to an amicable adjustment of all difficulties, and a complete restoration of the College to public confidence and a new career of prosperity.

In Dec., 1853, the Secretary, as directed, addressed a communication to the Trustees of the College, which went into the hands of the Prudential Committee, but was not presented to the Board of Trustees, *as such*. In October, 1854, after two meetings of the Trustees had occurred, the Prudential Committee of the College voted, for reasons assigned, to request this Board to withdraw their proposition. At the Annual Meeting of the Society during the same month, this request was presented by the President of the College in person. But the Board thought they could see additional reasons "for earnestly and affectionately repeating that recommendation, and urging it upon the attention and acceptance of the Trustees." They accordingly appointed a Special Committee to meet that body, and in personal conference renew the recommendation.

This was faithfully done by the Committee in February last, at Cleveland. As their very able Report has been published and widely circulated, its contents need not here be given. Although three Annual Reports had been issued by the Society after the appointment of the first Committee of Inquiry, none of them contained any *allusion* to these difficulties or to the action of the Board in reference to them. Scrupulous care was taken to avoid all needless agitation. The effect upon the public mind produced by the publication of the Report of the Committee was wide and powerful, and while the specific mode of adjustment originally proposed by the Board was not adopted, there is yet abundant evidence that the visit of the Committee, and their Report, contributed very strongly, in connection with other influences, to open the way for a settlement of difficulties, which now gives fair promise of delivering the College from embarrassment, and securing for it a prosperous future. There are cheering indications of a hearty union among the friends of the Institution who have been divided in opinion and feeling.

And just in proportion to the brightening prospect there, has a good influence been felt over the whole field of the So-

ciety, and wherever the great College interest extends. The Report of this Committee added very much to the influence already exerted by the Society in giving a wider view of Colleges as an element of power in American society—presenting them as parts of one great system having common principles, ends, and interests, and alike dependent upon a favoring public sentiment for the full accomplishment of their high mission. It is obvious that just in proportion as this wider view is taken, will a deeper sense of responsibility rest upon each Institution, leading its conductors to feel that they cannot put in peril a single foundation principle, or weaken public confidence at any point, without endangering more or less the interests of the whole sisterhood of Colleges. And this is especially true when they go abroad for aid, and draw their very life from churches and “lovers of learning,” scattered over wide regions of country, and thereby render themselves in a peculiar sense amenable at the great bar of public opinion.

AGENCIES.

The arrangement for the collection of funds, entered into with the Western Education Society in 1849, has been terminated during the year, by mutual agreement. The altered circumstances of both Societies, and of the field itself, seemed to render such a measure expedient. Previous to this termination, Prof. Hopkins, of Auburn Seminary, occupied a portion of his time in presenting the claims of the united cause. The relations of the two Societies during the continuance of this arrangement have been of the most friendly character. The original object of the union was to secure a simplification of machinery, and such a combination of interests as would give increased magnitude to the Educational cause, as well as insure economy of time, travel and expense, by making one Agent do the work of two. A similar object, on a larger scale, was had in view when the proposition of union with the American Education Society was made, but as that was found to be impracticable, there is little to be gained by perpetuating plans of union in localities. The loss to the Society *in available funds* by the termination of this particular arrangement is small, although its nominal receipts will be reduced by some twenty-five hundred dollars. The great object which the Society is prosecuting has ever been well received on that field, and it is hoped that, under other arrangements, it may still meet with favor and a liberality greatly augmented.

The Rev. J. R. A. Edgell and the Rev. Dennis Platt, have been laboriously and successfully engaged during the year in New England—the former principally in Massachusetts and the latter in Connecticut. The results of their Agency and the present aspects of their fields, encourage the belief that the Society may look for increased receipts as its work advances, and its claims are more extensively and thoroughly understood. The Rev. J. M. Ellis was also employed for a portion of the year in particular localities.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

The general policy of the Directors has been to divide the net proceeds of each year among the several Institutions on the Society's list without any further pledge. A specific amount was appropriated for current expenses to each college at the beginning of the year, to be paid pro rata or in full, according to the success of the Society in securing funds. But at the last annual meeting, the Board voted to pay the *arrears* of the previous year out of the first receipts of the year now closed. But in consequence of increased appropriations made in view of large demands, as well as the amount paid on the Endowment Fund, the present deficiency is more than three times as great as at the close of the previous year, every dollar of which is urgently needed by the several Institutions. The Directors have decided to pay this out of the first receipts of the coming year, and thereafter to distribute what is contributed year by year for the general objects of the Society without any further pledge.

In respect to the Endowment Fund, there are special arrangements. Nothing goes to that except by the direction or consent of the individual donors. The following receipts, although in advance of the previous year, must be doubled during the next year, or the full wants of the Society cannot be met. It may be added as an encouraging fact, that during the year the several institutions have added more than \$30,000 to their resources by efforts on their own fields. The following Abstract of the Treasurer's account will show the receipts and expenditures of the year. Still some thousands of dollars in addition, have gone to particular Institutions independently of the Society; although they should be classed among the fruits of its agency.

Dr.	Cr.
Amount in the Treasury covered by authorized drafts	Paid authorized drafts of previous year as follows: Illinois College \$928 48
The Balance in the Treasury by the last Report was	Knox College 150 00
Amount received during the year from Donations	Wittenberg College 400 00
Sales of Tyler's Premium Essay	German Evangelical Missouri College 200 00
	\$1,678 48
	Paid salaries of agents and expenses of their agencies 2,782 77
	" salary and travelling expenses of secretary (including Western four). Expenses of special Committee to Western Reserve, office rent and expenses, taxes on Western lands, expenses attending public meetings and meetings of the Board, &c. 2,509 49
	" printing Annual Report and Annual Discourse 335 96
	" for Tyler's Premium Essay 5,628 22
	" stereotype plates for do. 230 00
	" in connection with the Western Education Society 164 93
	" to colleges arrears of appropriation for previous year 653 89
	" on appropriation for this year 1,750 00
	" on endowment fund 5,300 00
	Balance of cash in treasury 13,399 05
	144 15
	\$21,898 72
\$1,678 48	
829 10	
19,021 17	
369 97	
	\$21,898 72

Knox College.

This Institution was chartered in 1837, under the style of "Knox Manual Labor College." The first application to this Society for aid was made in 1844 in behalf of the trustees, by the Rev. G. W. Gale, the originator of the enterprise. It was started, as its style indicates, as a Manual Labor College, and at the period when the popularity of such institutions was at its height. This object had much to do with its location in an open prairie. Mr. Gale thus characterizes the character of the founders and colonists:—"Many of them were among the first families intellectually, morally and spiritually, of the towns from which they emigrated. They were in comfortable circumstances in the places where they lived. And the founders of this settlement and these institutions entered upon the enterprise in the spirit and purpose of missionaries for the West. They here carried out their design. They took with them, like the Puritan Fathers, their Pastor and Teachers. A house for the worship of God, and the instruction of their youth, was among the first of their temporary buildings, as it was afterwards of their most permanent ones."

It was not the original design of the founders of this institution to apply for foreign aid at all. Their reliance for its endowment was upon the sale of lands. For this purpose ten thousand acres lying in a body were purchased, in the centre of which Galesburg was located. But the pecuniary reverses of the country in a great measure prevented the rise and sale of these lands, and college Orders had depreciated in value till they were not worth more than seventy-five cents on the dollar. The application for aid was at first rejected; but being renewed, the Board sent a special committee to Illinois in the summer of 1846, to make a personal examination of the Institution and its claims to aid. As a consequence it was received upon the list of the Society. The Committee, however, reported, that they found the condition of the Institution such that it neither required nor expected a large appropriation. Since that time more or less aid has been furnished from year to year.

The pecuniary affairs of the Institution have been managed with economy and sagacity; and now, by reason of the great rise in the value of Western lands generally, and the location of railroads through the village of Galesburg, the Trustees will realize enough from the sale of property to make the College one of the best endowed institutions in the country. After completing the payment of what was pledged to the Institution a year since, the aid of the Society will cease.

At the last meeting of the Board of Trustees the following resolution was adopted, viz:—

Resolved, That the Board record with respectful gratitude to the Directors of the Society for the promotion of Collegiate and Theological Education at the West, our high appreciation of the assistance they have rendered Knox College in aiding its funds when low and embarrassed; and that this Board, in relinquishing their claim for further aid from said Society, hereby express the hope that the enlightened and benevolent patrons of collegiate education in this country, will enable said Society to continue and enlarge its operations, until the new and rising States West of us are provided with permanent institutions for Christian education equal to those in the older and more favored parts of our country.

The Secretary of the Society spent some days at the Institution in June last, and found it in a truly prosperous condition; and we trust it has a high mission to perform in the work of Christian education at the West.

Marietta College.

Early in the year a communication was received from Professor Andrews, in which he says:—

We reciprocate your kind feeling, and shall ever cherish profound gratitude for the very efficient and serviceable aid which your Society has rendered this College. We agree with you, that it is highly desirable that Marietta College should give place to some younger institution on the catalogue of your beneficiaries, and yet there are several circumstances which combine to make our necessities more urgent than usual, or at least render our dependence greater than we had hoped it would be.

Until the completion of the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad, Marietta will be difficult of access. We have no doubt that the smallness of our new class is in considerable measure owing to this. For five or six months there has been no navigation on the Ohio, and we know of students who have gone elsewhere because they could not reach Marietta without great expense. Again, the hard times have affected our donors. Of subscriptions made within a few years, over \$5,000 may be set aside as worthless, and still more, the unexpected transfer of President Smith to Lane Seminary will affect unfavorably expected subscriptions as well as the number of students, and thus in both ways be detrimental to our treasury. His personal influence in Southern Ohio is very great, and he could probably raise twice as much as any other man.

I hope your Committee will consider the peculiar circumstances in which Marietta College is placed, and grant as much aid as other obligations will allow. At the time of the last Commencement our prospects for a large subscription here at the West were very flattering. I need hardly say that the stringency of the monetary affairs of the country, has clouded these prospects.

Since the date of this communication, Prof. Andrews has been elected President, and under date of Sept. 24, 1855, he says:—

"Our Faculty is now full again, and the new year has opened fairly. In consequence of the unproductiveness of a large part of the property held by the College, our expenses for the last two years have exceeded the income from tuition bills and interest, by about \$1,500 a year. The aid received from your Society has reduced this deficit by the amount received, and has, therefore, been a great relief."

Illinois College.

So far as the Institutions aided by this Society are concerned, this was established next after Western Reserve College, and was eminently a pioneer enterprise. Its founders pushed some five hundred miles in advance of the latter, and fixed its location upon the very outskirts of civilization. In the month of July last, the Institution held a quarter century celebration. In consequence of the rapid changes in that new country, it was deemed important thus early in the history of the College, to gather up the facts connected with its foundation and progress. A goodly number of the founders, early friends and alumni of the Institution, assembled on that occasion, and a Historical Discourse was delivered by President Sturtevant, who in the enthusiasm of youth commenced the work of instruction here on the first Monday in January, 1830.

The first class was graduated in 1835. The whole number of graduates at the present time is one hundred and thirty, of whom one hundred and eighteen still survive; and more than fifty of these, have entered the ministry, or have it in view. The whole number of young men, however, who have been connected with the Institution exceed one thousand, very many of whom have been for a greater or less number of years highly useful teachers of schools, and not a few are preachers of the Gospel in different denominations.

The object of the founders of this College was, to promote education in all its departments in Illinois, rather than concentrate their efforts upon Institutions of different grades and kinds, concentrated in one locality and placed under their own control. Distinct and persevering efforts were made to establish Academies, wherever practicable, throughout the State. In order to facilitate this work, the Trustees of the College for a term of years discontinued the preparatory department entirely, and have not since revived it, except so far as to accommodate students who are preparing for College. The majority of those who enter the Institution are now fitted elsewhere. It

has restricted itself, therefore, more nearly to the direct work of a College, than is true of very many, if any Institutions at the West. The real and great results of that enterprise are to be looked for on a very wide field—and yet they are of particular interest in Jacksonville itself, where the Institution is located. Probably no village on this continent can surpass that in the number of its educational and humane Institutions. The following may be specified, viz: 1. The College, itself, the first founded; 2. A Female Academy, one of the direct offshoots of the College enterprise, but under independent control; 3. Methodist Female College; 4. Public High School; 5. Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb; 6. Do. for the Insane; 7. Do. for the Blind. The last three of these, are State Institutions, and were established there by successive Legislatures, on account of the character of that community for intelligence, morality, and sympathy for such institutions.

The new College building now in the process of erection, to supply the place of the one consumed by fire, bids fair when completed to be unsurpassed in substantial durability, by any edifice in that region. It will be erected wholly from the avails of the insurance on the building that was consumed, and subscriptions made in the immediate vicinity and for that specific purpose. "When completed," says the President of the Institution, "it cannot fail to add greatly to the respectability and permanent usefulness of the Institution. But the erection of it is an enterprise which must tax our possible resources to the utmost. We incur *no debts* for it. When our money fails, the work stops, till we are again in funds applicable to that object."

Encouraging progress has been made in securing the \$20,000, through the Society; on the receipt of which, the College is to relinquish all further claim to its aid, and leave the Eastern field. It is hoped that this may be accomplished, so far as subscriptions are concerned, during the coming year. Vigorous efforts will also be continued at the West.

At the meeting of the Trustees of the College, held in connection with the Quarter Century Celebration, the following resolution was adopted, viz:

Resolved, That the Alumni and friends of the College, be requested to unite with this Board, in preparing for the semi-centennial celebration, by entering at once upon a course of effort, that shall secure such facilities as may enable the Institution to fulfil its high mission, and maintain its advanced position among the Colleges of the West.

A committee was accordingly appointed at a meeting of the Alumni, to confer with the Prudential Committee, in respect

to the best method of effecting this object. A public meeting was also held in the town of Jacksonville, which was addressed by the Secretary of this Society, who strongly urged upon the people the duty and importance of sustaining that noble enterprise, and of relieving the Society from further aid, at the earliest practicable moment.

Wabash College.

The Trustees of this College, after giving the present financial condition of the Institution, with the estimated deficiency of income for the coming year, say:—

For this sum, we would respectfully ask you to make provision, with renewed sense of obligation to a generous public, for the means they have furnished us to prosecute an enterprise, which, we firmly believe, has the Divine approbation, and the influence of which we think will live, and flow on to future generations.

This Institution is slowly but surely advancing in respect to its resources and means of influence. It is now some twenty-three years since its foundations were laid, and during all this time it has been struggling with difficulties, which obstruct the growth of all Western Colleges, especially where the great mass of the people, if not absolutely hostile, fail to appreciate the higher Institutions, and where the sympathies of the few, who do appreciate them, run in numerous and diverse denominational channels. Some facts will be given in a subsequent part of this Report, to show the limited number of individuals in Indiana, upon whom this College can rely for support.

The consequence has been, that through the whole period of its history, it has been more or less dependent upon Eastern aid, and no small addition must be made to its resources, before it can safely dispense with that aid. Its Instructors have toiled unremittingly, and with a noble spirit of self-sacrifice, and it is not strange that they feel deeply anxious to bring the Institution into a position, where even its yearly subsistence shall not be so entirely precarious. To this end, the President of the College is now laboring with success, in portions of the Society's field. The mixed character of the population with which this and some of the other older Colleges in the West are surrounded, is one of the main reasons why their period of dependence on Eastern aid is so protracted. To abandon them now, would be wretched economy—to keep them very much longer on the list, would conflict with the interests

of younger Institutions, and might exhaust the patience of the churches, which have hitherto come so nobly to their aid.

Beloit College.

The President of this Institution, in renewing the application for continued aid, says:—

The appropriations of the Society during the past year have been gratefully received, and though less than was needed and desired for all purposes, they have sufficed to eke out the income of the College so as to cover the ordinary current expenses, and save the necessity of incurring debt on that account. The College is benefited by its relation to the Society in many ways, beyond the direct benefactions received. The Trustees and Faculty feel their obligation, and are stimulated to more earnest desire and effort, that their work may approve itself worthy of the favor it enjoys at the hands of the Christian Public, and be a credit to the Society, as well as a blessing to the West and to the world.

Our present application is urged by the same considerations which have been brought forward in previous years. The importance and value of the enterprise we have undertaken, and the encouragement to its prosecution, appears more and more manifest with every year of its progress. The resources of the Institution are, however, still insufficient to meet its necessary expenses, without the timely aid ministered through the Society. We look forward hopefully to the day when we may be able to go alone, but that time is not yet. During the last year a new College building, which was imperiously demanded for the accommodation of students, has been erected, at a cost of something over \$7,500. The building has answered fully the design for which it was erected, and has doubtless increased the income of the College from rents and tuition some hundreds of dollars during the year.

For the larger part of the funds necessary to erect this building, the Trustees were compelled to resort to a loan. During the coming year they hope to secure donations that will, in part at least, meet this liability. While Colleges at the West generally reject the idea of providing rooms for students, yet in consequence of the lack of buildings where they are located, and the expensiveness of living, provisions of this sort to a certain extent become essential to their very life. Another College building was previously erected at a cost of about \$9,000, divided into Chapel, Recitation and Lecture Rooms, Library and Laboratory. The College plat consists of thirteen acres, beautifully situated on the banks of the Rock River, and covered with scattered oaks of native growth. The view from the top of the College buildings extends some fifteen miles in every direction—the whole constituting a landscape of surpassing beauty.

No Western Institution has had a more vigorous growth than this. It has an energetic and able Faculty, stands high in public estimation, is surrounded by an intelligent and rapidly increasing population, and at an early day will pass beyond the need of farther aid from the Society. The President of the College says, "We have every encouragement in the prosecution of our work. The standard of scholarship is rising steadily towards the point at which we aim. The influence of the College is evidently felt in the region around, giving correct views of the true character and value of a liberal education, and forming, and stimulating in the minds of many young men a desire to attain it."

Iowa College.

This institution is located at Davenport, on the banks of the Mississippi, opposite Rock Island. A Railroad bridge across the river at that point is in the process of construction, and the locomotive is already across the stream and moving westward. In consequence of changes in the city, the original site and building have been disposed of, and a new site, consisting of ten acres, has been secured in the centre of the town, commanding an extensive view of the Mississippi on the south, and of the open prairie on the north, and presenting a landscape rarely exceeded in magnificence and beauty. The original proprietor of the town was a Catholic, and refused to dispose of the site most desired by the friends of the College, on the ground of opposition to Protestant Institutions. It is thought by many that he will ultimately endow a Jesuit College at that place.

The Trustees are now engaged in erecting a building of stone 48 by 80 feet, and three stories high, with a basement—the expense of which will be some \$15,000. They have an agent now engaged in collecting funds in that State, the most of which as they become available will be expended upon the new building. With a view of affording increased facilities to students, a boarding-house has been erected, which is under the charge of one of the professors. Prof. Bullen, in applying for continued aid in behalf of the Trustees, says:—

The College is manifestly making advancement. In addition to buildings, it has a library of 1,600 volumes, and an apparatus for illustrations in Chemistry, and Natural Philosophy. The students are orderly and studious, and several have the ministry in view. It is true that we are yet in our early minority, having but four alumni, but with all the labor inci-

dent to the work of founding a College in this thriving State, we labor in hope; we believe that our labor will not be in vain in the Lord. We are confident of ultimate success. We beseech your Society to sustain us with a helping hand, till we have time to show, both by what we are doing, and by what we have done, to those whom the Lord has endowed with ample resources and generous hearts, that we are worthy of a full endowment.

The teachers are able, faithful, and laborious men, and great sacrifices have been made by the scattered friends of the College in that State, especially by Home Missionaries, who have not only toiled, but out of their own deep poverty have made liberal contributions. The first New School Presbyterian Church in that State was organized in April, 1838, and the first Congregational Church in the following month, and ten years since the estimated property held by all the professors of religion, connected with these two denominations, was only \$250,000. Since that time there has been a large increase, but is not yet available to much extent for benevolent objects. In population the State is at the present time advancing with a rapidity almost unparalleled, even in the West. In 1836 it was 10,531, in 1840, it was 43,017, in 1850, 192,214, in the spring of 1854, 325,202. It is supposed to have exceeded half a million at the beginning of the present year, and the author of "Iowa as it is," gives it as his opinion that in 1860 that State "will be peopled by more than a million of hardy, energetic, and intelligent inhabitants." There is surely every motive to get our educational machinery at work, in the very infancy of such growing communities, and give it all possible vigor.

Wittenberg College.

President Sprecher writes :

We would gratefully acknowledge your helping hand during another year of our history as an Institution. It is by your aid that we have been enabled to sustain the operations of the College, while the work of founding it is in progress. During this year, Prof. Conrad had consented to undertake this work, but was prevented by ill health from accomplishing as much as was anticipated from his agency. Four individuals have been found, however, willing to give their bond for one thousand dollars each, with interest at the rate of 8 per cent. until the principal is paid. We hope to complete a Professorship of \$10,000 by subscriptions of this kind. At the recent meetings of the Board, three of its most efficient members consented to devote themselves entirely for one year to the work of taking subscriptions and selling scholarships, and have entered upon their agency in different parts of our Territory. It is hoped that the result will be the accomplishment of the work of founding the Institution. We ask you to

continue your appropriation of one thousand dollars another year ; after which, we think we will be sustained by our own Territory.

The ill health of Prof. Conrad, has induced him to resign his Professorship ; and Prof. Essich has been added to our Faculty. The number of students during the year is 154. Not quite so large as last year. The diminution has, however, been entirely in the preparatory department ; the College classes are larger than in any previous year. This has resulted from the circumstance that the union public schools of our city have for the first time gone into full and successful operation.

Heidelberg College.

The following communication will show the condition and wants of this Institution.

It has been made my duty to forward to you as Secretary of the Society, which has been aiding Heidelberg College, a report of the present state of this Institution, and an application for the renewal of the appropriation, received this year. You will please excuse all irregularities in this communication, as we have no report of your Society on hand, and are not furnished with any particulars in regard to it. Prof. E. V. Gerhart, our former President, has left us, having accepted a call from the Franklin Marshal College in Lancaster, Penn. and has not left us sufficient directions in regard to the Society.

During the last year, as I have already remarked, our College lost their worthy President, Rev. E. V. Gerhart. Rev. M. Kieffer, of Reading, Pa., has been elected his successor, but has not yet entered upon the Presidency, although he has formally accepted, and is expected to come in a short time. Owing to this vacancy the College could not make any progress, neither in the number of students, nor in endowment. Still the appropriation of five hundred dollars granted by your Society, has made it possible to call a fourth Professor, Rev. H. J. Ruetenik, who teaches the ancient languages and German. One hundred dollars of that appropriation have been used for the increase of the philosophical apparatus.

The number of students at present in actual attendance is very near one hundred, twenty-five of whom are preparing for the ministry. In the classical department there are fifteen students, eight of whom are in the Freshman class. This department has materially increased since a Professor of languages was called. And it is hoped that it will gradually become what it ought to be, although young men in the West at present take little interest in classical learning.

Since, however, the Professorship of Languages depends altogether upon the continuance of your appropriation, and could not be sustained otherwise, we would gratefully acknowledge, that we owe our progress in this direction altogether to your kindness. At the same time we hope that it will be sufficient to encourage and persuade you to continue the assistance ; and may you be assured, that in this manner you will render a very valuable service to the cause of true and solid education, and to such a species of training of young men in general, and of young ministers especially, as will thoroughly discipline their minds.

You are at the same time aware, that Heidelberg College has an important mission to fulfil as a German Institution. German students here find a home. German Churches look to Heidelberg for faithful ministers and

missionaries. Already several young men, who were educated here, are laboring for the cause of Jesus amongst the Germans in Wisconsin, Iowa, Indiana, and Ohio. And well may we say, that a merciful Father has owned Heidelberg College as an instrument of salvation for that unfortunate nation, which seemed to be almost rejected by Him some time ago. I may well say so, since I am a German myself, and since I am able to rejoice now at a prospect of better times.

May God incline your hearts in sympathy for our German brethren! May He enable you to see, that by aiding Heidelberg College, you will perform a lasting work in behalf of the evangelization of the Germans in this country.

In behalf of the Faculty,

H. J. RUETENIK.

Tiffin, Ohio, Oct., 5th, 1855.

Pacific University.

This Institution is located at Forest Grove, Washington Co. Oregon. The following application for continued aid has been received.

In thus renewing our annual request, we feel strongly reminded of past favors. The whole year as it passes, bears testimony to the wisdom as well as to the benevolence of your Society. If there is need of an elevated and elevating standard of education in Oregon; if there is need of raising upon our own soil *classes of our own young* men for public stations and professions, instead of depending upon exotics; if, above all, we would prepare young men of piety to supply the immense demand of the churches, then as much as all these interests are worth, so ought we to value your annual aid to our College. It is steadily subserving all these noble and holy ends. We class your Society with the A. H. M. Society, and A. B. C. F. M., and other kindred organizations. No Western college can exhibit and fulfill high aims without your or similar aid, as no corps of Missionaries can exist without such societies. While we feel that the more *you* rely upon the same Christian charity that supports them, the more will you produce Christian fruits among us. We rejoice that Western colleges are receiving a religious style, by those who build them up, since they are so much the surer to bear religious fruit. Our hearts in the distant West beat to the pulsations of your own. We trust our union to you shall continue long enough to imbibe completely your spirit and develope your character. During the week a class of six were examined for admission to the Freshman year. They have been taught wholly by our Faculty, and have passed an examination as critical and satisfactory as candidates for admission to Eastern colleges. We aim at thoroughness although we move slowly. The improvement of the young men in declamation, is a marked feature of the Institution. A more impressive fact is their moral and manly bearing. Several of them are professors of religion, giving us hope that they will become ministers of the gospel of Christ.

On the 22d inst., President Marsh was inaugurated to his office with the usual ceremonies. This, we suppose, is the first inauguration of the President of a college on the Pacific coast.

The lands of which we wrote you last year, have been for the most part secured to us by deeds or bonds. We are securing the subscriptions, which were to be paid by instalments, in notes.

Our Academy property, including building and lands, is worth at present

rates from \$15,000 to \$17,000. We sell slowly and realize our prices. This sum will probably be equally divided between the Collegiate Academical and Female departments of the Institution, as it was originally given for these three purposes. The Trustees have resolved to have three standing committees to attend to these departments. We regard the donations to the College proper, last year as worth from \$12,000 to \$13,000.

We conclude our application with the hope and prayer that many more intelligent and warm-hearted friends may be found to co-operate with you at the East and with us at the West in erecting and completing colleges and seminaries for the support of our nation, and the adornment and edification of the Church of Christ.

Respectfully Yours,

G. H. ATKINSON,
Secretary.

Oregon City, Aug 25th, 1855.

German Evangelical Missouri College.

This Institution is located some sixty miles west of the city of St. Louis, and about five miles from Washington, where the Pacific Railroad strikes the Missouri river, but on the opposite side of the stream. The location is not one which would have been chosen by this Board, but it was fixed by the Germans in reference to their own interests. The question of a change has been agitated in their Evangelical Conference; but the decision was against it, on the ground that they had been led to that point by the providence of God, and that the Institution had become identified with it in the minds of its friends, both in this country and in Europe.

Thus far the Institution has been chiefly a Theological Seminary. Its claims to aid were very fully set forth in the able Report of the Rev. J. C. Guldin, submitted at our last Annual Meeting. In the month of July last it was visited by the Secretary, whose investigations tended to confirm the statements and positions of Mr. G.'s Report.

The impression produced by all that he saw was, that the devotion of the conductors and friends of that Institution to the interests of Christian education, and their willingness to make sacrifices to build up their beloved Seminary, was not surpassed by the Puritans of New England when they commenced the work of founding colleges. This is especially interesting in a country where the multitude are carried away by material interests, and, forgetful of the higher wants of the mind and soul, lose sight of everything but the accumulation of wealth. The Institution, although located in the midst of slavery, is in no way identified with it, but in a

silent and unobtrusive yet effective manner, proclaims the dignity of labor.

The following extracts, from their application for continued aid, will show the spirit, the plans, and wants of the Institution :

The past year was a time of trial, but with the aid of your Society we got through free of debt. Our churches did not fail to support our Institution proportionate to the hard time they had for themselves. Their interest in the Seminary is growing larger. We received collections made up at the weddings of Christian friends—donations promised in time of trouble—of ladies who disposed of jewelry—of children who collected and sold wild grapes, &c., and in the various churches the ladies sew for the benefit of our students.

The number of students varied from eleven to thirteen. Five of them graduated in June last, and most of them labor in the Church already. Two have been dismissed and one left the Seminary; six have been admitted anew, making the present number of students *eleven*. One of these has for years navigated the ocean, has commanded a vessel himself, lost his wife, and was shipwrecked on board the fatal ship "New Era," and, converted to the Lord, he concluded to prepare himself for the ministry. The Board has earnestly requested our brother ministers to recommend no young man to be admitted to the Seminary except he gives evidence of true faith in Christ and of lively membership of the Church of Christ—evidence of a change of heart.

The most important fact that we have to report is that our Conference, after an earnest deliberation, has resolved to erect another building in connection with and on the grounds of the Seminary, for a Collegiate Department. It is proposed in this new department to give instruction to young men in the higher branches of knowledge, in both the English and German languages, but the English language shall be prevailing in the Institution.

The Board of Directors are empowered and have proceeded to raise the necessary sum for the immediate erection of the college building—so that the new department can, with the Divine permission, be opened during the course of the next year. For this purpose a Building Fund of \$5,000 is being created, which is divided into shares of \$25 each. We expect to be able from income of the Boarding Department of the Institution to pay back to each donor the amount of shares taken in the Fund. It is so arranged that a certain number of shares, say from ten to twenty, are to be drawn by lot each year, commencing with 1858, and the shares thus drawn are to be repaid to the holders thereof, without interest, and this repeated every year until the whole is paid. We have already commenced building.

Our Church members possess no earthly treasure. They are, with few exceptions, poor, hard-laboring people; and from that class of our countrymen who are wealthy but do not exclude themselves from the enjoyment of the blessings of religion, we can hardly expect any support, as they are no friends of a *Christian* education. We have struggled with difficulties in building up the Seminary, and we are prepared for another struggle in our new enterprise. But as God has thus far blessed our effort, should we hesitate to trust in Him furthermore? We do not seek our own praise and honor, or our own interest, but we desire to enlarge and extend the

influence of our beloved Institution and to gain a still wider sphere of usefulness for the glory of God.

In behalf of the Board of Directors,
St. Louis, Oct. 22, 1855. L. NOLLAU.

The Institution, in its present form, operates mainly to meet the wants of immigrant Germans. But if this class of population should finally become Americanized, in accordance with the wishes and designs of the conductors of this Institution, the particular necessity which now exists will in a great measure pass away. And unless beyond that point there should exist valid reasons for continuing it as an American Institution, the expediency of bringing it out into full proportions with the Theological and Collegiate Departments might be questioned. It is believed, however, that all the plans for enlargement which the Directors have as yet resolved to execute, will in any event so far subserve the interests of Christian learning as most fully to compensate for all their cost.

College of California. [See p. 6, and Appendix.]

REVIVALS AND CONCERT OF PRAYER.

Wabash College.

The winter term of College has just closed. From the beginning of the present Academic year, many of the students have been disposed to serious reflection, and appeared unusually susceptible of good impression from the considerations of religion.

Some weeks previous to the concert of prayer for Colleges, silent thought and inquiry were manifestly becoming more general, stable and effective. The last Thursday of February—the favored day which has never been observed in this Institution without special proofs of a Divine influence in the midst of us—found a large number of valuable minds mellow and warm for the sower's seed. The Divine presence, it was perceived, attended the services, and gave them power. From thence onward to the end of the term, a general and deep seriousness prevailed.

Our religious condition was not a succession of impulses, nor one brief condensed excitement; but an abiding religious character and frame of the moral spirit; a continued earnest consideration and concern under the action of the powers of the world to come.

Forty different members of College were serious inquirers after the way of salvation. A portion of these, at the beginning of vacation, were indulging hope. Of others, hope was entertained by judicious friends. Others still, did not hesitate to declare their solemn religious purpose in the expressive words of the prodigal, "I will arise and go to my Father." Our expectation of these last, is, that the Heavenly Father will have seen them afar off, and met, and received them to his arms, before they shall return again to College.

An influence upon professors of religion has been exerted, of a very valuable character. They have new impressions of the moral power which

God has lodged within them, and learned better how to use it. The employment of their time and their powers earnestly in behalf of human salvation, will, henceforward, be felt by them, we are confident, as a very solemn and pressing responsibility. Some Christians have waked to the duty of choosing the sacred ministry, as their profession, who had coldly hesitated before. The Church in Indiana, no doubt, will feel the effect of this College revival. We are glad in the Lord, yea, we do greatly joy in the God of our salvation.

CHAS. WHITE.

Wabash College, April 7th, 1855.

Wittenberg College.

Thursday of last week was appropriately observed by the Faculty and students of Wittenberg College. In the morning, a general concert of prayer for Colleges was held in the Lutheran Church, in which the congregation and others participated. An appropriate address was delivered by Dr. Sprecher. Concerts of prayer were also held by the students in College. In the afternoon and at night, they again assembled, and were again addressed by Dr. Sprecher.

[EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN.]

We have had no *special revival* during the year—but some very interesting meetings; times of much seriousness; and the attendance of the students on our religious exercises is very encouraging. The marked attention which our young men are giving to the preaching of the Gospel, encourages us to look for great religious improvement during the session.

Oct. 9th, 1855.

[PRESIDENT SPRECHER.]

Beloit College.

We are permitted again to record the brightest and best token of the Divine favor towards our enterprise, in the evident presence and work of the Holy Spirit in our little community. Early in the spring term, there were indications of a quickening of the spirit of piety among our religious students. This feeling was deepened and advanced by the circulation among them and the Faculty, of Prof. Tyler's Essay on Prayer for Colleges. We came thus to the College Fast, prepared to observe it, with more of solemnity than usual. Prayers were many and fervent, on that day, and the answer came speedily. The meetings of the students were attended with interest by most of the members of the Institution; and the truth of God seemed to be clothed with a converting and sanctifying power. Before the close of the term, twelve of our number expressed a hope in Christ, newly formed, and a purpose to live for Him. With most of these, we have reason to believe that a work of grace is really begun, and that God will carry it on unto perfection. Not least among the blessed results of this gracious visitation, is the reviving of the drooping graces of those before numbered as disciples of Jesus. With some of them, these influences seemed to have settled the question of their future calling, in favor of the Christian ministry.

During a period of some four weeks, last winter, not a night passed in which there were not more or less students in the room of one of the Professors, in an inquiring and anxious state of mind.

[PRES. CHAPIN.]

Iowa College.

A Correspondent of one of our religious papers, in a letter dated at Davenport, Iowa, Feb. 23d, said—

Yesterday, the annual Fast for Colleges was observed with much interest. The Professors and students have been deeply interested in the precious revivals of religion, which have been in progress during the last six weeks, in the Congregational Church in this city, and several young men, members of the College, have been hopefully converted: some of whom, we trust, may yet preach Jesus. From subsequent information derived from one of the Professors, it appears that this number was four.

Illinois College.

The College has enjoyed, during the past year, no season of general revival, but two or three cases of hopeful conversion have occurred.

[PRES. STURTEVANT.]

Western Committees.

In four other instances, besides the one already mentioned, special committees of their own number have been sent by the Board to the West, to ascertain by personal examination the condition of particular Institutions, and their claims to aid—and before Wittenberg College was received upon the list of the Society, a Committee was appointed, composed of three literary gentlemen, residing at Cincinnati and at Lane Seminary, who visited the Institution—made thorough investigation and forwarded an elaborate report. In repeated instances, also, individual members of the Board, when travelling in the West, have by request availed themselves of every opportunity of acquiring information that might be of use in conducting the affairs of the Society. No more important service can be performed than such visitations—for other things being equal, just in proportion to the accuracy of the information possessed, will be the ability of the Board to manage the affairs of the Society with discretion—and this remark applies as truly and as forcibly to the question of continuing aid, as it does to that of first granting it. While the wondrous physical development of the West, in one direction, creates new and vast wants, whose intrinsic and relative claims are perpetually calling for fresh investigations—in another direction, it increases wealth and diminishes dependence. It is doubtless incumbent, then, upon this and every similar Board, to avail themselves of all the means in their power, to ascertain the true condition of the West, from year to year, that they may not

bring needless claims on the one hand—while on the other, they may be able so to discriminate between true and false views, as to give full power to such appeals as ought to be heeded.

DEVELOPMENT OF WESTERN RESOURCES.

During the past year the Corresponding Secretary, by advice of the Board, has travelled through a portion of the West, and visited Beloit, Iowa, Knox, Illinois, and the German Evangelical Missouri Colleges—or one half of the number now upon the list of the Society. Extended and very pleasant interviews were had with Trustees and Faculties at all their Institutions; grounds, buildings, and various appliances for the work of instruction were examined, and plans for the best possible development of Western resources as well as for securing adequate Eastern aid, freely and fully discussed. And it deserves especial mention that two public meetings in behalf of Colleges were held—the one at Beloit (Wis.), and the other at Jacksonville (Ill.), at which the Secretary took particular pains to state in behalf of the Board, that the feeling was increasing in strength at the East, that the West ought to sustain its own Institutions, and that the power of the Society to secure funds, depended upon its ability to say that the Churches and the friends of the several Colleges at the West, were doing what they could to sustain their own Institutions.

At the Beloit meeting, President Chapin followed in a spirited address, and gave a public pledge in behalf of the Churches, and the friends of Christian learning in Wisconsin, that this work should be faithfully done—and he wished this pledge to be taken back to the Society, and accompanied with the warmest thanks of the conductors and friends of Beloit College, for the timely and important aid already received from the Eastern Churches through its instrumentality. A similar pledge was given by the President of Illinois College, at the meeting held at Jacksonville.

This matter has ever been looked after by the Board with a jealous care. The different Institutions aided, have been made to understand from the first, that the Society would do nothing in their behalf, unless evidence were furnished that they were doing their best to help themselves. They are no doubt strongly urged by a regard to their own highest interests, to shorten as much as possible the period of their depend-

ence upon foreign aid. They are, themselves, fully sensible, that it is a matter of the utmost importance, to establish *habits* of liberality on the part of those who are rapidly coming into the possession of wealth, and to make them feel the responsibility of sustaining these great educational interests, which are so closely interwoven with the highest interests of society around them.

Indeed to increase the number and the liberality of contributors at the West, is a matter of even higher importance than to do the same thing at the East. Western College Officers under the direction of the Society, often traverse the Eastern field, and by their facts, arguments, and stirring appeals, multiply friends of the cause, and increase the liberality of those who are accustomed to contribute. From some trials that have been made there is reason to believe that great good would be accomplished if the Directors of the Society could occasionally go West, not simply to gain information, but to give *impulse*. If individuals of the Board, in company with some College Officer, could visit the most important points in the field of each Institution that is aided, hold public meetings, and help to arouse the people to a proper sense of the importance of sustaining such Colleges, the East and the West would in the most effectual manner join hands, and a new guaranty be furnished, that the work of the Society would be brought to its earliest possible completion.

AVAILABLE RESOURCES OF THE WEST.

Still there is, no doubt, a strong liability at the East to *over-rate* the pecuniary resources of which it is possible for Western Institutions to avail themselves on their own fields. It is common to talk of "the West" as a *unit*, to look at the multiplication and extension of railroads—the unparalleled development of agricultural resources, and the wondrous growth of commerce; and multitudes take these as an index of the *available* ability of the West to sustain its own Institutions, and consequently as a righteous standard, by which to measure the obligation of the friends of Christian learning at the East to aid such Institutions. But we might as well take a valuation of the property, real and personal, of the city of New York, and from that alone judge as to the extent to which the city could be relied on for resources to prosecute some *Christian* enterprise. It is not the millions of the West upon whom reliance can be placed, but, as has a thousand times been said, the scattered few who appreciate and love Christian Colleges.

The population, for example, of the State of Indiana, at the present time, probably exceeds eleven hundred thousand, and yet the almost sole reliance of Wabash College for support, must be upon individuals connected with the one hundred and thirty-eight New School Presbyterian Churches, and some fifteen Congregational Churches. Nearly one half of all these are dependent on Home Missionary aid; they together contain less than seven thousand members, embracing old and young, males and females, parents and children, rich and poor, scattered through the great mass of eleven hundred thousand people. How entirely unsafe and unjust then to graduate the responsibilities of the friends of Wabash College, in respect to securing funds for its benefit, by the resources of the whole state of Indiana. How very small would be the portion represented by these seven thousand individuals, out of the eleven hundred thousand! And very many of them are recent emigrants, with houses to build, farms to open, roads and bridges to construct, and Churches and School-houses to erect.

It should not be forgotten here that wealth gives power for *evil* as well as for good. Aside then from the deleterious influence upon society at large of rapid accumulation without the ordinary toil, one of the greatest dangers of the West lies in the fact that its immense pecuniary resources are likely to be held mainly by men who are not controlled by religious principle. The very fertility of the soil opens wide the door to luxury, effeminacy and vice.

EXTENT OF AID TO COLLEGES.

It should also be remembered that the Society does not continue its aid to Institutions, till they are fully and finally *endowed*. That aid is expected to cease at the point where, on a given and a moderate scale of expense, their income will meet their outgoes. But if they fulfil their high mission, and advance with the demands of that great country, they will require large additional resources, and consequently have occasion to bring their demands upon the communities with which they are surrounded, for an indefinite period in the future. It is no easy thing to fix the precise point at which the aid of the Society should cease. This whole matter is left by the Constitution to the discretion of the Board of Directors. They are to afford assistance "in such manner, and so long only," as in their judgment "the exigencies of the Institutions

may demand." The exigencies, in view of which the phraseology of the Constitution was framed, involved in some instances absolute life or death. This question of demand now takes a somewhat wider range, and has especial reference to the point in the *growth* of an Institution, at which it can be safely left to rely upon Western resources for future support and enlargement.

These Colleges, on the one hand, should not be put in peril of their existence or of their usefulness by too early an abandonment; nor, on the other, should the urgency of motives to self-development be diminished by encouraging an unnecessarily protracted dependence on foreign aid.

ENDOWMENT OF COLLEGES BY WESTERN LANDS.

There are some probably who would favor the abandonment of our main if not entire reliance upon the contributions of the benevolent either at the East or at the West, and would depend for the endowment of Colleges in the new States upon the purchase of lands whose value might rapidly increase. This method no doubt has its advantages, but then it is also attended with serious evils. Were the history of the West fully written, one of its saddest chapters would be that which gave the details of land speculations in 1836, and years adjacent. It need not be stated that whatever could affect the nominal value of Western acres was eagerly employed to give it the utmost possible inflation. Colleges were not exempted. In some cases lands were secured directly for their benefit, and reliance for endowment was placed upon a prospective value, which was itself dependent in a great measure upon the success of the Institutions themselves. In other cases large expenditures were made in reliance upon liberal subscriptions, made in good faith by benevolent individuals, whose power to redeem their pledges depended upon prices for town lots and for sections which time proved to be the merest fictions. But the great bubble soon burst, and general prostration ensued. In the midst of this prostration the Society had its origin.

The method of endowing Colleges, now under consideration, so far as simple pecuniary interests are concerned, could probably be adopted with more safety than in 1836. The railroad system, *e. g.*, not only produces marvellous development, but gives stability to the rapidly increased value of property. No doubt can exist as to the propriety and importance of

taking advantage of the rise of value in Western lands, especially when such lands can be secured as *donations*. Some of the most valuable benefactions to the Colleges, aided by the Society, were in this form. But then the Institutions were located without any reference to them. If such locations are determined mainly by the influence they may be supposed to have on the price of land, Institutions may be forced just where the interests of education would never demand them. Living and striking illustrations of this might be cited.

So also a Christian colony may settle upon some vacant tract and establish a College as a part of its scheme, and if the enterprise so prospers by the success of the Institution—by the location of railroads and other favoring influences, that an adequate endowment is secured by simple advancement in the value of property—then by the supposition the colonists themselves become enriched, and the enterprise consequently presents all the temptations of self interest. True, if a colony could go into an unoccupied region, where an Institution would be demanded, and secure the best location, and then prevent competition—many incidental evils might be borne with in view of the general good accomplished. But the very fact of success in one case would vastly increase the temptations on the part of others to similar experiments, and as there might be forty prosperous colonies, where not more than one College was needed—the inevitable competition would be sure to result in the needless multiplication of Institutions. Such influences indeed are now at work in the West, and are not unlikely to become more widespread and powerful than at any former period in its history.

The idea is a pleasant one to the founders and friends of Colleges, that they can be delivered from long years of toil, in securing by slow accretion the requisite amount of funds, and it is peculiarly pleasant to Western College Officers to be saved from that living death to which so many have been subjected by protracted labors at the East, in order to insure the continued existence or to complete the endowment of institutions to which they had consecrated their lives. The temptation, in such cases, to resort to some speedy and comprehensive and easy method of endowment, although it should hold out only strong *probabilities* of success, becomes as powerful as it does to individuals in pursuit of wealth to abandon the ordinary and toilsome road to accumulation, and stake every thing upon the success of some bold adventure.

But such a course would tend to destroy the quiet and steady life which is so essential to the success of a College,

and subject it to all the uncertainties and disastrous fluctuations of ordinary commercial enterprises. It would also operate to shut out a College from Christian sympathy—as the conductors would feel no gratitude or responsibility to the Christian public on account of benefactions in the hour of need; and it would also lack that peculiar and invaluable interest which is created where a multitude of donors feel that to a certain extent they have made it *theirs* by extending to it a helping hand. They then bear it on their hearts and before the throne with an interest which could never have existed, had it risen to independence without their aid. A College endowment with this interest and sympathy is immeasurably more valuable than one without them, although fully equal as to dollars and cents. The Colleges that have thus far been the glory of our land have been mainly built upon such foundations, and with here and there an exception, this will doubtless be true in our future history.

ECONOMY OF RESOURCES.

But there is an *economy* of resources which is scarcely less important than their full development. In the last Annual Report of the Board special notice was taken of a tendency to the undue multiplication of Colleges at the West. It was thought that great gain would be consequent upon a prevention of the waste of funds thus caused, and an application of them to the increase of educational facilities in such Institutions as were really demanded. This consideration derives additional force from the fact that the amount of funds required to conduct American Colleges is constantly on the increase. The circle of studies is not only enlarged, demanding a greater number of instructors, with higher salaries, and additional appliances for their work, but ample provisions must be made in order to bring the advantages offered within the reach of the great mass of young men. When that "Mother of Colleges," Yale, ventured upon the bold attempt to raise \$100,000, the country looked with wonder upon the daring experiment—but similar attempts have now become so common as to excite no surprise.

The Society has to do with this matter in a most important and responsible sense, although the question of economy in respect to the number of institutions is in part only subject to its control. Its simple *endorsement*, however, tends to give character to an institution, and not only encourages and embold-

ens its friends to urge its claims upon public attention, but is itself a declaration that in the opinion of the Board these claims are well founded. The responsibility of the Society, therefore, not only attaches to whatever funds are received directly on its own field for the benefit of such an institution, but as the aid thus furnished may decide the question of its continued existence, the Board may *create the occasion* for appeals for help on the part of the College—at least on its own field—for an indefinite period in the future.

There can be no doubt that one of the most useful services performed by the Society has been in the check which it has been enabled to impose upon ill-judged and useless enterprises. As the representatives of a large circle of churches, the Directors are called upon to decide what institutions have a just claim upon the Treasury, how largely they shall be aided, and at what stage of their development this aid shall cease. They have had facilities for the investigation of such questions which no individual could enjoy, and have given an amount of time to the work of investigation, which no pastor or single friend of learning could command. Indeed, college building at the West has become a study with the Board.

In the settlement, too, of all these questions they have had a sacred regard to the churches which they represent, and to the great work of evangelization which they are called upon to do in the dark places of the earth. They have scrupulously guarded against imposing upon these churches any unnecessary burdens. The chief point of danger here has been in receiving institutions whose existence was not really demanded by the great interests of collegiate and theological education at the West, and which consequently had no just claim upon the benevolence of the friends of Christian learning at the East. It hardly need be said, moreover, that the fewer the institutions attempted at the West, the larger the field of those which are started, and the less their degree of dependence upon foreign aid. No one, it is believed, can become familiar with the history of the Society in its wide relations and bearings, and fail to be convinced that even on the score of *economy* the wisdom of its organization is fully vindicated.

If an important work would be accomplished by saving the money, and thought, and time, and more than all, *men* that would be necessary to secure and perpetuate the existence of a single supernumerary institution—how much greater the work that should save a needless *line* of colleges from the Mississippi to the Pacific! The unparalleled growth of the West, creating

real wants that are well nigh unlimited, give to this question a continually increasing importance. More and more does the circle of influence extend—larger and larger are the demands—more and more does responsibility press.

While, however, we have on the one hand a wise regard to *economy* of resources, it must not be forgotten on the other that the sun shines upon no such missionary field—that there was never before such an accumulation of forces, physical and moral—never such an organization of civilized society for rapidity and vastness. It is as if a new world were emerging from chaos, the commingled and confused elements of which are fast moving to their permanent combinations, and soon to give to the new creation its final and lasting shape. Unless we are alive to these momentous facts, the moulding forces which we apply to this great formation may be but *mockery*, for want of scope and power, and, worse than all, may be applied too late !

PROGRESS OF THE SOCIETY.

The Society has made decided progress, and that which seems full of encouragement, when we look backward to the ruin in which it had its origin, to the life and vigor imparted to enfeebled or perishing Institutions—to the quickened energies of toil-worn and fainting College officers, and to courage infused into the friends of Christian learning through the West. But the progress seems sadly slow when we look to the intermediate growth of the West—to the expansion of our own particular field, and the accumulation of unanswered demands upon our Treasury. In years gone by, no little discussion was had upon the question, whether the Society should be regarded as permanent, or only temporary, in its character. But the danger is, that too much permanency will be given to it, through the want of adequate resources. Its true glory lies in the speediest possible accomplishment of its work.

As evidence of progress it may be stated that three Institutions no longer ask for assistance ; that a fourth will not require aid after another year, and that some two thousand dollars will place a fifth in a similar position ; while others are making advances, more or less rapid, in the same direction. The probability is, that, some \$75,000 would bring all the Institutions east of the Mississippi, that are upon the Society's list, to a point, beyond which they could safely rely for future support and advancement upon resources gathered from their own fields. This would make eight Colleges and one Theological Seminary—equal in number to Harvard, Yale, Dartmouth, Middlebury, Williams, Amherst, Vermont University and An-

dover Theological Seminary. They are, it is true, yet in their infancy, as all the Institutions, just named, once were; but they are scattered through four giant States, on whose area three New Englands might be spread, and whose population at the present time is perhaps not short of 5,000,000, and soon to be doubled and ere long, trebled. When the effervescence of that world of commingled elements shall have subsided, and the race for choice locations in unoccupied territory terminated—when the prize of wealth, to be secured by a single fortunate turn, shall have ceased to dazzle the young men of the West, and the work of felling the forest, and settling the prairie, been in a measure completed—when the people shall have acquired the means of educating their sons, and society presents its thousand openings for educated mind—then may we expect that Western youth will crowd the Halls of Learning which we now erect. And this will be, in a great measure because the Institutions were planted in the infancy of these communities—to grow with their growth and strengthen with their strength, and send out on every hand a creating and moulding power.

At present the number of their students and their Alumni, seem as nothing compared with the long list which represents our own ancient seats of Learning here at the East; yet we cannot doubt that the day is hastening on, when, if they were congregated, they would make such a show of numbers and mental power, that every friend of learning on this side the Alleghanies would welcome the evidence thus furnished, that the land of physical wonders was capable of so grand an *intellectual* development. In the presence, too, of such an assemblage of scholars, the toils and sacrifices necessary to bring into full action the Institutions in which they were trained, would sink into insignificance, and the resources expended be regarded as an investment so productive and noble, as to be earnestly coveted by every generous and Christian heart.

WORK EAST OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

This whole work east of the Mississippi ought to be done up during the next two years. The sooner the cheaper. The Institutions themselves need the energy that it would impart. The highest interests of learning and religion, on their respective fields, demand it, and the gray hairs of noble laborers who have given the energies of their lives to the work, plead eloquently for its accomplishment. Moreover, the locomotive has already crossed the Father of Waters at several points. Steam for years has been working its wonders on the Pacific coast, and the deep interior of our Western domain will soon be

reached. Appeals for aid from Iowa, Missouri, and Oregon Territory, have already been answered by the Society. Similar appeals are now made from California and Minnesota, and others will follow from points already reached, or soon to be reached, by the advancing tide of emigration—and they will come from fields where the powers of light and of darkness are in earnest conflict, and where principles are at stake, which underlie the whole structure of our American civilization and of Christianity itself.

Much as the Society has accomplished, it is painful, in this view of the case, to contemplate its present rate of progress. Its whole work, east of the Mississippi, might be done up, by an amount equal to the receipts of some of our National Societies in the space of three months. Why shall it not speedily be done? A single church has undertaken to raise \$10,000, while from three to four hundred churches contribute to the funds of this Society each year. Still those which do nothing, or make only occasional contributions, are left by the thousand—while to *all*, the Society acts as a break-water to the flood of applications that would otherwise roll in from the Western sea. Were it *dissolved*, the evils from which, during the last twelve years, they have been delivered, would at once return upon them with redoubled force. A twofold motive therefore urges them to enable the Society to prosecute its work with a greatly increased vigor, viz: the prevention at home of distracting evils, and the accomplishment abroad of untold good.

A number of individuals have already done much more for particular Colleges aided by the Society, than Mr. Harvard did, when it pleased God to stir up his heart at Cambridge. He commenced the work on the Atlantic coast, and it would seem as though a multitude of hearts must burn to complete it on the Pacific. The past history of the Society shows conclusively, that by saving expenditures on *supernumerary* Institutions, and securing an application of funds, both as to *amount* and *time*, that shall take advantage of the rapid growth of the West, and produce the most perfect development practicable of its resources, it is entirely in the power of the Eastern churches, in the words of an able advocate of the Society, “to go on sustaining new Colleges as they are needed, and *where* they are needed, till one line of light, branching in every direction through the vast valley of the West, shall scale the Rocky Mountains and be reflected from the waters of the Pacific.”

In behalf of the Board of Directors,

THERON BALDWIN,

Corresponding Secretary.

DONATIONS.

Received since the last Report, including those upon the field of the Western Education Society.

Abington, Mass. 1st. Ch.....	\$27 00	Boylston, Mass.....	14 22
Agawam.....	5 00	Bradford, " of which, \$30, to con.	
Albany, N. Y. 4th Pres. Ch. for perma-		Rev. J. T. Mc Collom,	
nent fund of Wabash College.....	332 00	L. M., and \$30 by Geo.	
Amherst, Mass. 1st. Ch.....	18 31	Johnson, to const. him-	
" North, Mass. in part to cons.		self a L. M.....	91 00
Rev. G. E. Fisher, L. M.....	18 12	Braintree, " 1st Ch.....	38 00
Andover, Mass. Chapel.....	50 15	Brattleboro, Vt., Mrs. Betsey VanDorn	
" " Old South.....	76 77	in full of scholarship in Ill. Col.....	25 00
" " West.....	9 50	Bridgeport, Mass. of which \$30, to con.	
Ashby, " in full of scholarship in		Dea. Geo. Sterling, L. M.....	33 11
Wabash College \$25. col. \$10.....	35 00	Brookfield, Mass. by Rev. Mr. Bragg..	5 00
Auburn, N. Y. 1st. Pres. Ch.....	99 44	Brookfield, Ct.....	12 50
" 2d. ".....	25 00	Brookline, Mass. Harvard Ch. and Soc.	83 23
" " Prof. S. M. Hopkins....	7 00	Brooklyn, N. Y. 1st Pres. Ch. for per.	
" " Western Ed. So. balance		fund of Wabash Col.	
in Treasury from last year.....	65 41	\$708, Mrs. Fisher Howe	
Batavia N.Y., Judge Tracy, \$10 others, \$25	35 00	for a scholarship in	
Bedford, N. H.....	20 33	Wabash Col. 400... 1,108 00	
Berlin, Ct. Worthington Soc.....	21 60	" " Plymouth Ch. E. A.	
Bethel, " Dea. Seelye, \$10 others, \$5 06.	15 06	Nichols, on professor-	
Bethlem, Ct. in part to const. Rev. A.		ship in Ill. Col. \$20, do,	
G. Loomis, L. M.....	28 37	R. W. Ropes, \$25.....	45 00
Beverly, Mass. Mr. Trask.....	50	" " 3d Pres. Ch.....	54 00
Birmingham, Ct. G. W. Shelton \$30,		Brooklyn, Ct. for Iowa Col.....	23 00
others, \$9 25.....	29 25	Burdett, N. Y.....	9 45
Blanford, Mass.....	17 64	Burville, Ct.....	2 00
Bloomfield, N. J. Pres. Ch., A Friend		Cambridgeport, Mass. 1st Ch.....	85 82
\$10, J. C. Baldwin, \$5, others \$35 93	50 93	Canaan, Ct. Dr. Wright.....	2 00
Boston, Mass. Salem st. Ch.; of which		Cazenovia, N. Y.....	48 83
\$30, to con. Rev. E.		Charlestown, Mass. 1st Ch.....	65 72
Beecher, D. D., L. M.,		" " Winthrop Ch. \$126	
and \$30 by G. L. Low,		Mr. O. Frothingham,	
to const. himself L. M.	71 59	\$100, W. Carlton \$100	
" " Pine st. Ch. to const.		E. P. McIntyre, \$100,	
Rev. H. M. Dexter,		for per. fd. Iowa Col	426 00
L. M.....	33 80	Cheshire, Ct.....	20 10
" " Old South, to const		Chicopee, Mass. 1st Ch.....	8 20
Rev. G. W. Blagdon,		Clinton, Ct.....	55 10
L. M.....	72 16	Colchester, Ct. of which \$30 to const. Mr.	
" " Bowdoin st. Ch.....	94 00	Eleazer Carpenter, L. M.....	39 32
" " Park st. Ch. of which,		Concord, N. H. 1st and South Churches	
\$30, to con. Rev. A. L.		for per. fund. of Wa-	
Stone, L. M.....	188 45	bash Col.....	238 00
" " Mt. Vernon.....	182 00	" " South Ch. and Soc. to	
" " Essex st. Ch. of which		const. Rev. F. E. Par-	
\$30 to const. Rev. N.		ker, L. M.....	37 00
Adams, D. D., L. M....	260 00	" " 1st Con. Ch. in full to	
A Friend in Essex st.		const. Rev. N. Bouton	
Soc.....	200 00	D. D., a L. M.....	21 11
" " Wm. Appleton, for		" " West.....	10 06
per. fund of Ill. Col... 100 00		Cornish, " L. N. Barnard, in full	
" East, " Maverick Ch.....	36 83	of Schol'p in Wittenberg Col.....	25 00

Cortland Village, N. Y. coll'n.....	10 00	Holland's Patent, N. Y. coll.....	34 75
Danbury, Ct. 1st Ch. of which \$30 con.		Honeoye Falls, " Pres. Ch.....	12 50
Dea. Oliver Stowe, L. M.....	48 89	Huntington, Mass. to cons. Rev. W. B.	
Darien, " in full to cons. Rev. E. D.		Curtis, L. M.....	30 00
Kinney, L. M.....	9 50	Ithaca, N. Y. 1st Pres. Ch.....	21 00
Derry, N. H.....	26 71	Jaffrey, N. H., by Rev. L. Tenney....	5 00
Dorchester, Mass. for per. fund Wabash		Kent, Ct., Jno. M. Raymond to cons.	
Col.....	161 00	him L. M. \$30; coll.	
Dover, N. H. in full to con. B. T. Par-		\$28 31.....	58 31
sons, L. M.....	10 00	Killingly, " Westfield Society.....	6 75
Drakesville, N. J., A. R. Riggs \$20; oth-		Lancaster, Mass., to cons. Rev. F. B.	
ers \$10.....	30 00	Doe a L. M.....	30 00
East Haddam, Ct. to const. Rev. Isaac		Lawrence, " 1st Ch. to cons. Rev.	
Parsons, L. M.....	30 56	II. M. Storrs L. M.....	37 15
East Avon, ".....	27 32	" " Perm't fund Wa-	
Ellington, ".....	34 36	bash Coll.....	293 00
Enfield, Mass. Benevolent Ass.....	100 00	Leominster, ".....	9 35
Essex, Ct. in part to const. Rev. J. A.		Livonia, N. Y., Legacy of Miss Fowler	
Gallup, L. M.....	16 00	for Western Education Society,...	99 50
Essex, Mass.....	38 00	Lowell, Mass., Appleton st. Ch.....	86 59
Exeter, N. H., 1st Ch.....	10 00	" " John st. Ch. C. \$10; S.	
Fairhaven, Ct.....	26 02	" \$5; L. \$3.....	18 00
Fairhaven, Mass.....	29 33	" " Kirk st. Ch.....	33 24
Farmington, Ct.....	26 71	" " 1st Ch. & Soc'y.....	53 71
Fitchburgh, Mass.....	40 00	Lyme, " N. H., 1st Ch.....	17 00
Framingham, ".....	40 00	Manchester, " Franklin st. Ch....	36 56
Gardner, ".....	5 63	Marblehead, Mass.....	92 32
Gloucester Harbor, Mass.....	12 35	Marcellus, N. Y.....	17 75
Grafton, Mass., to cons. Rev. Thomas		Medford, Mass., Mystic Ch.....	49 06
Biscoe, L. M.....	53 00	" " 2d Ch.....	31 00
Granby, " Con. Ch.....	46 50	Meridian, N. Y.....	18 55
Grantville, " to cons. M. S. Scud-		Methuen, Mass., to cons. Varnum	
der, L. M.....	30 00	Tyler L. M.....	36 84
Great Barrington, Mass. D. Leavitt, \$25;		Mexico, N. Y., Mrs. Anna Robinson,...	5 00
G. L. Granger, E. Doolittle, D. W.		Middleboro, Mass., Central Cong. Ch.	8 00
Beckwith, C. W. Hopkins, Ralph		" " 1st Par.....	15 70
Taylor, Mrs. P. B. Ives, Miss Kellogg,		Middletown, Ct., 1st Ch., of which \$30	
E. Beckwith, each, \$5; B. W. Patterson		to cons. E. G. Hub-	
\$2; G. Munson, \$3; D. E. Giddings, \$2;		bard L. M.....	90 50
Guy Day, \$2; M. Rossiter, for Pacific		" " 2d Ch. Rev. J. L.	2 00
Univ. \$3; J. Sedgwick, \$2.....	79 00	Dudley, ".....	
Greenwich, Ct. 1st Ch. in part to cons.		" " 1st Church, Hon. S.	
S. K. Ferris, L. M.....	21 55	Russell, schp. in	
" 2nd Ch.....	98 20	Wabash Coll. \$400;	
" " North, to cons. Rev. F.		others for perman't	
Monson, L. M.....	30 00	fund, \$63.....	463 00
Groton, Mass. Evan. Ch. to cons. A. E.		Milford, Mass.....	26 25
Hildreth, Miles Spaulding		Monson ".....	47 46
M. D., Norman Smith, N.		Mount Carmel, Ct., in part to cons.	
D., and Dea. Jno. S. Ad-		Rev. D. H. Thayer L. M.....	17 00
ams, L. Ms.....	161 87	Nashua, N. H., Rev. Mr. March's Socy.	54 51
Groveland, " Evan. Ch.....	54 60	" " for perma'n't fund of	
Hadley " Gen. Ben. Soc. 3d Ch.....	43 67	Wabash College.....	360 00
" ".....	17 00	" " Rev. J. M. Ellis on	
" 1st Ch.....	27 00	acct. schp. in Wittenberg Coll.....	25 00
Hartford, Ct. Pearl st. Ch. in part for		Newbury, Mass., 1st Ch.....	23 41
Scholarship in Wabash		Newark, N. J., Rev. W. Bradley.....	5 00
Col. \$300; coll. \$98.....	398 00	New Canaan, Ct.....	12 95
" " South Ch. perm't. fund		Newburyport, Mass., (Belleville) to	
Wabash Coll.....	83 00	cons. Dea. A.	
" " Centre Ch. T. S. Wil-		W. Miltimore,	
liams \$100; F. Parsons		Joshua Hale, &	
\$25; Coll. \$73.....	198 00	Mrs. Sarah W.	
" " North Ch.....	91 04	Hale, L. Ms.....	125 52
Harvard, Mass. by Dea. R. Whitcomb,		" " North Ch.....	34 75
for Knox Col. and to con.		New Hartford, Ct.....	15 03
himself L. M.....	50 00	New Haven, " Henry White, Esq.	
Haverhill, " Centre st. Ch. & Soc. to		\$100; Dr. Levi	
cons. Hon. E. J. M. Hale		Ives, \$5; Dr. Bish-	
a L. M.....	81 25	op, \$5, for perm't	
Harwinton, Ct.....	14 67	fund in Hl. Coll. . .	110
Hatfield, Mass.....	39 00	" " Centre Ch. Prof.	
Hinsdale, ".....	22 00	Salisbury, \$100;	
Hollis, N. H.....	46 79	Mrs. A. Salisbury,	
Holliston, Mass. 1st. Con. Ch.....	45 00	\$30; H. White,	

	\$20; W. Bostwick, \$20; coll'n \$106,...	276 00	Peru, Mass.	Wm. Wetmore, \$5; others, \$7.....	12 00
New Haven, Ct.	Yale College,.....	45 00	Philadelphia,	3d Pres. Church, for permanent fund of Wabash College.....	360 00
"	North Ch., T. Bishop, \$25; W. Southworth, \$10; coll'n, \$78 75,.....	113 75	"	1st Pres. Church, Rev. A. Barnes, \$25; A. Fullerton, \$25; J. M. Atwood \$15; S. H. Perkins, Mrs. E. Wilson, S. Paul, J. W. Paul, J. Bayard, A. R. Perkins, G. F. Dale, I. S. Kneedler, J. S., G. Philler, T. Hill, \$10 each; N. S. Hart, T. Biddle, B. Smith, J. R. Campbell, L. Johnson, G. S. Benson, T. Roney, Mrs. G. R. Gemmill, \$5 each; Mrs. M. Burroughs, \$7; Cash, \$6.,	228 00
"	" Chapel st. Ch. coll.	46 75	"	Calvary Church, J. A. Brown, \$50; M. W. Baldwin, \$50; H. J. Williams, \$15; B. Trederrick, A. A. Burt, E. W. Lewis, W. Raizuel, \$10 each; J. C. Donnell, J. W. Billings, J. O. Ewing, W. G. Morehead, T. C. Lewis, S. H. Norris, T. J. First, W. B. Hughes, E. McElroy, Cash, \$5 each; John Gulliver, \$15,.....	220 00
"	" College st. Ch.,...	35 02			
New Haven, N. Y.,		14 00	Pittsford, N. Y.	Coll.,.....	11 50
New London, Ct.,	Wm. C. Crump, \$40, to cons. him L. M.; coll'n \$106, 2d Ch., Thos. W. Williams, \$25; N. P. Haven, in full to cons. him L. M., \$15; coll. \$34, to cons. Rev. D. Murdock, Jr., L. M.,.....	146 00	Pittsfield, Mass.,	Individuals in 1st Ch. \$19; Rev. H. Humphrey, \$2.,	21 00
"	" 2d Ch., Thos. W. Williams, \$25; N. P. Haven, in full to cons. him L. M., \$15; coll. \$34, to cons. Rev. D. Murdock, Jr., L. M.,.....	71 00	Plymouth, Ct.,	E. Langdon, \$10; Coll. \$15 34,.....	25 34
New Milford,	" to cons. Rev. D. Murdock, Jr., L. M.,.....	37 38	Plymouth Hollow, Ct.,		26 00
Newton, Mass.,	Elliot Ch. and Soc.,	65 00	Portland, Me.	3d Ch. to cons. Dea. W. Storer, and Hon. J. M. Wood, L. Ms.,.....	70 68
New York City,	Mercer st. Ch. Mrs. A. Bronson, \$20; Miss Warner, \$10; J. J. Griffin, \$3; B. F. Butler, \$50; Chas. Butler, \$10; C. Smith, \$20; J. B. Sheffield, \$20; G. B. DeForest, \$25; I. P. Crosby, \$10; W. G. Bull, \$25; G. W. Snow, \$5; R. Bigelow, \$30; A. G. Phelps, \$250; others, 145 35,.....	623 35	"	2d Ch. to cons. Hon. Elipt. Greeley, L. M.,	32 00
"	" 14th st. Pres. Ch.,...	118 12	"	High st. Ch. to cons. Rev. J. W. Chickering, D. D., a L. M.,.....	33 58
"	" 13th st. Pres. Ch. for perm't fund of Wabash Coll.,.....	135 00	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	Pres. Ch. J. W. Wheeler, \$10; others, \$55,.....	65 00
"	" Seventh Pres. Ch. for perm't fund of Wabash Coll.,.....	155 05	Providence, R. I.	for Illinois College, A. C. Barstow, Abner Gay, Jr. L. P. Child, H. N. Slater, E. Carrington, Elisha Dyer, M. B. Ives, and R. H. Ives, \$60 each; Benjamin White, David Andrews, \$30 each,...	480 00
"	" Individuals in cong. at B'way Tabernacle for perm't fund in Ill. Coll.,.....	116 00	"	Beneficent Ch. Benj. Dyer, in full of schp. in Wabash College, \$25; C'lvin Dean, to cons. self a L. M. \$30; others, \$69.,	124 00
"	" Edward Crary, \$20, W. S. Gilman, for Wittenberg Coll. \$25; Mrs. W. S. Gilman, for German Evang. Mo. Coll. \$25; Rev. J. N. Lewis, \$10; S. M. Beckley for perm't fund of Ill. Coll. \$50,.....	130 00	"	Central Church, Abner Gay, Jr. in full schp. of \$100 in Wabash College, \$25; other subser'ns, \$81	106 00
Norfolk, Ct.,	Rev. Jos. Eldridge,	100 00	"	Richmond st. Ch.,...	98 00
"		37 43	"	High st. Ch., A. C.	
North Haven, "		11 34			
Northampton, Mass.,	1st Ch.,.....	71 04			
"	" Edwards' Ch. to cons. Rev. Gordon Hall L. M.,.....	30 00			
Norwalk, Ct.,	of which \$30 to cons. " W. S. Lockwood L. M.	50 50			
Norwich, "	1st Ch. in part,.....	19 61			
"	2d. Ch. individuals,....	21 00			
"	" Main st. Ch., W. A. Buckingham, \$25; 2 individuals, \$2,	27 00			
North Andover, Mass.,		16 00			
Northboro,	" to cons. Rev. S. S. Ashley L. M.	37 00			
North Brookfield,	" Ezra Bachelor, Esq., L. M.,.....	31 00			
Orange, N. J.	1st Pres. Ch. for permanent fund of Wabash College,.....	187 00			
"	" 2d Church, A Friend 19 51; others, 80 05,.....	99 56			
Pepperel, Mass.,		24 37			

Barstow in full of schp. in Iowa Coll.	25 00	for permanent fund Wash Coll.	227 00
Providence, R. I., S. Adams, \$5; Resolved Waterman, \$5; Mrs. Hope Ives, on schp. in Wabash College, \$25; S. Bardwell, \$2.....	37 00	Trumansburg, N. Y.....	31 38
Randolph, Mass.....	26 47	Trumbull, Ct.....	11 00
Reading, " Bethesda Ch.....	27 00	Utica, N. Y. Dutch Ref. Ch.....	8 00
Richmond, " By two ladies to cons. Rev. Chas. S. Renshaw L. M.	30 00	" " 1st Pres. Ch.....	54 00
Ridgefield Ct.....	15 65	Vernon, Ct., Aaron Kellogg, \$20; Allyn Kellogg, \$10; coll. \$63 31.....	93 31
Rockport, Mass.....	25 00	Wallingford, " A Friend.....	2 00
Roxbury, " Elliot Ch.....	72 11	Ware Village, Mass.....	45 60
Salem, " A Lady to cons. Rev. Jas. O. Murray L. M.	30 00	Washington, Ct., Cong. Ch. of which \$10 in full by Miss Mary E. Logan to con. herself L. M.....	25 00
Sandisfield, ".....	22 00	Wayland, Mass.....	26 54
Saybrook, Ct. in full to cons. Rev. S. M. Call L. M.....	24 00	West Amesbury, " to cons. Rev. Leonard Thompson and Dea. Alfred E. Goodwin L. Ms.....	78 50
Simsbury, Ct.....	9 00	West Bloomfield, N. J.....	18 80
Sharon, ".....	11 00	Westboro, Mass., Evan. Ch.....	49 50
Shirley, Mass.....	3 00	" " Legacy of D. H. Forbes.....	75 00
Sheffield, " Estate of Orrin Bills in full of schp. in Wittenberg College, \$25; Rev. J. Bradford, \$10.....	35 00	West Boylston, ".....	15 00
Sherburn, N. Y.....	44 00	West Cambridge, ".....	55 73
S. Egrem't, Mass., D. Dalzell \$12 50; Mrs. N. K. Bills \$12 50, on schp. in Wittenberg Coll.; others \$18 50....	43 50	Westford, " to cons. Rev. Thos. Wilson L. M.....	32 00
Southfield, " Dea. Lorin Smith, \$12 50; Dea. J. N. Collier, \$12 50, in full of one-half schp., \$50.....	25 00	Westbrook, Ct.....	7 00
" " Zenas Rhodes, for pious student in Ill. College, \$13; Rev. Otis Lombard, do., \$6.....	19 00	Westfield, Mass.....	67 00
Southport, Ct. to cons. Rev. S. J. M. Merwin L. M.....	30 00	West Haven, Ct.....	13 06
South Hadley, Mass., to constitute E. Y. Swift L. M.....	33 55	West Meriden, ".....	25 00
South Norwalk, Ct. to cons. Dea. S. G. Ferris L. M. \$30 65; Rev. D. Platt to cons. himself L. M. \$30.....	60 65	Westminster, Mass.....	8 71
Southampton, Mass., to cons. Rev. S. C. Strong L. M.....	30 08	West Newbury, " 2d Ch. & Socy to cons. J. C. Carr, Esq., S. C. Noyes, and L. A. Emery L. Ms.....	95 63
South Orange, N. J.....	12 00	Westport, Ct., R. Winslow.....	10 00
South Wilbraham, Mass.....	6 00	West Stockbridge, Mass.....	10 00
Springfield, Mass., North Ch. indiv'ls, " Hill.....	14 32	" " Benj. Cone, In full for schp. in Ill. Coll.....	25 00
" " South Ch.....	33 00	West Springfield, " of which \$30 cons. Rev. T. H. Hawks L. M.....	52 95
Springport, N. Y. Meth. Ch.....	2 13	Wethersfield, Ct., in full to cons. Dea. R. A. Robbins L. M.....	29 79
Stanwich, Ct. to cons. Rev. H. G. Jessup L. M.....	30 67	Williamsburgh, Mass.....	8 45
Stockbridge, Mass., of which \$30 to cons. Dan'l R. Williams L. M.....	41 00	Williamstown, ".....	19 75
Stoncham, ".....	3 00	Winchendon, " 3d payment on schp. by Mrs. Godding & others.....	25 00
Sudbury, ".....	39 25	Winchester, ".....	134 77
Sennett, N. Y.....	10 00	Winchester, Ct., Rev. Fred'k Marsh, in full to cons. Rev. S. T. Seelye L. M.....	22 50
Sunderland, Mass., to cons. Rev. L. D. Clark L. M.....	37 00	Woodbury, " 1st Ch. to cons. N. B. Smith, Esq. L. M.....	31 84
Sutton, " 1st Cong. Ch. to cons. Rev. Geo. Lyman L. M.....	38 00	" " North Ch., in part.....	10 92
Syracuse, N. Y., 1st Pres. Ch. coll.....	30 13	Worcester, Mass., Ichabod Washburn.....	100 00
Tewksbury, Mass.....	20 52	" " 1st Par.....	33 58
Townsend, " to cons. Dan'l Adams and Mrs. Noah Ball L. Ms.....	81 30	" " Calvin Ch.....	44 20
Troy, N. Y. 1st Pres. Ch.....	80 18	" " D. Whitcomb, of which \$50 for Iowa Coll.....	75 00
" " Ch. of Rev. Dr. Smalley		" " Union Ch., of which \$60, by Albert Curtis to cons. Rev. Ebenezer Cutler and himself L. Ms.....	125 50
		Wrentham, " to cons. Rev. C. Hitchcock, L. M.....	39 00
		Proceeds of sales of lands.....	1,299 00
			\$19,021 17

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Bassett, B. M., Birmingham, Ct.	Briggs, Rev. William T., North Andover, Mass.
*Bates, Rev. Joshua, D. D., Dudley, Mass.	Brooks, Rev. A. L., Bridgeport, Ct.

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 White, Rev. William C., Orange, N. J.
 White, Rev. Isaac C., North Abington, Mass.
 Whiting, Samuel S., M. D., Dedham, Mass.
 Whiting, Rev. Lyman, Portsmouth, N. H.
 Whitman, Charles, Belleville, Mass.
 Whitcomb, Rev. William C., Southbridge, Mass.
 Whitecomb, Mrs. Harriet L., " "
 Whitcomb, Dea. Reuben, Harvard, Mass.
 Whitecomb, Mrs. Margaret C., Worcester, Mass.
 Whitecomb, Miss Abby, " "
 Wright, Rev. Thomas, Wolcott, N. Y.
 *Wright, Rev. Edward, West Haven, Ct.
 Wright, Rev. Edwin S., Acworth, N. H.

Correction.—The name of Fisher Howe, Esq., of Brooklyn, N. Y., was omitted by mistake in the list of Directors, p. 11.

APPENDIX.

THE COLLEGE OF CALIFORNIA.

The following statement was drawn up (in behalf of the Trustees) by the Rev. Samuel H. Willey, of San Francisco, for the information of the Society, and, also, as an appeal "to the friends and patrons of education," at the East, for the purpose of accomplishing a specific object. It will furnish all needed information in respect to the Institution.

The time has fully come when it is necessary to begin the establishment of a college in California. The purpose to do this is no new thing; it has been the subject of frequent correspondence, and of much thought and investigation for several years, but not until now has the way been open to begin the undertaking with a good prospect of success. Nor is it now expected that a *college* can be brought forth at once, or a school mature into an institution deserving that name in a day.

But the thing proposed is to establish a school, such as the wants of the State require, at present preparatory, but to be enlarged and perfected year by year as the students advance, till it shall become a complete college. The number of youth now in the State, and the number who are going every year, and the necessity of their being educated there, if any where, since they are so far removed from all the institutions of learning in the older States, together with many other weighty considerations, go to show clearly that an institution of learning of the highest order ought at once to be commenced there. And to be commenced with any assurance of success, it must receive the sympathy and patronage of the friends of education in the older States. This proposition needs no argument; the history of all the leading colleges in the United States shows it. There is nothing to make the youngest State in the Union an exception to this rule. Institutions of learning and religion can be built up there by no other means than such as have been successful in rearing them successively in every new State. There must be a beginning, such as the circumstances will permit; it must be made amid difficulties and uncertainty; every energy and resource must be brought to bear upon it on the ground, and then these efforts must be aided and supported by the older parts of the country. Except upon this last condition, very few, if any, of the best colleges in the newer States, now the pride and hope of the land, could have been built up. And certainly, without this, there would be no encouragement to make any efforts to build a college in the State of which we are speaking.

The College of California now seeks to be admitted into the sisterhood of institutions, aided by the "Society for the Promotion of Collegiate and Theological Education at the West," and the application has been received with favor. But before it can be granted, there is a specific thing to be done, which requires a special application to the friends and patrons of education. To state what it is, with the reasons for it, requires that the history of the attempt to establish this institution, so far as it has gone, be briefly given.

The correspondence and investigation of earlier years above alluded to, gave rise to a proposition in the joint meeting of the Presbytery of San Francisco, and the Congregational Association of California, in Nevada, in 1853, for the appointment of a committee to be chosen by each body, to take measures to secure a site for a college in the town of Oakland, and, if practicable, to commence a school, and obtain an act of incorporation.

The measure was unanimously adopted, and the committee was appointed. The first obstacle which they met with in carrying it into effect, was the unsettled state of land titles, rendering it impossible to obtain any land unencumbered with adverse claims. A spot was, however, selected in Oakland, consisting of four blocks and the included streets, amounting, in all to about seven acres, and the titles to it were secured one by one as fast as possible. Most of the claimants relinquished their rights in favor of the enterprise, though some of it had to be purchased.

While this was going on, steps were taken to open a school and put it into operation. The friends of the enterprise were so fortunate at this juncture as to be made acquainted with Rev. Henry Durant, then just arrived in California, with the intention of devoting himself to the cause of education. That there might be no delay, a house was hired temporarily, and a school forthwith opened in it. Meanwhile the above named grounds were enclosed with a good fence, and a house was erected for the reception of the school thereon.

To raise the means with which to do these things, and support the school, now in its infancy, the friends of the enterprise made personal application to all such citizens as they believed would aid in the matter. They met with reasonable success, and the building was completed. It is sufficiently large to accommodate twenty boarders, together with the principal and his family, and contains a good schoolroom, and other necessary conveniences.

To pay so much purchase money as was necessary to secure the land, and meet the expense incurred in putting up this building, required in addition to all that could be collected, \$5,000. This was borrowed at a low rate of interest.

When the enterprise had reached this point, the land title having been settled, and the school having become of considerable size, it was deemed best to apply for an act of incorporation.

The statute of the State requires, as one of the conditions of granting such an act, that the proposed institution can command an amount of property of the value of at least twenty thousand dollars.

Application for a charter was made in April last according to law, and the conditions being complied with, and the property being estimated to be of the value above named, and more, the charter was granted.

The Trustees in entering upon their duties, find the situation of the Institution to be as follows :

1. The site. It is in Oakland, on the opposite side of the bay, eastward from San Francisco, and about half an hour's sail from that city in the ferry boats. The ground is elevated, overlooking the bay to the south, west and

north, together with San Francisco and the Golden Gate, and a fine and extensive agricultural country eastward, for ten or fifteen miles to the Coast Range of Mountains.

The ground is also covered with a fine growth of live-oak trees. If artesian wells are sunk hereafter as successfully there as they have been in other parts of San José valley, the grounds can be watered and irrigated to any extent that may be desirable. The climate of the locality is peculiarly well adapted to the purposes of an institution of learning. The sea breeze that blows so constantly in mid-day during the dry season, is tempered in its passage across the bay before it reaches Oakland, and yet its influence is sufficiently felt to cool the air of summer. Consequently there is no extreme heat, and there is no cold in winter sufficient to form ice or freeze the ground.

II. The Trustees find the house on this site, above spoken of, sufficient to accommodate about fifty pupils, reckoning day scholars as well as boarders. The value of this property is between twenty and twenty-five thousand dollars.

III. The school has been regularly taught in this building since 1853, and has had a steadily increasing patronage, till now it has reached an established character, and enjoys a well known and enviable reputation.

IV. But, on the other hand, they find an indebtedness on the property, as before indicated, of five thousand dollars.

¶ In accepting the trust committed to them, the Trustees find it to be their duty:

1st. To secure the liquidation of this debt; and

2d. To obtain means to purchase needful apparatus and other necessary furniture for the school, and assist, if it is required, in supporting the teachers.

This last object we hope to accomplish by the assistance to be received through the Society for Promoting Collegiate and Theological Education in the West.

In reference to our application for this, the Directors of that Society at their last meeting passed the following:

Resolved,—"That the Board look with favor upon the application, and that the Corresponding Secretary be instructed to correspond with the Trustees of the Institution to elicit further information, and that, if deemed advisable by himself and the Consulting Committee, a sum not exceeding \$500 be appropriated to the object."

The correspondence above alluded to has been had, and the Trustees of the College are confident that they can furnish such information as will remove all doubts concerning the propriety of the Society's adopting the institution, as one to which they will render such aid as may be necessary, so far as it is in their power. But that Society pays no debts. Therefore, in order to prepare the way for the receipt of the advantages to be derived from that Society, the first object, the payment of the \$5,000, must be secured by direct application to the friends of education.

But the question may arise in the minds of some, Why cannot this money be raised in California? Why come here and ask the public, already overtaxed, to give money for such a purpose as this? This question is a most important one, and deserves a candid and complete reply. And here let it be again stated, that the citizens of that new State have done what they could; they are ready to help themselves, and they have done it to the extent of their ability before thinking of presenting their case and asking help from abroad. And it ought to be understood, that they are not so able to give for such objects as they are often supposed to be.

It needs hardly to be said that the fact that a State produces *gold*, is no indication of its possessing wealth that can be made available for such purposes as those of education; because a shipment of two or three millions of dollars in gold leaves California monthly, is surely no ground for the inference that there is a surplus remaining there! Of course, the opposite conclusion is the natural one, and it is precisely the true one.

And still further, those who have it in their hearts to do what they may towards these objects, are scattered in all the numerous and far-separated cities and towns of that great State. Those in each place are taxed to the extent of their ability, generally for the establishment of their local institutions, such as churches, schools, asylums, &c. They cannot yet be induced to concentrate their attention and their gifts upon one common institution. They are ready to do it as soon as they have furnished themselves at home with privileges absolutely essential, but they cannot do it before. Nor are there as yet any men of business, with fortunes made, ready to retire, and devise ways of expending them.

The inhabitants of that State are young, and in the working period of life as yet, and it is impossible for them to bestow large sums upon objects of benevolence.

But it may be objected, that some things have been accomplished in California that have not been in accordance with these representations—things which indicate that money can be raised easily and in larger sums; so the newspapers have in a few instances said, and so their enthusiastic correspondents have written; but in so doing, they have told what they hoped and doubtless expected would be, not what had actually been done. The disappointment and subsequent humiliation is not published in the newspapers. The truth is, there is no institution either of religion or benevolence in California that has risen to the promise of permanent good influence, that has been commenced in this inflated and unnatural way. The ardent expectations based upon appearances, while an enterprise is the novelty and the popular thing of the hour, are most deceptive. And when these are written down as sober facts, and are published at a distance, they make an impression entirely at variance with the truth. When the test of time has been applied to the institutions founded by benevolence in California, it will appear there, as elsewhere, that those only last that follow the symbol, “first the blade, then the ear, after that the full corn in the ear.” It is not in the nature of the case, that institutions such as we are speaking of, can be founded and maintained in a new State when they are needed. And any representations that are referred to, to show that California is an exception to this rule, are erroneous, and those familiar with what has transpired there know it. Every other State in the Union has needed help in the beginning to found its institutions—especially those of education—and California now needs the same, and is dependent upon it to second her own efforts and enable her to educate her youth.

It only remains to state some reasons why this enterprise must be pushed with energy, a part of which are peculiar to California.

To begin with, we have already a class of youth nearly ready to enter college. The immigration there has of late consisted largely of families, and their sons and daughters were taken from school to go there, and they need to continue in school after they arrive. We have well taught common schools to receive the younger children, and some very promising female schools to receive the daughters, but for the sons now nearly grown, we need a school that shall mature as they proceed on, and furnish them with the means of acquiring a liberal education.

There are only two schools in the State, besides the one at Oakland, that propose this as their object. One is an institution under the patronage of the Methodist denomination, and the other is taught by the Jesuits. And this leads me to say that this latter class of educators are unusually busy among us. Money without stint comes at their bidding, and their aim and endeavor is to make their institutions popular, and they are ready and anxious to educate the youth of the State; and of course, the only way to prevent the blight of their influence is to furnish better means of education than they can. This we seek to do, and to do early. Let the patrons of education but give us a tithe of the money that they expend, and the work shall be done. We have the teachers, and with some means furnished us at first with which to erect buildings and buy books and apparatus, we will have the pupils, and in a generation or two there shall grow up an American college on the coast of the Pacific that shall be worthy of the name.

Since the above was written, a mail has arrived from California, bringing a San Francisco paper which contains an account of what is called a *commencement* in the Jesuit College of Santa Clara, together with notices relative to the condition and prospects of the institution.

Some extracts I propose to introduce here, to indicate the kind and the extent of the efforts making by the Jesuits to get the education of our youth into their hands. The statements run thus:

"Santa Clara College was founded in 1851, by the Fathers of the Society of Jesus" (which means, that a school was opened then; the institution was not chartered till after the College of California at Oakland), "and the applications for admission became so numerous, that it was necessary to *enlarge* the *buildings* each succeeding year. The first year the number of students was sixteen; the second, thirty-two; the third, sixty-six; and the present year, one hundred and two. They are principally Americans from nearly every State in the Union; but some of them are from Chile, Peru, Mexico, Sonora, Oregon, New Zealand, Australia, Canada, England, France, Algeria and Italy, and many of them natives of California. Their neat and gentlemanly appearance, and their modest and polite deportment, was the subject of general remark.

"It is stated in the prospectus of the College, that the Fathers intend during the present year to build four spacious halls for study rooms and dormitories, and to fit up an additional extensive yard as a gymnasium and play-ground. They also propose to construct a large artificial pond for summer bathing.

"A *complete philosophical and chemical apparatus*, comprising all the recent improvements, is daily expected from Paris, and there is also in progress a *cabinet or museum of natural history*.

"The *library* attached to the Institution already *numbers ten thousand volumes*."

The account of the "commencement" is a curiosity in its way, illustrating how large words can be applied to small things; but on the minds of many parents, from the less intelligent parts of the country, it will have its effect, and secure a temporary notoriety to the institution. The account goes on to say that

"There are *eighteen Professors and Teachers*, *fifteen* of whom are *Jesuits*; and it is *superfluous* to add that they are all *eminently* qualified for the position they occupy. Their names are as follows—"

All the names on the list except two show that they are foreigners. With this array of attractions, this Jesuit institution presents itself before

our community, and if no other institutions exist, it will receive the patronage of the State. The large number of pupils now in attendance shows more surely than any thing else how much such institutions are needed, and to one who reads the catalogue it is evident that very few of them are Americans; not many Protestant children are yet there, but if there is no other place to go they will be there. Objection cannot successfully be made to the patronage of schools like this, unless those of a better character are established to do the work which needs to be done. Within a few miles of this Santa Clara Jesuit College is a Catholic institution for girls, in charge of the so-called "Sisters of Notre Dame." It has been in operation some three years, and has commanded means from some quarter to erect buildings that have cost fifty thousand dollars, and they are soon to be enlarged at an expense of sixty thousand more; and the school has always, it is said, as many pupils as can be accommodated. There are also other Romish institutions for both sexes commencing in various parts of the State.

We therefore appeal with earnestness to our Christian friends, and ask if the facts of the case do not justify us in asking of them the means to prepare the institution of Oakland to meet the wants of the State as they now exist? Looking on these things as we who live there must, we cannot be silent. We have done what we could, but we cannot raise the means in the State to enable the school to do the work required. Whether it shall be done at all, or whether it shall be left to such institutions as are above described, the friends of education in the older States must decide.

But the one great paramount reason for founding a college in California is, that we may educate our own ministers and Christian teachers. We can and must draw on the institutions in the older States for these for a time, but not always. We are too far away. And, moreover, as our country grows, and new acquisitions of territory are made,—and they are sure to be made—the attention of the older States will be called to them, and they in their turn will need what we now need in California. If we are helped now, and are diligent in the development of our own resources, when that time comes, we shall not only be self-supporting, but be ready to join in the great work of evangelizing the whole country. We need even now in the midst of us institutions of learning, to call off attention from that one sole ruling idea of a new country,—wealth,—and lead the mind of our youth to other objects of pursuit.

We need an institution devoted to sound and liberal learning, pervaded also by the spirit of the true Christianity. We need it as an element of civilization in society. We need it as a means of propagating true religion. We need it as a means of self-defence; for, as was said before, we have Romanism, industriously, silently, and yet effectively working among us. We have the infidelity of the French and Germans copied and popularized in too many cases by a commercial and political press. In place of the grosser, ruder forms of error and prejudice that prevail so much in some new States, we have the more refined speculations and skeptical theories of modern infidelity, and we have less to oppose to it before the public mind, than can be had in older States; for books properly discussing these subjects are not common as yet, and the most that can be done must be done through the press and the pulpit. We need institutions of sound learning, in which the minds of our youth may take strong hold of the foundation principle of truth, and become its advocate in after life. Imagine the influence of one of our New England Colleges, Yale, for example, to be subtracted from the history of the past; and the void thus created, would in-

dicate very nearly the kind and degree of influence we wish to set to work in California by means of a college. New England would not be New England without her colleges; no more will our Golden State be like her in civilization, learning, and religion, without them. We are too far west, and too isolated, to feel very much the influence of eastern institutions; we must plant them in the midst of us, and answer thus the necessity which our situation creates. It is soon coming to pass, that "the last shall be first." The natural resources of that country foreshadow the settlement of a dense population within the bounds of that mammoth State. The man who founds a college there, to do in that growing society, what we see that the older colleges of the Union have done and are doing, will do a thing that will more surely and extensively impress his influence upon his country and the world for good, than any other single thing we can think of. It is a rare opportunity; a man may here put forth his hand and wield a power that will give character to the civilization of a great State. He may open a fountain that will flow with the water of life; blossoms and blessed fruit shall abound wherever the stream shall run. In this way a man may perpetuate himself in the power of an increasing influence on his country and the world, for centuries untold after he has left this scene of action. If considerations like these awaken in any minds a desire to do, through their means, a lasting and positive good in life, the establishment and liberal endowment of this institution furnishes a rare opportunity. We hope in the good Providence of God that such men will be found, and that the work will be done, and be consecrated "to Christ and the Church."

I cannot better conclude this communication than by giving the following extract of a letter from the Principal of the school, Rev. Henry Durant, addressed to the Trustees, dated

OAKLAND, April 15, 1855.

"*The importance* of such an institution as you contemplate cannot well be overestimated, and (what is not strange to a strict observer of the Providence of God in human affairs) the difficulty of establishing it as great as its *importance*. He is no philosopher, and he must be a very *unpractised Christian*, if he is not even worse than an infidel, who does not know that every considerable good in this world is an attainment—every Canaan a *conquest*. It may be said of all the people of God, and of all their proper enterprises, of Christianity and all its triumphs, as truly as it was of Jacob and of Jesus Christ, '*Out of Egypt have I called my Son.*' The difficulties with which the College has been obliged to contend, in its beginning, argue a probability of its final success. The *baptism of the Cross* which it has received in its infancy, may be the seal in its forehead of its election to the Crown. Its early difficulties at least place it in *the category* of all good and great enterprises, and commend it the more strongly to the sympathies, the prayers, and the exertions of its friends and guardians."

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THIRTEENTH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SOCIETY FOR THE PROMOTION

OF

Collegiate and Theological Education at
the West.

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NEW YORK:
JOHN F. TROW, PRINTER, 377 & 379 BROADWAY,
CORNER OF WHITE STREET.
1856.

ABSTRACT OF PROCEEDINGS

CONNECTED WITH THE THIRTEENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE
SOCIETY FOR THE PROMOTION OF COLLEGIATE AND THEO-
LOGICAL EDUCATION AT THE WEST.

THE Board of Directors met in the First Congregational Church, Bridgeport, Conn., on Tuesday, the 11th of November, 1856, at 3 o'clock P. M. This was two weeks later than usual, on account of the Annual Meeting of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, which, for special reasons, was held this year at the time to which this Society had adjourned. Present during the meeting, Hon. J. C. Hornblower, President; Rev. Drs. C. A. Goodrich, L. Bacon, E. Davis, A. Peters, W. Patton, J. F. Stearns, E. N. Kirk and J. P. Thompson; Rev. Messrs. H. G. Ludlow, J. H. Towne, and J. Crowell, and Henry White, Esq.

The meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Bacon, and Rev. J. Crowell was appointed Secretary.

The Minutes of the last Annual Meeting of the Board, together with the Minutes of the Consulting Committee, were read and approved.

The doings of the Special Committee appointed at the last Annual Meeting to investigate the claims of Webster College, Mo., Yellow Spring College, Iowa, and the College of St. Paul, Minnesota, were also reported.

It appeared from this Report that the Committee held a meeting (at which all were present), in Newark, N. J., Dec. 18, 1855, and there, after investigation, resolved unanimously to recommend to the Board of Directors that an appropriation

of \$500 be made to the College of St. Paul for the current year. Also, that the Rev. Albert Barnes and the Rev. Dr. Brainerd be appointed a sub-committee to correspond with the Trustees of that College, and call their attention to that part of their charter which placed the Institution "under the supervision and patronage of the Presbytery of Minnesota." The Rev. Drs. Bacon and Brainerd were appointed a sub-committee to visit Webster College, Yellow Spring College, and Iowa College, "to make inquiries respecting their condition and prospects and relations." From subsequent inquiry, this committee were satisfied that such visitation should be deferred for the present.

The Board then took a recess until half-past seven o'clock. After recess, the Annual Discourse before the Society was delivered by Rev. E. N. Kirk, D. D., of Boston. The meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. A. W. McLure, D. D., of New York. Dr. Kirk's discourse was a plea for Colleges, founded on Matt. 5 : 15. "Ye are the light of the world."

The Church of Christ, he remarked, has begun, within the last century, to interpret this her title truly. She has applied it to what is termed missionary work; but has not sufficiently seen it including the whole power of education; and especially that permanent, potent, and expanding agency, which we denominate the College. If the Pilgrim Fathers had the conviction that they must undertake by the College not only to prepare men for the ministry, but also to mould the thought and sentiment of the nation in its whole extent, by the profound, liberal, and Christian education of leading minds; to control the literature of a vast nation by making the College Christian, and the Christian College the controlling educational institution, then a great degeneracy has been witnessed in public sentiment. For Christian men have come to regard the College as a secular institution, and of such a questionable advantage to the kingdom of Christ, as to ask with weeping, whether they should expose their sons to its contaminating influence.

In the text we are called to notice that

1. *The moral and spiritual world lies in darkness. This darkness—*
 1. *In individual man.* It is the hideous eclipse of the Sun of Righteousness by unbelief and prejudice, preventing all just conceptions of God; and thus making impossible a truly sound and thorough comprehension of truth, and all the true exercise of love to God or benevolence to man. Then, in consequence of this—2. *Darkness pervades the whole social structure of the world.*

A single illustration of this fact was selected from the department of political interests. Do the people now see that integrity and wisdom, sound political principles, and a lofty conception of the sacredness of human society, purity and loftiness of motive, are indispensable in our pub-

lie men? Oh! no, my countrymen, politics has come with us to be an article of trade; of a trade conducted on principles which disgrace a Christian country. This point was fully expanded. The preacher then passed to consider the provision God has made for removing moral darkness from the world. And, as that agency is in the Church, it does not become the disciples of the Lord Jesus to sit down desponding about the prevalence of corruption, violence, and oppression in the high places of the land.

This was the second point presented.

II. *The Church is appointed to remove the moral darkness of society.* "Ye are the light of the world." That is your commission and calling. There may be other illuminators—philosophers, men of science, historians—owing no allegiance to Christ, who will labor earnestly and successfully to instruct the people. But the real educators of mankind must be Christian men and women; and to Christian men must society mainly look for the thorough education of the world. The justness of this position depends on the fact, that man is not educated unless his moral and religious nature be as fully developed as his intellectual powers—which none but truly godly instructors will do; and that there is no sufficient guarantee of patriotic zeal strong enough and pure enough for the vigorous maintenance of public education on this high ground, but in the piety of Christ's true disciples. In other words, Christ has furnished by his grace the motives and impulses necessary to secure the illumination of the world; and by his providence, the means and instruments. We look at

1. *The spirit of Christianity as furnishing the motives and impulses which will lead men to create and sustain a broad, sound, efficient system of public education.* Education is the business of the Church, and each of the members is pledged to see that the world be thoroughly educated. After illustrating this point at length, the preacher proceeded to show that

2. *The Lord Jesus Christ has furnished his people with the means of accomplishing this object.* It was here shown that in every age, even the earliest, high intellectual culture had been provided by the Head of the Church, for the instructors and leaders of mankind. A brief allusion was made to the lofty, intellectual character of men who could write the historical, poetic, and prophetic portions of the Bible. But he dwelt at length on the history of those two great leaders of the Church in her transition-periods, Moses and Paul; of whom the one "was learned in all the wisdom of the Egyptians," then at the summit of intellectual attainments; the other was first instructed in Tarsus, at that time rivalling Alexandria in its schools, "then brought up in Jerusalem at the feet of Gamaliel," the great theologian of his day.

We shall not, however, have seen our whole responsibility in this matter, until we have more specially examined the College as a peculiar instrument provided by the Head of the Church for the execution of his purposes.

In speaking of the intellectual power of the College he referred to the popular notions about "self-educated men," showing that no man was, strictly speaking, self-educated. He cited the cases of Shakspeare and Bunyan; affirming of the one that he never learned his pure and vigorous English from the uneducated companions of his youth. Of the other, he had the English Bible, and the English language; the one, the work of Oxford and Cambridge scholars, the other powerfully wrought into a thousand forms of beauty and strength by the educated, and so affecting good Mr. Gifford and every other man who preached in Bunyan's hearing.

A prominent distinction of the College from academies and theological schools is, that it sanctifies science and general literature; bringing them to the expanding mind more fully than the former, and linking them with the sublime system of Christianity. Infidelity has gained every thing when she has made Christianity and science enemies or strangers to each other.

The moral influence of the College was then examined. Viewed in one aspect, the College is not so sacred as the Church. Yet it is just as religious as we choose to make it. What is the College? We derived the term from Pagan Rome, but the thing itself is purely Christian. The College is the beneficent dispenser of God's highest intellectual gifts; the great gymnasium where the spiritual powers are trained; the fountain of light for the teachers of mankind; it is the hospital where ignorance is cured; it is the section of life's highway, where experience and inexperience meet in the most-living and effective intercourse; nay, it is the consecrated place where all the masters of thought from remotest ages and lands meet together, to enrich the youthful mind of the present generation. There Homer's harp still sounds; there Demosthenes still animates the soul to emulate his sublime eloquence; and Cicero still teaches how to become mighty in defence of truth. All sages, philosophers, statesmen, heroes, historians, poets, and orators there live a deathless life; to keep the world from gliding back to ignorance and barbarism. What is the Christian College? The sacred place where Christian scholars teach and govern, and counsel our young men; where the lights of a godly example shine in the men whom our youths love to honor; where the worship of God is a part of the daily life; and where daily prayer lays all the hallowed interests of our beloved young men under the dew of the mercy-seat. In the Christian College, Moses comes before Socrates; David before Homer; Paul before Plato, and Jesus the Lord is on the throne. On the sacred, classic enclosure rests, all day, the cloud of a covenant-keeping God; and from its altar rises continually the incense of interceding prayer.

Noiseless, and apart from the stir of life, the Christian College is putting forth the magic wand that can paralyze those terrific forces which are constantly endangering the peace and stability of the State. Infidelity always seizes upon some false philosophy, some superficial scientific reasoning; and with these bewilders and perverts the unwary. Europe is now contributing largely to our native stock of arrogant and superficial skepticism. The pulpit and the press are the weapons to overcome it; but the forge and the anvil are in the College and the Theological School; the armor-makers are there, in the retirement of those quiet halls, unobtrusively working out the deliverance of the State. Skepticism may never meet these moral engineers in the conflict; but she will feel their power in the blows of some well-trained arm; and appreciate their skill, as the allied armies met Todtleben in every earth-mound and bastion before Sevastopol.

Allusion was then made to the peculiar condition of society in the Western States; the materializing tendency of their pursuits and their circumstances. But the main source of our fears is not the transient phases of an immigrant population, nor the rush of adventurers; it is not the rude chartism of one country nor the beer-befogged skepticism of another. It is the calm, shrewd, steady, systematic movement of the Jesuit order, now attempting to do in California and Oregon what it once did in Austria; by the unobtrusive, unobserved power of the colleges to subvert the principles of the Reformation, and to crush the spirit of liberty.

There, brethren, our great battle with the Jesuit is to be waged. We must build college against college. If the musty atmosphere of a Jesuit school suits the free-born Western youth; if the scholastic modes of discipline captivate the child of the prairies, then we may fail in the contest. But all experience has confirmed our anticipation that America was a field on which the open, manly, Christian discipline of a Protestant college must annihilate the rival system of a Jesuitical instruction.

The specific work directly before this Society and by the hand of Providence pressed most urgently upon us, is to transfer our labors towards and beyond the Rocky Mountains. We must put the colleges east of the Mississippi at once on permanent foundations, and then leave them to themselves, while we press on to plant the banner of Emmanuel in the great Pacific States; and drive, by an honorable competition and a Christian warfare, the Jesuit forces, and the Jesuit school, that last hope of Rome, for ever from the soil sacred to Truth, to Godliness, to civil and religious freedom.

The thanks of the Board were presented to Dr. Kirk for his discourse, and a copy was requested for publication. Adjourned until to-morrow morning at half-past eight o'clock.

Wednesday Morning, 8½ o'clock.

The Board met. Prayer by Rev. Dr. Patton.

Hon. J. C. Hornblower, the President, Henry White, Esq., and the Corresponding Secretary, were appointed a Committee to consider the expediency of abbreviating the name of the Society; also to consider the expediency of procuring an act of incorporation, and to report at the next Annual Meeting.

The reading of the Annual Report, as drawn up for the consideration of the Board, commenced at the previous session, was finished by the Corresponding Secretary. The Report was then discussed, and referred to a Special Committee, consisting of Drs. Patton, Bacon, Peters and Goodrich.

The Report of the Treasurer was also presented, accompanied by the certificate of the Auditor, M. O. Halsted, Esq., and was referred for general examination to a Committee consisting of Messrs. White and Ludlow.

The Committee appointed at the last Annual Meeting on the Naglee Legacy in Philadelphia, (John M. Atwood, Esq., Chairman,) reported progress, and were continued.

The question of the expediency of selling the lot of ground in Dunkirk, N. Y., conveyed in trust to the Treasurer and Secretary of the Society by the will of the late Dea.

Timothy Stillman, of Wethersfield, Conn., was submitted to those individuals, subject to the advice of the Consulting Committee.

Recess until half-past two o'clock.

After recess, the Committee to whom the Annual Report was referred, reported, recommending that it be adopted with the modifications in phraseology which will be made by the Corresponding Secretary. The Report was adopted.

The Committee on the Treasurer's account reported that they had examined it, and would accordingly recommend it to the approval of the Board. The Report was approved.

Renewed applications for aid were presented from Illinois, Wabash, Marietta, Beloit, Wittenberg and Heidelberg, Colleges in States east of the Mississippi, also from College of St. Paul, Iowa College, German Evangelical Missouri College, Pacific University, Oregon, and the College of California.

President Chapin, of Beloit College, was heard in behalf of that Institution, and the Rev. Dr. Sprecher in behalf of Wittenberg College. The Rev. L. Nollau, of St. Louis, also made statements in reference to the present condition and wants of the German Evangelical Mo. College.

As the result of correspondence, estimates were presented from the six colleges above named in States east of the Mississippi, showing the amount of additional aid which they would respectively need from the Society, and on the reception of which they could relinquish all further claim to assistance, and leave the Eastern field. After a careful examination of these estimates, and a survey of the whole field of the Society, the Board unanimously adopted the following preamble and resolutions, viz.:

Whereas the six colleges upon the list of the Society in States east of the Mississippi, are engaged in efforts to secure a permanent endowment that will render unnecessary any further assistance to them from the East, and thus enable the Society to give its whole strength to Institutions between the Mississippi and the Pacific: And whereas additional aid from the Society will be essential to the successful completion of this work; therefore,

Resolved—That in the judgment of this Board, it is expedient to enter at once upon a vigorous effort to raise, within two years, for this purpose, \$50,000, in addition to payments and pledges already made.

Resolved—That the officers of the Colleges interested in this move-

ment may have the opportunity in connection with the ordinary agencies of the Society, and under the direction of the Consulting Committee, to exert themselves efficiently for the accomplishment of this object so far as may be practicable without interfering with the regular objects of the Society.

The following appropriations for the ensuing year were voted to Institutions in States west of the Mississippi, viz. :—

Iowa College,	\$1,500
College of St. Paul,	500
German Evangelical Mo. College,	1,000
Pacific University,	1,200
College of California, \$2,000, less \$273 (already received),	1,727

The Rev. Drs. Stearns and Patton were appointed a commission to visit Iowa, Yellow Spring, and Webster Colleges, and the Consulting Committee were empowered to fill any vacancy that may occur in the commission.

The Board then adjourned to attend the Anniversary exercises this evening at half past 7 o'clock.

MEETING OF THE SOCIETY.

The exercises were held in the First Congregational Church. The President took the chair, and the meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Patton. An abstract of the Annual Report (embracing that of the Treasurer) was read by the Corresponding Secretary.

The Rev. J. F. Stearns, D.D., moved

That the Report, an abstract of which has been read, be adopted, and published under the direction of the Consulting Committee.

This resolution was seconded by the Rev. J. Crowell, and adopted by the Society.

The meeting was then addressed by Prof. W. S. Tyler, of Amherst College.

Prof. T. traced the influence which the education of the leading minds of a nation had on its laws and government. All *good* government must be based on education—nor is bad government less essentially founded on education falsely so called. In illustration of these positions the Chinese, Jews, Mohammedans, &c., were mentioned. The Universities of Germany and the British Isles were the cradle of the Reformation, and the schools and colleges of the Jesuit are the strongholds of the Papacy, wherever it has a footing, either in Europe or America.

The American system of education was in harmony with our political and religious institutions, and tended to perpetuate them. It was true of common schools and of colleges. 1. American colleges for the most part are voluntary and not State Institutions. 2. Colleges are Christian Institutions. 3. They are Charitable Institutions. 4. They are partially endowed and partly sustained by fees for tuition. If entirely dependent on the latter they would be turned into aristocratic institutions—if entirely dependent on the casual contributions of the friends of learning and religion, they would lack that stability and permanence which are essential to their prosperity and usefulness. 5. American colleges are at once conservative and progressive Institutions, schools of ancient and at the same time of modern wisdom. 6. They sustain such relations to other schools and seminaries as to show their indissoluble connection with all our individual interests, as well as with the welfare of the nation. The people have made the colleges what they are, and the colleges in no small measure have made the people what they are.

“An ancient philosopher,” said Prof. T., “was once asked why he visited the courts of Kings, as if it was beneath the dignity of a philosopher to be dependent. ‘To give what I have and to get what I have not,’ was his answer, thus implying that the wisdom which he imparted was more than an equivalent for the money which he received. Even so the Society and the Institutions which it represents appear before the sovereign people—the Christian people especially of our land. We ask for what we have not, but we confidently aver that what we have and what we give, is more than an equivalent. We acknowledge and rejoice in the more than princely wealth and power and liberality of our benefactors, but we promise to bestow upon them in return those treasures of wisdom and heavenly influence of which God has made us the depositories. Florence gave the lie to the prejudice that Republics cannot cherish the fine arts. Be it the glory of our land to show how a free Christian people can cherish a well-adjusted Christian system of popular and collegiate education.”

Prof. Tyler was followed by Rev. A. L. Chapin, D. D., President of Beloit College.

His remarks were gathered around the thesis that “*The Christian College is essential to a complete Christian civilization.*” His object being not to prove the proposition, but in a comprehensive view to exhibit its measure and bearing on the work of this Society:

A Christian College was defined to be an institution in which the means for the highest mental culture are employed by thoroughly Christian men, with a pervading Christian influence, for the education of those who are to be leaders in society.

A complete Christian civilization was defined to be that condition of society which combines the best development of human energies in the sphere of fruitful industry for multiplying the means of present happiness, with the most complete ascendancy of Gospel truth over the mind; so that all physical and mental activity is stimulated and sustained by the aspirations of Christian faith, and regulated by the prescriptions of Christian duty; and the true law of order is the Christian law of love. The word complete is applied here, not absolutely, but relatively. The perfect consummation has never yet been reached, and will not be till the millennial state; perhaps not then, perhaps not even in the immortal state.

The nearest approximation yet realized is marked by progress, movement ever forward. Now, and perhaps always, the quality, direction, and activity of the social life and movement must determine the completeness of the civilization.

After the definition of terms, the College was affirmed to be *essential* to a complete civilization in the broadest, strongest sense. The relation between them is that of cause and effect. While it is true that a Christian College will flourish very much in proportion to the degree in which the people among whom it is planted are Christian and civilized, it is much more true that the development of the social state will be in any region, according to the character and efficiency of its higher educational institutions, of which the College is now first and chief. The principle must be recognized in all the efforts made to evangelize the world. It applies to the missionary work in the newer sections of our own land, in India, China, and the South Seas. It has just been settled that the question of missionary schools, which has lately awakened so much interest and attention, is *not* a question of *principle*, but simply of time, proportion, and adaptation. No country can be permanently evangelized, nor even civilized, without the setting up in full efficiency, of the Christian College as the centre power, made under God the generator in society of living, saving, elevating forces.

The proposition was further illustrated by a simple analysis of the main thought. Christian civilization, as a process of development, may be resolved into three elements:

First. The movement which is connected with the *physical* subjection of a country, the introduction of public improvements, and the ingenious appliances of productive industry. This results in the development of *Wealth*; not acres of land, nor thousands of cattle, nor hoarded heaps of gold and silver, but means of substantial comfort, multiplied and diffused.

Second. The movement which is connected with *intellectual* culture, the increase of knowledge through the researches of a few who reach after the highest attainments, and the wide diffusion of general intelligence among the many. This results in the development of individual and social *refinement*, not a false and showy affectation, but genuine *taste*—grace in the man—and a true Cosmos of institutions, set up in fitness, harmony, and beauty.

Third. The movement which is connected with *religious* culture. The study and communication of Divine truth, with the regular, stated ministrations of the Gospel and its ordinances. This results in the development of *individual piety*, and through that of a sound public sentiment, a conscience moulding all things to its own imperative rule of truth and right.

These three elements must be blended in a thorough Christian civilization: neither can exist without the others. They must advance together in all true social progress. As they are combined in due proportion and thorough intermixture, the perfection of man's social state on earth is realized.

The speaker then went on to show, at some length, by fact and reasoning, how the Christian College ministers directly to each of these elements, and becomes the central bond of union for their most complete and harmonious combination.

To set forth the practical bearing of the thesis, the speaker made it the major premise of a regular syllogism, as follows:

The Christian College is essential to a complete Christian civilization.

The Western College Society is building Christian colleges at the West. Its agency, therefore, is of essential importance to the Christian civilization of the West.

The conclusion, thus reached, was pressed with especial reference to the rapidity of movement now going on at the West. There is danger that the physical development there will be out of all proportion to the social and spiritual development, and there is therefore a pressing demand that colleges be set up at once with full equipment for their most efficient work.

The address was concluded with an earnest appeal to the friends of Christ to give a ready and prompt response to the effort which the Society has resolved on, to raise within two years, seventy-five thousand dollars, including payments and pledges already made, to put all the six colleges east of the Mississippi, now on the list of the Society, in an independent position.

After the exercises were concluded, the Society proceeded to the election of officers for the ensuing year. The following officers were chosen:—

PRESIDENT.

Hon. JOSEPH C. HORNBLOWER, LL. D., Newark, N. J.

VICE PRESIDENTS.

Rev. N. S. S. BEMAN, D. D., Troy, N. Y.
 Rev. C. A. GOODRICH, D. D., New Haven, Conn.
 JOHN M. ATWOOD, Esq., Philadelphia.
 Rev. EDWARD N. KIRK, D. D., Boston, Mass.
 Rev. RAY PALMER, D. D., Albany, N. Y.
 Rev. WILLIAM PATTON, D. D., New York City.
 Hon. S. H. WALLEY, Roxbury, Mass.
 Rev. ELAM SMALLEY, D. D., Troy, N. Y.
 Rev. T. H. SKINNER, D. D., New York City.
 Rev. A. PETERS, D. D., " "
 HENRY C. BOWEN, Esq., " "
 Rev. J. H. LINSLEY, D. D., Greenwich, Conn.
 Rev. J. P. CLEVELAND, D. D., Lowell, Mass.
 Rev. J. LEAVITT, Providence, R. I.
 Rev. H. G. LUDLOW, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
 Rev. JOSEPH ELDRIDGE, D. D., Norfolk, Conn.

DIRECTORS.

Rev. S. H. COX, D. D., Owego, N. Y.
 Rev. ALBERT BARNES, Philadelphia.
 Rev. THOMAS BRAINERD, D. D., Philadelphia.
 Rev. J. F. STEARNS, D. D., Newark, N. J.
 M. O. HALSTED, Esq., Orange, N. J.
 Rev. WILLIAM ADAMS, D. D., New York City.
 Rev. ASA D. SMITH, D. D., " "
 Hon. T. W. WILLIAMS, New London, Conn.
 Rev. LEONARD BACON, D. D., New Haven, Conn.
 HENRY WHITE, Esq., " "

Rev. HORACE BUSHNELL, D. D., Hartford, Conn.
Hon A. C. BARSTOW, Providence, R. I.
WILLIAM ROPES, Esq., Boston, Mass.
Rev. R. W. CLARK, D. D., East Boston, Mass.
Rev. EMERSON DAVIS, D. D., Westfield, "
ICHABOD WASHBURN, Esq., Worcester, "
Rev. J. P. THOMPSON, D. D., New York City.
Rev. GIDEON N. JUDD, D. D., Montgomery, N. Y.
Rev. J. H. TOWNE, Bridgeport, Conn.
Rev. R. S. STORRS, Jr., D. D., Brooklyn, N. Y.
FISHER HOWE, Esq., "
Rev. J. F. TUTTLE, Rockaway, N. J.
Rev. JOHN CROWELL, Orange, N. J.
ANSON G. PHELPS, Esq., New York City.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

Rev. THERON BALDWIN, New York City.

TREASURER.

B. C. WEBSTER, Esq., New York City.

The Society then adjourned, to meet on the last Tuesday in October, 1857.

The new Board of Directors met, and appointed Rev. Drs. Peters, Stearns, and Thompson, M. O. Halsted and B. C. Webster, Esqrs., the Consulting Committee for the ensuing year, and M. O. Halsted Auditor.

The Consulting Committee were authorized to issue the Western College Intelligencer regularly once a quarter, should they deem it expedient.

The Rev. G. L. Prentiss, D. D., of New York, was appointed to deliver the next Annual Discourse, and the Rev. Prof. Shedd, of Andover Theological Seminary, his alternate.

The Board then adjourned, to meet on the last Tuesday in Oct., 1857, at such time and place as shall hereafter be designated by the Consulting Committee.

C O N S T I T U T I O N
OF THE
SOCIETY FOR THE PROMOTION OF COLLEGIATE AND
THEOLOGICAL EDUCATION AT THE WEST.

ARTICLE I. This Association shall be denominated, The Society for the Promotion of Collegiate and Theological Education at the West.

ART. II. The object of the Society shall be to afford assistance to Collegiate and Theological Institutions at the West, in such manner, and so long only, as, in the judgment of the Directors of the Society, the exigencies of the Institutions may demand.

ART. III. There shall be chosen annually by the Society, a President, Vice-Presidents, a Corresponding and a Recording Secretary, a Treasurer, and a Board of eighteen Directors, which Board shall have power to fill its own vacancies, and also to fill, for the remainder of the year, any vacancies which may occur in the offices of the Board. The President, Vice-Presidents, and Recording Secretary, shall be ex-officio members of the Board of Directors.

ART. IV. Any person may become a member of this Society by contributing annually to its funds, and thirty dollars paid at one time shall constitute a Member for Life.

ART. V. There shall be an annual meeting of the Society at such time and place as the Board of Directors may appoint.

ART. VI. Five Directors shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, except for the appointment of a Secretary and the appropriation of moneys, when nine shall be present.

ART. VII. It shall be the duty of the Board of Directors to employ all agencies for collecting funds; to investigate and decide upon the claims of the several Institutions; to make the appropriations in the most advantageous manner (it being understood that contributions designated by the donors shall be appropriated according to the designations); to call special meetings of the Society when they deem it necessary; and generally to do whatever may be deemed necessary to promote the object of the Society.

ART. VIII. This Constitution may be altered or amended by a majority of two thirds of the members present at an annual meeting of the Society, provided the alteration proposed shall have been specified and recommended by the Board of Directors.

THIRTEENTH REPORT.

In the discourse delivered before the Society at the last anniversary, it was shown, that "God, in advancing his kingdom on earth, has never dispensed with the use of fit powers"—that "He has originated such powers; has availed himself of them, and made them subordinate to his designs; so that from the first his people have been accustomed to the use of them, and, while trusting, first of all, in his Providence and Spirit, have been careful to erect, to confirm, and maintain these appropriate instruments; to rebuild them when decayed, to keep them strong and equipped with resources, and to use them, whenever occasion has demanded, to advance his dominion." The college was then shown to be such a power.

ORIGIN AND GROWTH OF AMERICAN COLLEGES.

Scarce any feature in the history of this nation is more remarkable than the extent to which God has here employed the power above named for the advancement of his kingdom—and the present occasion is eminently appropriate for a consideration of its *origin* and *growth*, together with the agency of this Society, in resuscitating, creating, and applying it to American civilization.

The men who planted the first colonies in New England were, in larger proportion, *liberally educated* men than was ever before known in the history of nations. It is supposed that when Harvard College was founded, there was a graduate of Cambridge University in England to every two hundred or two hundred and fifty of the inhabitants then living in the few villages of Massachusetts and Connecticut, while the sons of Oxford were not few.

A recent author says: "It was nearly ten years after the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth before another colony was established in New England; but ere another ten years had passed, seventy-seven ministers, who had been clergymen of the Church of England, were established as pastors and

teachers of the Puritan churches in the rising villages of New England. Many of them had been second to none in old England. Perhaps the history of the whole world may be searched in vain to find seventy-seven other names of contemporary ministers of contiguous churches equal to these in learning, in piety, in cool, sound judgment, in firmness, in enterprise, and in every thing that can adorn the character of a man and a minister of Christ. Nearly the whole list is made up of distinguished names. England was sifted, and the choicest of her ministers transplanted to the New World." Individuals might be named, such as Thomas Hooker, of Hartford; John Cotton, of Boston; John Norton, of Ipswich; John Davenport, of New Haven; Thomas Thatcher, of Weymouth; Charles Chauncey, President of Harvard College; Elliot, the Apostle of the Indians; Thomas Shepard, of Cambridge; and many others, who were signal examples of scholarship and genius.

Among the magistrates, too, were found many liberally educated men, who always co-operated zealously with the ministry for the promotion of learning. They are mentioned as especially active in the founding of Harvard College. And the same was true in the colony of New Haven. While the design of founding a college had its origin with the ministry, the records of the colony show how earnestly the magistrates entered into the work. And as late as 1718, when that "splendid Commencement" (as President Stiles called it) was held in New Haven, and at which the Trustees determined to call their college house "Yale College," in honor of its "munificent patron," it is said that "the Hon. Gurdon Saltonstall, Esq., Governor of the Colony of Connecticut, was pleased to grace and crown the whole with an elegant Latin oration." That college, too, was founded to fit men for service "in church and civil state."

Impressiveness will be given to this view, if we go one step farther back in history, and see where such men had their training. In the "Chronicles of Massachusetts" it is said: "Emmanuel College, Cambridge, was the Puritan college at which more of our first ministers and magistrates were educated than at any other." This college was founded in 1585, by Sir Walter Mildmay. Coming to the Court after he had founded his college, Queen Elizabeth said to him: "Sir Walter, I hear you have erected a Puritan foundation." "No, madam," saith he, "far be it from me to countenance any thing contrary to your established laws; but I have set an acorn,

which, when it becomes an oak, God alone knows what will be the fruit thereof."

That acorn was planted in faith—in the full belief that it would become an oak, and, evidently, with something like a prophetic vision of fruit multiplied beyond all human computation. But God had computed this fruit. Scarcely had it begun to ripen before storms arose, which, under his guidance, shook precious portions of it off, and winds and waves, which he prepared, bore it to the New World. Here it found a congenial soil and at once took root.

Man, in his short-sightedness, might then have well inquired: "What do such *learned men* here in the wilderness, in the midst of wild beasts and roving savages?" But from the standpoint which we now occupy, the question is easily answered. An eminent statesman of Massachusetts once said: "This Commonwealth was founded by *college-bred men*, and before their feet had well laid hold of the pathless wilderness, they took order for founding an institution like those in which they had themselves been trained." In what portion of our history, it may well be inquired, is the hand of God more visible? Here is power of a peculiar character, generated just at the right time in the Old World—power by a mysterious process transferred to the New—and power applied in the infancy of the nation, where it should reach the very elements of its being, and give symmetry and strength and vastness to its future growth.

The colleges in this country down to 1850 were founded in the following order, viz:—

1636.....	1	1789.....	1
1692.....	1	1791.....	1
1700.....	1	1792.....	2
1746.....	1	1793.....	1
1754.....	1	1794.....	1
1755.....	1	1795.....	2
1764.....	1	1798.....	1
1769.....	1	1800.....	1
1770.....	1	1801 to 1810.....	7
1781.....	1	1811 " 1820.....	7
1783.....	2	1821 " 1830.....	13
1784.....	1	1831 " 1840.....	36
1785.....	3	1841 " 1850.....	25
Total.....			114

Since 1850 the number is supposed to have increased to 135. After making all reasonable allowance for the infancy of a large portion of these institutions, and for the fact that some of them scarcely deserve the name of colleges, these

figures will yet suffice to show the prodigious growth of this power in our country. All this, it is true, cannot be regarded as the direct result of what Sir Walter Mildmay did. Still, if all in the history of collegiate education in this country which could be traced either directly or indirectly to Puritan sources were abstracted, no very large portion would be left. If, therefore, Sir Walter could now re-appear on earth and look at the results which have accumulated in this country alone in 271 years from the time when he "set" his acorn at Cambridge, he would say with increased emphasis, "God alone knows what will be the fruit thereof."

COMPARISON OF AMERICAN AND BRITISH COLLEGES.

We cannot trace this fruit as it was scattered in Great Britain, and show how far it now appears in the numerous institutions that adorn that land outside of Oxford and Cambridge, nor is it our object to run a parallel between the whole educational force of the two countries. But it will help our conceptions of the growing importance of American colleges, if we institute a brief comparison simply between them and those two great Universities in which so many of our first ministers and magistrates were trained.

1. *Numbers.*—There are 40 colleges and halls connected with Oxford and Cambridge, or considerably less than one third of the number in this country.

2. *Location.*—These 40 English colleges are concentrated at two points; the American colleges are scattered over more than thirty States and Territories. Each arrangement doubtless has advantages peculiar to itself. The University—with its cluster of colleges, its massive piles of buildings, and its great assemblage of Heads, Professors, Tutors, Students, and resident Fellows—is more imposing than any single institution could be. It is also more national in its character, not only from its connection with the government, but from the fact, that every portion of the land has representatives in some one of the group of colleges, and these are so linked that the cluster has a unity that awakens something like a national interest. Moreover, such a community of students and learned men creates an atmosphere peculiarly literary, and competition naturally takes a higher and a wider range; as it is active, not only among members of a given college, but between the colleges themselves.

There are, however, important advantages in that *diffusion* which distinguishes our American colleges, especially as re-

gards their action upon society at large. This is already reached at one hundred and thirty-five different points, in more than thirty States and Territories. They are thus out among the people, and in sympathy with them—each one entwining itself with local interests, and eminently republican—by their presence giving visibility and consequent power to the great educational argument, and, through their Alumni and annual gatherings, awakening a desire for their advantages in the minds of multitudes of young men, and by their accessibility and cheapness multiplying the number who resort to them for instruction.

3. *Number of Alumni.*—The total number of Alumni of American colleges now falls but little short of seventy thousand. The number of undergraduates, at the present time, at a moderate estimate, is twelve thousand, and after allowing for all losses, probably ten thousand of them will receive degrees. This would be at the rate of two thousand five hundred each year.

Now, according to the Report of the Oxford University Commission, presented to Parliament in 1850, the average number of students annually matriculated there, for the ten years ending in 1850, was rather more than 400. The whole number of students actually resident in Oxford, in 1850, was estimated at about 1,300. This was more than had been there at any time for two centuries; although the time was, when almost “fabulous multitudes” resorted there for an education, not only from all parts of England, but from foreign countries.

Those who receive degrees ordinarily constitute about three-fourths of the number matriculated. The number of students who passed the final examination in Oxford for the degree of B. A., averaged 287 annually, for the ten years ending in 1850, and the number who received the same degree at Cambridge, averaged 355 for the four years ending in 1848. The number of graduates, therefore, sent forth annually by these two Universities is only a little more than *one-fourth*; and if we add an equal number for all the other colleges of Great Britain—which is probably a liberal allowance—the whole is but about *one-half* of the number graduated at American colleges. Whatever may be the present *standard* of education at the latter, as compared with the former, the disparity will rapidly disappear. Every scholar knows the constant progress made at our leading colleges, and as their standard rises, and the country advances, all other institutions will feel the impulse and conform as far and as fast as possible.

4. It is one of the glories of our American colleges, that their doors are alike open to all classes in society, and that the only nobility known within their walls has its basis in intellectual power, high attainment, and moral worth. Oxford University is now struggling to break off the trammels imposed by rank and wealth. Young noblemen wear a distinctive academical dress, take precedence of their academical superiors, are permitted to take degrees at an earlier period than other students, and in general are treated in a way that indicates a deference to mere rank. The sons of baronets and knights are also permitted to graduate at an earlier period. The distinction between "Commoners" and "Gentlemen Commoners" rests on no other ground than that of wealth.

Within the walls of an American college, on the contrary, all factitious distinctions vanish. There the rich and the poor not only meet together, but they commence their intellectual struggle under a full knowledge of the fact that no hereditary dignity nor inherited wealth, on the one hand, can entitle to special privileges and honors; nor, on the other, like inexorable fate, can they repress the aspirations of genius.

5. This power in our country has been consecrated, in a pre-eminent degree, to the service of religion. The very first institution founded was dedicated to "Christ and his Church." An early New England writer says that, in order "to make the whole world understand that spiritual learning was the thing desired to sanctify the other, and make the whole lump holy; and that learning, being set upon its right object, might not contend for error instead of truth, they chose this place [Cambridge], being then under the orthodox and soul-flourishing ministry of Mr. Thomas Shepard." Then followed Yale, which originated in a "sincere regard to and zeal for upholding the Protestant religion;" and Dartmouth, "established in the most elevated principles of piety;" and Princeton, "founded for the purpose of supplying the Church with learned and able preachers of the Word." In the same way we might go through the whole list of American colleges, and show that, with here and there an exception, they were founded by religious men, and mainly with an eye to the interests of the Church. A recent author, who has given special attention to the subject, says that of the first one hundred and nineteen colleges established, "one hundred and four are under decided evangelical and orthodox influence." Those established by worldly men for mere worldly objects, have not prospered. Some that were founded by infidelity it has been found ne-

cessary to transfer to the hands of religious guardians and teachers, to save them from utter extinction.

But the distinguishing characteristic of American colleges is the extent to which they have been blest with revivals of religion. This subject has been so fully exhibited in previous Reports and other documents of the Society, and especially in Tyler's "Essay on Prayer for Colleges," as to render any enlargement upon it here unnecessary. It may be stated, however, that of the graduates of ten New England colleges, from their foundation to 1845, thirty-four per cent. were ministers of the Gospel. In respect to revivals of religion, American colleges stand in singular contrast with the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and perhaps all others in England. An American who has recently visited them, says—"There is little that is particularly encouraging in the religious state of Colleges and Universities. There is little that we should call *religious influence* exerted on the students. No such thing as a revival, scarcely such a thing as a conversion, is known or expected. On the contrary, it is expected that no great religious change will be wrought there; that as the student goes to the college or university, so he will leave it in regard to personal religion. Prayer is seldom offered in public for literary institutions. Clergymen (dissenting ministers chiefly) that I talked with, generally acknowledged this, and deplored it." The "Oxford University Commission" use the following language in reference to religious services in the colleges—"The obvious mode of appealing to the moral and religious feelings of the students, by short practical addresses in the college chapels, has not been so generally adopted as might naturally have been expected. The mischievous practice of forcing the students to participate in the holy communion, though less frequent than formerly, seems not to have been altogether disused. That of making attendance on divine service a penalty for college offences has been discontinued to a great extent, since notice was called to it by Lord Stanley in 1834; but it is not entirely abolished." We need not wonder that revivals of religion are not enjoyed under such circumstances.

REVIVALS.

We are permitted here to record the fact, that three of the Institutions aided by the Society, Marietta, Wabash and Wittenberg Colleges, have been visited with special effusions of the Spirit during the year. Soon after the work commenced

at Marietta College, the following communication was received from the President :

God has graciously remembered us, notwithstanding our unfaithfulness, and this College is now experiencing a precious outpouring of His Spirit. A few are already indulging the hope that they have passed from death to life, and others are thinking on the great question of personal religion. In all my connection with the College, I have never known appearances more favorable—all the students are ready to converse, and almost all attend meetings. The pious students are very active in their labors for their associates.

About half of the whole number of college-students are professors of religion, and a large majority of them have the ministry in view.

I know you will rejoice with us, as well as all those kind friends at the East, who have done so much to establish this Institution. Oh, pray for us that we may all be blessed ; that we may be consecrated anew for the work of God ; that every young man in this College may become a subject of this gracious work !

There are some sons of godly parents, most excellent students, perfectly exemplary in their outward conduct, noble, high-minded young men, who yet lack one thing, without which all their other excellencies will pass for nothing.

The number of hopeful conversions in the Collegiate Department was eleven, and in the Preparatory four.

The President of Wittenberg College thus describes the work in that Institution :

There was much seriousness in the Institution from the beginning of the Winter Session. The prayer-meetings were well attended, and many professors were tenderly alive to the importance of a revival of religion. After the beginning of the new year we held a protracted meeting, which proved so interesting, that we contrived to have preaching every evening for three weeks. A remarkable work of grace was the result. A deep heart-searching among Christians, and mutual confession of sins and short comings.

Soon the work extended to the ungodly, and nearly all who entered College at the beginning of the Session in an unconverted state, made a profession of a change of heart before its close. There were, I believe, only three young men of our whole number at the close of the Session, who were not professors of religion in some branch of the Christian Church—some connected themselves with the Lutherans, others with the Presbyterians, and some with the Methodists.

The number of hopeful converts was twenty-two.

The President of Beloit College, in a recent communication, says:—"The College has experienced some tokens of the presence and power of God's Spirit, sustaining and advancing the life of piety among the students. This was especially manifest during the second term, in connection with the observance of the usual College Fast. Prayer meetings were multiplied and very fully attended, and some hopeful conversions took place, chiefly among the Preparatory students.

The number of graduates this year is eight. Of these four or five, if the Lord permit, will devote themselves to the work of the Christian ministry."

The following description of the revival in Wabash College is from the pen of Prof. Butler :

About twenty-three years ago, several Home Missionaries met at the cottage of one of their number, in Crawfordsville, for conference regarding the foundation of a College in northern Indiana. Every hour they spent together deepened their conviction, that such an Institution was the only means of securing for a wide region an educated ministry. At length they walked out and selected a site in the primeval forest, for the buildings of the Seminary they projected. Then considering their feebleness and the arduous enterprise they had in hand, they kneeled on the winter snow, while one of their number prayed,—dedicating to Christ and his Church that plot of ground, on which the first College building was next year erected.

WABASH COLLEGE, which thus originated, was a daughter of the Church, and has shown to her mother a filial piety which ought never to be forgotten. Less than a tithe of those who have resorted thither for instruction, have resisted the manifold temptations to break off their course of study in the middle, and rush into active, lucrative business. Still one hundred and eight students have persevered unto the end of a curriculum, which need not shrink from a comparison with that pursued in any College, and at its close have been graduated. Of this number, forty-four—well nigh half,—are either now preachers of the Gospel, or are engaged in their preparatory theological studies.

It seems worthy of special notice, that a large portion of these forty-four were converted in revivals which followed closely upon the Annual Concert of Prayer for Colleges. Nor has that stated season for calling on the Lord passed us this year, without bringing a blessing on its wings. Indeed, such a pentecostal season have we here witnessed as no Christian can hear of without rejoicing in spirit ; and as I would have described to you weeks ago, but for fear I should write something exaggerated or premature.

One student yielded to the claims of Christ, and was received into the church in midwinter. Though a series of meetings began to be held, evening by evening, in the village church, where our students worship, some time before the last Thursday in February, none of them became inquirers till after that day. Immediately after the solemnities of that occasion inquiry meetings became thronged. While his people were yet speaking, God heard. Our trust is, that He has not yet made an end of pouring out His blessing, and we already rejoice in the following *results* : *Sixteen* students were here admitted to the church last Sabbath, and one other, obliged to go home through ill health, has united with the church where his parents reside. Two others also hope in Christ, but defer joining themselves to his people, till they have "proved themselves whether they be in the faith,"—a little longer. Twenty young men in the judgment of Christian charity, and as they tremblingly hope, have passed from death in trespasses to newness of life.

The means employed have been the preaching of one sermon each evening, and the holding of one prayer meeting each afternoon, as well as free conversation with inquirers. *In no case, however, has any College recitation been omitted.* Nor has attention to study been more remiss than heretofore. Several of the conversions occurring among the most

negligent students, at once wrought a reformation in their scholastic habits, such as no cunning appliances of their teachers had been able to effect.

* * * * *

The details in which I have indulged, will be pardoned by all who reflect that the Western College Society are now directing special efforts to the endowment of Wabash College. They will at least gladden the hearts of some who have honored the Lord with their substance by giving aid to divers young disciples here, and have thus prevented their fainting in the midst of their educational course, and failing of the goal—which it is the joy of their lives to have reached—the ministry of reconciliation.

AGENCIES.

The only agents employed during the entire year, besides the Secretary, were the Rev. J. Q. A. Edgell and the Rev. Dennis Platt, the former in Massachusetts, and the latter in Connecticut, as their main fields. During the first quarter of the year, Prof. E. Ripley, of Iowa College, labored in the service of the Society, but ill health compelled him to give up his agency. His place was supplied during the last quarter of the year by the Rev. Ephraim Adams, of Iowa. The Rev. Dr. White, President of Wabash College, also performed a brief agency, and did most effective service.

Mr. Edgell, in reference to his agency and his field, says,—

1. I have labored with increasing enjoyment to myself in pleading this cause, as one that I love, but am daily oppressed with the amazing disparity between its merits and the measure of my ability to set them forth to others. If this oppressive feeling were not found in other departments of ministerial labor, I should wish to resign at once.

2. My field is an interesting one. The *logical* labors are not difficult in this land of Colleges. There is no want of conviction that this cause is the cause of God. Hence you might expect that the relations of the College to the Church are well understood by the most enlightened portion of society, and that our Churches generally have a growing confidence in the vast importance of Western Colleges as instruments in the evangelization of that land. Our publications are received with increasing favor. A large number of Churches contribute to our cause. Bequests begin to be made. Wise and good men are feeling that College funds promise to do as much for the cause of Christ as any form of instrumentality. O that this number might increase. Not a few pastors have commended the cause to their people as having claims inferior to none.

3. But in the midst of these and other encouraging things, I find not a few obstacles to encounter, although they are not peculiar to this cause. This field is cultivated in behalf of a great number of benevolent objects. Besides the agencies of organized societies, the applications for aid from the unorganized are literally a host. Hence the number of benevolent objects often embarrass the donor. In order to avoid the difficulties which arise from this multiplicity of objects, some Churches propose to assist all in their turn, and will be two or three, or even five, years in going through the circle. Others confine their contributions to two or three of the more

prominent societies. But I think I am not mistaken that the claims of our Western Colleges are well established.

4. I meet with one objection, viz.: that the West is able to take care of its own Institutions. In reply to this, I have endeavored to show that it is not a want of wealth in the West, but a want of a right appreciation of it, and a want of union that occasions, in great measure, the necessity of Eastern aid. That for a like reason we are supporting 425 Home Missionaries on the field encircling the Colleges aided by our Society, and that we do not send the gospel to the heathen *because* they are not *able* to pay for it.

When any one has said to me that "if the West was *able* but not *willing* to build their own Colleges, then let them go without," I have replied by affirming that two-thirds of all that is done for these Colleges is raised in the West, and in spite of the want of harmony among the Western people—illustrating this difficulty by the following fact told me during one of my Western tours in 1852:—Stopping awhile at the house of an acquaintance, I found him engaged in securing a Summer School for his young children. Among his numerous neighbors he had been able to find only four families that could join him in the work of building a log school-house and paying the teacher. These were from the States of New York and Pennsylvania. "But," said I to him, "the country all around you is cut up into beautiful farms. The people are above all want, and able to help you abundantly. What sort of people are they?" Said he, "Those who live on this Western road are all Germans, those on the road running north are Norwegians, and those East are a mixture of Irish, and French, and Danes, and what not."

Mr. Platt, in reference to his agency and his field, writes,—

With the exception of three stormy Sabbaths, I have had the privilege of preaching every Sabbath of the past year in behalf of our cause, sometimes to two or three congregations on the same day. With very few exceptions I have been received with the utmost kindness and cordiality, and have been greatly aided by the warm commendation of pastors, who more than any other class of men appear to appreciate the importance of the enterprise.

Other forms of benevolent action appeal more directly to the sympathies and present results more immediate and palpable, and they have been urged on the attention of the people till it is extremely difficult in many cases to make an impression on the public mind in favor of this form of charity. The consequence is, that very little is collected for Western Colleges, except as the direct result of the labors of an agent.

It is gratifying, however, to notice a growing disposition on the part of intelligent Christians to inform themselves on this subject, and a conviction every year more deep and controlling that this enterprise is indispensable to the success and permanence of all our efforts for evangelizing the West.

The number of Churches opened for appeals in behalf of this cause is much greater than when I commenced my agency, and I find myself welcomed to fields of labor that were formerly shut against us, and the number of godly men who are seriously contemplating a remembrance of our new Institutions at the West in the final disposition of their property, is believed to be increasing.

The contributions to this cause are indeed small, as compared with what is given to some others, and during a portion of the past year they

have been very much curtailed by the pressing demands for aid to Kansas. But there is increasing evidence of a growing interest in this cause in the hearts of both pastors and people, and an increasing spirit of prayer for the blessing of God on our Christian Colleges, and the time is not distant when the funds needed for this good work will come as a willing offering into our Treasury.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

The receipts of the year from all sources have been \$24,966 35, cash from account of previous year, \$144 15; making the entire resources of the year \$25,110 50. The expenditures of the year have been—disbursements to Colleges, \$18,889 11; salary and expenses of Secretary, rent and expenses of office, \$1,892 95; anniversary meetings of the Society and Board, \$155 09; salary and expenses of agents, \$3,000 19; printing \$572 39; other expenses, \$193 13. Balance in the treasury, \$407 64.

The Report of the Treasurer shows very clearly that the Society has adopted the true policy for the collection of funds, viz.:—1. To make its appeals as general as possible before public assemblies, and especially in Churches, with a view of securing annual collections. 2. To avail itself of all the individual interest that can be awakened, and of individual preferences for particular Institutions. 3. To give definiteness to its operations, by successively fixing the amounts necessary to secure the permanent existence of the several Colleges upon its list, and on the receipt of which they agree to relinquish all further claim to aid, and leave the Eastern field.

The amount received during the year from legacies constitutes a new and interesting feature of the present Report, and the Society has information of a bequest made by the late Dea. Timothy Stillman, of Wethersfield, Conn., which it is expected will be realized during the coming year. Hitherto almost nothing has come from this source. There are many lovers of Christian learning who contribute generously to the Society from year to year, and it is hoped that in the final distribution of what God has given them, they will remember those noble Institutions which are doing so much for the present generation, and are destined, we trust, to be permanent fountains of intellectual and moral power. There is an affecting interest about the \$1500 now acknowledged from the estate of the lamented Ellis. He was among the founders of two of the Institutions which he has remembered. In company with a few kindred spirits, he kneeled upon the snow in the primeval forests of Indiana, and by prayer dedicated the site of one of them to the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost. In the far West he toiled for

them with a zeal which knew no abatement, and then, as an agent of this Society, and to the last hour of his life, he gave his strength to this cherished object.

PRESENT CONDITION OF THE SEVERAL INSTITUTIONS AIDED.

1. *Marietta College.*

The following statements, made by Pres. Andrews, will show the general success of the Institution.

There has never been any inflation, but the College has kept steadily at work, and the results are encouraging. The annual average of graduates is larger than at any other College aided by the Society; 182 in 19 years. The average number in the College Classes for these 19 years is 49; so that, on the average, the number of graduates at the close of the year is one-fifth of the whole number in attendance. This I think is fully equal to the ratio in New England. So also for every hundred that have entered the Freshman Class, 78 have graduated.

You are aware that the Scholarship system has been adopted very generally in Ohio. At Oxford, for example, Pres. Anderson was authorized to give away 100 free Scholarships. Considering these circumstances, and remembering that many rich men send their sons to the East, (there are 21 in Yale from Ohio,) I think it is to the credit of Marietta that of the students now in attendance, five out of six pay tuition, and those on Scholarships have paid *full* tuition in advance.

Our first class graduated in 1838. In 1839 we appointed our Tutor from the Alumni, and have done so ever since. We have one Professor from the Alumni also, and hope hereafter to make all our appointments from our graduates.

It is a constant objection to our Western Colleges that their classes are so small. They are too small indeed, but smallness is not limited to the West. Marietta College graduated this year as many as Trinity College, Conn.; and more than N. Y. University, Columbian College, D. C., Hobart Free College at Geneva, or Middlebury, Vt. It is well also to recollect that in the first 19 years Yale College graduated but 88. We ought not, then, to be ashamed of our 182. On the whole, the more I compare the actual work which Marietta has accomplished with that done by other Institutions, and the more I put the facts of her history into definite shape, the more satisfied I am. What we chiefly want now is the endowment of two or three Professorships by some large-hearted Christians. We are beginning to have a *past* to which we may refer as a guaranty for the future.

In view of our condition the Trustees at the Annual Meeting passed the following resolution, viz. :—"That the President be instructed to correspond with the Society, asking permission to increase the amount of endowment we were to receive according to a previous arrangement." They also voted that a vigorous effort ought to be made here at the West towards raising funds. Our income from term bills and interest on vested funds fell short of our outgoes during the last year by \$2,500.

The amount voted to the College under the arrangement alluded to above was \$18,000. The Eastern subscriptions towards this now amount to \$15,640,20, and there is another of \$500 payable when the whole is secured.

2. *Illinois College.*

At no period of its history probably was this Institution so prosperous as at the present time. The President writes that the present Freshman Class numbers some 38. A part of these, however, are in the scientific course. In answer to the inquiry, "What was the financial condition of the College in 1843, when it first began to look to the Society for assistance?" he says—

The College Buildings, with 33 acres of Land, the Library, Apparatus, &c., were then estimated at \$50,000. Since then the building destroyed by fire has been replaced by one much more valuable, and the land has risen at least fivefold in market value. The permanent fund at that time was \$3,700. All the other property owned by the College was absorbed in the payment of its debts.

The present property of the College is better worth \$85,000 than \$35,000 in 1843. The income at that time, derived from sources which were not absorbed in the payment of its debt, was \$2,448. Properly speaking, it had no net income, but an annual deficit to meet expenses (including interest on debts) of some \$5,000. The income in 1856 was \$5,527, an increase of \$3,079. The present income from tuition bills alone is worth more than that derived from all sources in 1843. This may not be so rapid a growth as that of some other Colleges, but it is not death.

The amount paid on the \$20,000 which this Institution was to receive through the Society is \$5,530 78, and there are *pledges* in addition supposed to be good for something more than \$9,000. The Trustees of the College have also entered successfully upon an effort to secure \$50,000 upon their own field.

3. *Wabash College.*

The annual application for aid from this Institution contains no very specific information in respect to its internal condition. The catalogue of the College, however, shows that it is steadily advancing in its career of prosperity. The number of students in the College Proper is 48, Normal Department, 49, Preparatory Department, 63. Total 160.

The whole number of graduates previous to 1856 was 104, of whom 39 had either entered the ministry or were engaged in the study of theology. The precious revival of religion with which the College was favored during the last year, has already been described. Every thing indicates that the Institution is destined to do for Indiana and the West all that its founders anticipated when they kneeled upon the snow, and by prayer dedicated its site to the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost.

A citizen of Indiana has recently pledged \$10,000 to the

Institution, for the founding of a Professorship. At a meeting of the trustees, held in Dec. 1855, they resolved to "ask the sum of \$30,000, it being understood that this sum having been received, the College is to withdraw from the patronage of the Society."

4. *Beloit College.*

The President, in renewing their application for aid, says :—

We have many pleasing indications that our Institution is becoming better appreciated in the region around. The standard of scholarship maintained keeps down the number of students somewhat, but the faculty are confident in the opinion that the advancement of Christian education will be best promoted by maintaining a high standard. With the blessing of God on patient, persevering efforts, the ultimate result will fulfil the design contemplated in the founding of the College.

During the past year the Institution has made real progress towards the accomplishment of its ends, and never were its prospects of wide and lasting usefulness more flattering than now. The number of students in attendance during the past year was greater than that of previous years. There were in the College Classes, 42; Scientific Course, 3; Preparatory Department, 115. Total, 160.

Pres. Chapin employed a portion of the year in raising funds in Wisconsin, and realized in subscriptions a little more than \$15,000; the greater part of which will probably be absorbed in paying debts, meeting current expenses, and providing for occasional necessities. A bequest of \$5,000 from Mrs. Love Colton, of Beloit, will probably be realized for permanent investment, in about a year from this. No little embarrassment has been felt at the College during the past year, in consequence of the limited amount of aid furnished by the Society.

The Board of Trustees "gratefully acknowledge the timely assistance of the Society in years past, and rejoice in the mutual confidence and esteem which has ever characterized this relation." They also, "in view of the deficiency of the College in respect of library and apparatus, the want of buildings, and the incompleteness of endowments," regard \$20,000, in addition to \$1,700 for deficiency in income for the last year, as the least sum that will enable the College to dispense with further aid from the Society. They accordingly ask for this amount.

5. *Wittenberg College.*

The Society had redeemed in full the pledges made to this College. It is nine years since aid was first granted. The

advance which the Institution has made within this period is thus set forth by the President, Rev. Dr. Sprecher:—

When we began to receive aid from the College Society we had twenty-five acres of land, one wing of the College Edifice finished, a debt of \$10,000, and no endowment. Now we have thirty-four acres of land, buildings worth \$10,000, no debt, and \$20,000 endowment secured. We have many subscriptions unpaid, which are not included in this estimate.

If we had received no aid from the Society we would have been obliged to *suspend* our operations, for some time at least. By means of that aid we have been enabled to employ teachers, to sustain regular instruction for all the classes, to graduate 33 young men, and to supply our field with 45 additional ministers. In the mean time we have sufficiently overcome our pecuniary difficulties to gratify the hope, that in about one year from this time we will have so far completed our endowment as to be able to sustain a respectable number of Teachers.

They confidently anticipated that this endowment would have been completed previous to the present anniversary of the Society, but the work was delayed in consequence of the frail health and final resignation of Professor Conrad, on whom was their main reliance in the work of raising funds. In view of this fact they raised the inquiry, whether it would not be possible for the Society to continue its usual appropriation for another year. Since that time, however, a bequest of \$500 to that College has been received from the estate of the late Rev. J. M. Ellis, and the Board have therefore voted an additional appropriation of \$500, believing that the Institution may then be safely left to its own efforts and the liberality of its friends on the Western field.

6. Heidelberg College.

The President of this Institution, in a communication to the Secretary, says:—

The letter addressed by yourself to Professor Ruetenick on the 6th inst., was considered by the Board of Trustees, at a special meeting held a few days ago. The Board instructed me to say to you that in case the Society can give us \$500 a year for four, or at the farthest, five years, that we will in that time be able to place our Institution on such a footing as to need no further assistance.

We have resolved to raise this year in our small churches \$5000, to complete our College building, and to pay the debt resting upon it. Then as soon as our people shall have had time to breathe a little, we intend making a grand effort to complete the endowment. This work we cannot do in less than four or five years—if you can possibly extend the time so long, please do so, and in the mean time we will do our utmost to help ourselves.

7. *Iowa College.*

Professor E. Ripley, in behalf of the Trustees, writes :
“During the past year the Trustees have erected a splendid building of stone, 48 by 80 feet, at a cost of upwards of \$22,000. The building is a noble one—just what was needed—but its erection has brought a heavy debt upon us and rendered aid the more imperatively necessary.” From another source we learn that on the first floor are two Lecture rooms and a large Audience room or Chapel, 42 by 40 feet. On the second floor are rooms for recitation, Library, Philosophical apparatus, Cabinet, &c., and the upper story is to be used for the present as dormitories for students.

Professor R. also says—

The Institution was never so favorably regarded by those in the State who would naturally become most efficient patrons and friends. Its advantages and means of influence were certainly never so great as now ; and this increase of advantages is followed by an increase in the number of students from abroad, who leave home for the purpose of securing a Collegiate education. During the past year there have been in attendance in the different departments of study 115 students ; but 10 of this number are in the College proper. In the Collegiate and Preparatory Department are 10, who are pursuing their studies with the ministry in view ; some of this number are young men of great promise, both with reference to their devoted piety and talents. These young men maintain a daily prayer-meeting in the College, and one on the Sabbath in the Church, which is attended by others. They are also doing more or less to sustain four different Sabbath schools in the town and vicinity.

The Professors of the College are living upon the economical salary of \$600 per annum, which in this place would be little enough if paid fully and promptly, and the difficulty is of course indefinitely greater if even this pittance cannot be relied on.

Since our last report subscriptions in aid of the College to the amount of some \$11,000 have been obtained in Iowa.

8. *German Evangelical Missouri College.*

Hitherto only the Theological Department of this Institution has been in operation. The Directors have now resolved to open the Collegiate Department, and for this purpose have decided to erect a building of stone 75 feet by 40, and two stories high, with basement and attic—containing two school-rooms, eleven dwelling-rooms, and two large sleeping-rooms. The building is now in the process of erection, and will be ready for occupancy by the 1st of April, 1857. The entire cost will be \$6,000 or \$7,000. More than \$4,000 has been subscribed towards this object by the friends of the Seminary in Missouri. For the balance the Directors are making an appeal to the

friends of Christian learning elsewhere. The English language will be a part of the regular course of study.

The Board of Directors, in their annual report to the Evangelical Conference, "suggested the propriety of enlarging the salaries of the officers of the Seminary, and made the following statement: The first Professor and Inspector of the Institution are to receive in future \$550, instead of \$450, annually. The second Professor \$450 instead of \$300, and the Steward of the house \$250 instead of \$150. This suggestion may seem to be somewhat improper just at this juncture, but the Board feel perfectly justified in doing so, trusting in the Lord that the necessary means for such enlargement will be found in the enlarged benevolence of our congregations." These statements show the extremely economical scale upon which the affairs of the Institution are conducted, and they furnish assurance that whatever is contributed to the enterprise will be husbanded with the greatest prudence. Very serious inconvenience has been suffered during the last year from the inability of the Society to do all that was demanded, even by such small outlays as distinguish this enterprise. We will only add that the morals and habits of the students are watched over with jealous care, and the doors of the institution carefully closed against unworthy applicants.

9. *Pacific University.*

The Rev. G. H. Atkinson, Secretary of the Board of Trustees, writes:—

By a recent vote of the Trustees of Pacific University, it becomes my duty to *renew* our application for aid in the support of our Collegiate teachers. For the want of means, one has been obliged to remain in the academy during the past year. The failure of the usual support from you has been a serious disappointment; and it would have been disheartening, did we not know that the cause of Collegiate Education at the *West* is steadily gaining the favor of the benevolent at the *East*.

Your *limited* payment, though for the time embarrassing to the teachers, is yet an assurance that your Society will be as permanent as the causes which brought it into existence, and the vast educational and Christian interests which it subserves. During the year our College class has been reduced to a single student, owing to the calls of volunteers for the war, and the need of money on the part of students to prosecute their studies. They are now preparing to return when the term begins. One has just taken an academy for three months.

There is a growing conviction that the liberal culture secured by a four years' College course, although a present sacrifice of time and money, is yet the best. Without examples before them it is difficult for the first classes to feel this. They have no juniors or seniors to lead on; no alumni to inspire them with new courage, and impart frequent lessons of experience. They hear not the spirit-moving appeals which come from old College halls and students' walks, Commencement gatherings, and the

classic addresses of learned divines and eloquent orators—men whose eminence and usefulness are clearly traceable, as a stream to its fountain, to these same College influences.

Our students have not yet felt all the profounder stirrings of the soul, which arise from a just sense of its accountability to God, and which move one to consecrate himself to those duties which will meet with the Divine approval. But we see that these convictions are gathering force in some minds; while we observe, also, a free and manly bearing which gratifies and encourages us. We seek to implant those convictions which will not permit a young man to waste his life in mean pursuits or in vain ambition.

In order to give needed instruction, we ought to have two professors in the Collegiate department. For this purpose we need your aid to the amount of \$1,200, as asked last year. We have a College building which cost \$7,000, on which is a debt of about \$200; also a library of 1,000 volumes, and a small apparatus. We have about 270 acres of land, either deeded or subscribed, 80 of which is worth \$30 to \$40 per acre, and the rest from \$5 to \$10; but there is, as yet, no income from these lands. A friend in Brooklyn, N. York, has given us \$50 this year, with a partial pledge of \$50 more. We have no cash endowments.

10. *College of California.*

This institution is located at Oakland, across the bay from San Francisco, at the distance of about three quarters of an hour's sail. The location is represented as a choice one, and yet the question of removal has been agitated, with a view of securing more ample grounds. The College was started under the united auspices of the Presbytery of San Francisco and the Congregational Association of California. At the last annual meeting of the Board it was placed upon the Society's list, and an appropriation of \$500 made, which was forwarded in the early part of the year. At that time there was but "one building of wood, with partitions and ceilings only lined with *cloth covered with paper*—no apparatus or library, or other facilities for a school," while the Catholics at Santa Clara had "fine brick buildings, well-furnished apartments, improved grounds, facilities for bathing, gymnastics, a large library, and eighteen or twenty Jesuit teachers or professors."

In order to remove these difficulties, in part, the Trustees resolved to erect an additional building at an expense of some \$2,000, and in accordance with a vote of the two ecclesiastical bodies above named, collections in the churches connected with them were taken in May last throughout California. As the result of this effort, some \$1,500 were secured in cash or in pledges, and the ecclesiastical bodies at their last meeting resolved to make up the \$2,000 forthwith. The Rev. Henry Durant, the principal of the College school, in reference to this matter, writes:—

You will scarcely be persuaded that the good people of the "Golden

State" can be induced to contribute no more than two thousand dollars to relieve a necessity of *their own*, so pressing as the one now presented in the condition of the College of California. Yet, you must believe me, that this sum is large, considering all the circumstances. From the vast amounts of treasure which leave the country by every departure of steamers and other vessels, you may easily imagine how little is likely to be kept at home, save as it is buried in the mountains. *Here* it seems inexhaustible. New researches are still bringing new fields of it to light.

The time is coming when these resources will augment the wealth of California, as well as that of the Atlantic States and foreign lands. The nearness of this time depends in no small measure on the forwardness of our means of education. A good College would do more to assure the work of a happy and glorious future near at hand, and to secure a rapid increase of the right sort of population, than all the railroads now contemplated, could they be immediately realized.

In every view, the College enterprise is a most important one. Where is it that the great doctrines of "law and order" are to be inculcated and ingrained into the very being of our citizens, and especially of the leaders and lights of the people? Where, but in the Colleges? In the common schools the boys are not mature enough to *think*. The nursery at home is good for the natural affections—but the intellect, the judgment, the will, the kindling, genial soul of youthful manhood, requires the instruction and nurture of the College. Here the mind and spirit, the whole life of the teacher, comes into close and protracted contact with the susceptibilities of his pupil, at the very time when they are the liveliest, most impressible, and tenacious. Such a contact of the right sort of natures is the only effectual teaching.

Mr. Durant, after describing the good effects produced by the timely aid of the Society, says:—

Whether we shall keep the school in active operation, or only in *name*, till such time as the College shall be adequately endowed and organized in all its departments and proportions, must depend, so far as we can see, on the action of your body. We therefore petition that they will appropriate to our use, the present year, the sum of \$2,000, including remittances already made. The institution must not be abandoned or intermitted, now nor ever; but kept up and put forward through all difficulties, till it becomes a College worthy of its place, and of the Christian agencies which have undertaken to build it.

11. *College of St. Paul.* [Minnesota.]

Rev. E. D. Neil, acting President, writes under date of Oct. 27th:—

The last year has been to the college full of trial and yet of encouragement. In consequence of the continued indisposition of the head of the academic department, it became necessary to suspend instruction in May last. The present autumn the academic edifice has been completed, and last week the preparatory school was opened under the charge of the Rev. H. W. P. Junnis, Doctor of Philosophy, of the University of Leyden, Holland. He is a Lutheran of high culture, and withal experienced as a teacher of English, as well as modern and ancient languages

in American academies. He appears to be an admirable disciplinarian, and has already given character to the institution.

The community, though they have not devised liberal things for the college, look upon it with confidence; and if we are only firm in its support, it will continue to repress the efforts of the Roman church to secure a foothold here. For building purposes, \$8,000 have been expended, of which M. W. Baldwin, of Philadelphia, contributed \$5,000; Rev. Albert Barnes, \$1,000, and the citizens of St. Paul \$800. When all is finished, the institution will have a debt of about \$1,000, which we hope will be paid by the citizens the present year. As yet the institution is wholly without apparatus and the aid so necessary to infant institutions.

The directors may be surprised that so little has been contributed in Minnesota, but it should be remembered that the religious element in the community is very feeble. Moreover, when money brings 30 per cent. a year, as it does in this territory, men are apt to hasten to be rich. It must never be forgotten, that we are working for the future, for the children and children's children. The sum of \$500 is the least with which the institution can do its work the present year. Arrangements have been made, which render it unnecessary to give any support from college funds to the acting president for the coming year,

FINAL EFFORT IN BEHALF OF COLLEGES IN STATES EAST OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

In our last Annual Report, it was suggested that some \$75,000 would probably be sufficient to finish the whole work of the Society in States East of the Mississippi. There are now six colleges in those States upon its list, viz:—Illinois, Wabash, Marietta, Beloit, Heidelberg and Wittenberg. During the past year correspondence has been had with them all, and in view of it the Board have arranged the following scale of appropriations, including \$18,000 voted to Marietta College in 1850; and \$20,000 to Illinois College in 1852; and not reckoning some \$5,000 received by Wabash College previous to 1856.

Marietta College,	\$20,640 20	
less (already received),	16,140 20	\$4,500 00
Illinois College,	22,000 00	
less (already received),	5,530 78	16,469 22
Wabash College,	25,000 00	
less (already received),	7,123 33	17,876 67
Beloit College,		21,700 00
Heidelberg College,		2,500 00
Wittenberg (balance),		500 00
		<hr/>
To be provided for,		\$63,545 89

There are in addition *pledges*, thought to be reliable, and *legacies* soon to be available, which will bring this amount within \$50,000. After mature deliberation, therefore, the

Board unanimously adopted the following preamble and resolutions, viz:—

Whereas the six colleges upon the list of the Society in States east of the Mississippi, are engaged in efforts to secure a permanent endowment that will render unnecessary any further assistance to them from the East, and thus enable the Society to give its whole strength to institutions between the Mississippi and the Pacific: And, whereas, additional aid from the Society will be essential to the successful completion of this work: Therefore,

Resolved—That in the judgment of this Board, it is expedient to enter at once upon a vigorous effort to raise within two years, for this purpose, \$50,000 in addition to payments and pledges already made.

Resolved—That the officers of the colleges interested in this movement may have the opportunity, in connection with the ordinary agencies of the Society, and under the direction of the Consulting Committee, to exert themselves efficiently for the accomplishment of this object, so far as may be practicable, without interfering with the regular objects of the Society.

REASONS FOR SPECIAL ACTION.

1. All the enterprises now in question have passed the period of their infancy, and its attendant struggles and uncertainties, and acquired such a degree of stability that we may rely with confidence upon their perpetuated life, provided they receive the specified amount of additional aid. The oldest Institutions now upon the list of the Society are Illinois, Wabash, and Marietta Colleges, all of which first received assistance from the East more than twenty years since. Although this is a very limited period in the life of a College, it is not strange that the feeling should be extensive and strong, that it is long enough to terminate all dependence upon foreign aid, and especially in view of the population and wealth of the States in which they are located.

This Society has no interest in protracting the period of dependence, but desires to bring it to as speedy a termination as would at all consist with safety to the interests involved. But, on the other hand, equal care should be taken to prevent the disasters that would be consequent upon the *premature abandonment* of enterprises once successfully commenced. The real value of the Society's agency has been nowhere more apparent than in guarding against this, in cases where all that had been accomplished, through long years of toil and sacri-

fice, would have been put in jeopardy. It came in just at the right time, as a regulating power, to adjust rival claims at the West, so that, instead of being mutually prejudicial or entirely destructive, they should *conspire* to promote the great common cause.

COLLEGES STRUGGLING WITH EMBARRASMENTS.

In respect to the three Institutions above named, the following things should be remembered :

(1.) Their existence commenced not very long previous to the pecuniary revulsion which swept with such desolating power over the West ; and to this day they have been struggling with embarrassments, created during that inflated period. Although neither of them was identified with the disastrous speculations of that period, yet they necessarily partook, more or less, of the spirit of the times ; and, moreover, felt authorized to make expenditures based upon promises of aid, made in the most perfect good faith, but which, in the end, proved entirely fallacious. One or more of them received considerable quantities of Western lands as donations, but in times of darkness and embarrassment these lands were disposed of, and that by the advice of the shrewdest business men at the East ; and the day has gone by in which either of them, to any great extent, can look to this source for endowment. It should be remembered that these were pioneer enterprises—that many things connected with them were matters of experiment, and that much experience has been gained, at no little cost, that will be of great value in all future time. Their conductors, from the first, have given themselves, with singleness of heart, to the work of education, and have relied upon the friends of Christian learning to give them the needed facilities.

THEIR SLOWNESS OF GROWTH ACCOUNTED FOR.

(2.) The population, in the midst of which they were planted, was much more heterogeneous than that which flows along the higher parallels of latitude, and fills the northern portions of Ohio, Illinois, and Iowa, and all parts of Wisconsin. Consequently, the proportion of those who would appreciate the higher Institutions of learning, has always been vastly less than in the regions last named ; and here is a most important reason for a comparative slowness of growth. The following table will show the nativities of the population of the States

of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa, according to the census of 1850:

	N. E. States.	Middle Free States.	Slave States.	Western Free States and Territories.	Natives of the State.	Foreign Born.	Unknown.	Total.
Ohio.....	66,632	308,145	152,319	11,628	1,219,432	218,512	4,359	1,980,427
Indiana	10,646	76,392	176,575	126,700	541,079	54,426	2,598	988,416
Illinois	36,542	112,207	144,809	99,955	343,618	111,593	3,946	851,470
Wisconsin...	27,029	79,732	6,298	21,838	63,015	106,695	784	305,391
Iowa	5,535	24,077	31,392	59,236	50,380	21,232	362	192,214
	145,784	600,352	511,393	319,357	2,217,524	511,458	12,049	4,317,918

From the above table, it appears that of the inhabitants living in 1850, in Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, 473,703 were born in the different Slave States, and 384,531 were of foreign origin. The great mass of the former are to be found in the middle and southern sections of those three States. In the whole of Indiana there were but 10,646 individuals of New England origin.

It is a fact, however, of great interest, that before Northern routes were open, the tide of emigration, in the providence of God, flowed down the Ohio, and diffused itself sufficiently over portions of those three States to establish Colleges where otherwise institutions of learning might not have been planted for generations. The good accomplished by these enterprises may be less obvious at first, and yet, perhaps, in the long run, it may not be surpassed by that achieved in the most favored localities.

EXPENDITURE SMALL COMPARED WITH RESULTS.

(3.) The amount required to complete the work at these three institutions, is as nothing compared with the good that will be accomplished. Let it be furnished, and all that the Society originally undertook will have been achieved. A few facts will suffice to show the importance of this work. The five institutions *first received* upon its list had, at the time, resources for educational purposes, which, at the most liberal estimate, amounted to some \$400,000, but they were embarrassed by an indebtedness which together exceeded \$100,000. The compulsory liquidation of this indebtedness would, in a majority of cases, have resulted in certain ruin; and yet to some of these institutions it seemed inevitable. There was prostration and darkness at the West, and coldness and distrust at the East. Moreover, these institutions founded for common and noble ends, and suffering under a common distress, were

competitors among the Eastern churches for the comparative pittance which could yet be gathered here to save them from utter ruin.

They have now been sustained for a period of thirteen years—two have been stricken from the list of the Society as no longer needing aid—while the other three, according to the explicit testimony of their conductors, have been saved from ruin. Prosperity has again returned to the West, and were they to be abandoned at once by the society, and left to rely entirely upon Western resources, none of them would probably fail, or be thrown back into the condition of weakness and peril from which they have been delivered—nevertheless their progress would be seriously checked, and their power crippled just at the time when the communities upon which they were designed to act, are in a condition to be most effectually reached. The abandonment of them at the present stage would therefore be at a risk and loss, for which there could be no compensation by any increased interest or sense of responsibility which might possibly be created at the West.

Some of the men connected with these enterprises have grown gray in the service—Sisyphus-like, they have rolled the stone upward, but time and again, as it apparently neared the summit, it has been thrown backward. Yet they have as often renewed their toil, and now, strong in faith, plead earnestly for a generous response to this their last appeal for aid. Let this appeal be fully met, and the combined resources of these five institutions alone, by contributions at the East and the West, and by changes in the value of property, will have been increased by some three hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

IMPLIED PLEDGES.

(4.) The Society has not yet done all which its past action has led them to expect, and in view of which they have been stimulated to special efforts on their own fields. This is particularly true of Illinois and Marietta colleges. To abandon them now could hardly be consistent with good faith, even if the best interests of education did not still seem to demand the fulfilment of every pledge, either expressed or implied.

COMPARISON WITH KINDRED ORGANIZATIONS.

2. If there were valid reasons for the instant and entire abandonment of these older States, on the part of this Society, the same would apply with equal or greater force to kindred

organizations. The number of missionaries sustained by the American Home Missionary Society in the three States of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, gradually increased, till it reached a maximum of two hundred and fifty-eight, from which it has declined to two hundred and nine. This decline, however, has been in part owing to the impossibility of finding suitable men. While every thing demands that the churches in those States should be brought to a self-supporting point at the earliest practicable moment, it can hardly admit of a doubt, that an entire abandonment at the present time would be disastrous to the missionary cause in those States. So in respect to colleges. This Society, however, is drawing near the end of its work there. As it was the last among benevolent organizations to enter those States, so it will be the first to complete its work, and leave them with the understanding, that the institutions which it has aided will thereafter cease their solicitations at the East. This Board has neither the power nor the disposition to lay down any law for the future. New enterprises may hereafter spring up on those old fields, and call for aid from the East, and individuals or churches, if so disposed, will respond to their appeals. Still it is believed, that if the Society is enabled to complete its proposed work, those States will be furnished with institutions sufficient to meet the necessary demands of Christian education, and that if any addition is made to their number, it should be on the responsibility, and at the expense of those who inhabit the West.

BELOIT COLLEGE.

3. But the whole work now under consideration, embraces also Beloit College, in Wisconsin. This institution, like the State, is young and vigorous; and so rapid has been its progress, that the proposed amount will enable it to dispense with further aid from the East, and its period of dependence will then have been less than half that of either of the three institutions above named. For this amount its conductors earnestly plead. They base their argument upon the rapid development of the surrounding region and the increase of its population, which already amounts to a million of souls—and the character of that population for intelligence and activity—all going to show, that if Beloit College would fulfil its mission, it must “very shortly stand forth full grown and full armed for the conflict.” The founders apprehended this necessity, and from the beginning have shaped their policy accordingly, and now, within the brief intervening period, to use their own language,

“a college has been set up, which, in the completeness of its organization, its standard of scholarship, and the thoroughness of instruction and discipline, it is believed is taking the lead in the work of collegiate education in that region.” “This has been accomplished without the embarrassment of an accumulating debt; but the income of the college is not yet sufficient to sustain the present scale of expenses, without aid from the Eastern Society, and the broad outline is yet to be filled up.” When that is done, “Beloit College will stand, according to the design of its founders, the central fortress to represent and maintain for that wide region the principles of Puritan Calvinistic Protestantism.”

The conductors say, moreover, that “large and liberal subscriptions are taken at the West, but they must run through a series of years for their fulfilment. Many, whose hearts are already interested, are shaping their plans of business to give the college a share in their future profits, and in the adjustment of wills for the final disposition of estates, it is remembered and named. There is good reason to believe, that in these various ways the West will rally to the support and enlargement of this institution, and in time make good its hundred thousand dollars for every ten thousand drawn from the East, to give it foundation.” Should one half of this be realized, it would be difficult to show a nobler investment.

And this, with the exception of a limited amount to Heidelberg and Wittenberg Colleges in Ohio, would complete the whole work of the Society in States east of the Mississippi. There will then have been planted in the four States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin, no less than nine institutions, Collegiate and Theological, under Christian influence, with an educational capital of more than a million of dollars, and in the midst of a population already nearly twice that of the entire nation at the time of the Declaration of Independence. At no distant day this will be doubled, and ere long doubled again, and at each successive period the accumulations of mind within the range of these institutions will open to them a continually expanding field of usefulness. But the amount now required by the Society for the completion of this great work, is no more than would be expended in the construction of less than two miles of railroad!

GENERAL RESULTS ACHIEVED AND TO BE EXPECTED.

4. The general results of Christian effort, at the West, furnish strong encouragement for the completion of the work now under consideration, inasmuch as they show conclusively,

that in the entire history of colonization and missionary enterprise, no expenditure of resources and effort has brought so rich a return. It is all important that this view of the case be held up before those, who have so long and so nobly sustained the various instrumentalities employed for the evangelization of the West. There is such a thing as looking on the *expenditure* and the *drain* till we lose sight of the *returns*; and such a thing as keeping the eye so exclusively upon the increasing wealth of the West, as to forget that the highest motives exist to continue the expenditure, at each and every point, whatever may be the pecuniary ability of the country, so long as results like those above indicated can be secured. To some minds an exhibition of the extent of that land, its immense natural resources, rapidity of settlement, and strides to wealth and power, furnishes *only* a demonstration that no possible reason can exist for extending further Eastern aid. It is forgotten, that in a most important sense the motives to such benevolence are strengthened in proportion to the force of this very exhibition. Those features of the country which render *pecuniary* investments so profitable, promise a like rich return for moral investments. The establishment of a school, the planting of a church, or the conversion of a given number of souls in the new States of the West, in themselves considered, might be no more important than the same on some lonely island in the Pacific, and yet their relations to other schools, and churches, and conversions, and the progress of Christian civilization in the world, be such as to render their importance immeasurably superior. The question, therefore, is not simply, whether given sections of the West have the *pecuniary ability* to sustain their own institutions, but, also, whether additional moral investments, all things considered, will yield equally rich returns. So long as they will, the pressure of motive to continue them remains undiminished.

It is interesting to notice how, in the history of the West, the age of *steam* synchronizes with that of *missions*; and the thunder of its progress Westward is no louder than the call upon all who love the kingdom of Christ, or their country, to send into the wide fields, which this great agency of civilization opens, all the creative and moulding forces of Christian society. The year 1826 was signalized by a somewhat remarkable coincidence, viz., the charter of the first American railroad, the organization of the American Home Missionary Society, and the founding of Western Reserve College. The first, inaugurating a system whose grandest developments are to be witnessed on our vast Western domain; the second open-

ing a channel of benevolence, whose influence upon the evangelization of that land has thus far surpassed, in scope and power, that of any other single instrumentality; and the third, constituting the first, in a series of institutions, destined to carry the light of Christian learning from the Alleghanies to the Pacific. The marvellous physical developments of the West are so well known, that they hardly need a description here; as connected with the agency of steam, first on the rivers and lakes and then on the land—it would be difficult to assign them any limit.

Railroads not only penetrate the unbroken forest, but strike boldly out over ocean-like prairies, and trains “put to sea” like Atlantic steamships, not only bearing to the opposite shore the emigrant, and all needed facilities for turning the wilderness into fruitful fields; but along the iron track itself, and over the broad expanse—before scarcely more capable of settlement than the bosom of the ocean—villages and cities spring up in rapid succession, and golden harvests wave. These physical and moral developments are not only contemporaneous, but *reciprocal* in their influence; and every where stand related to each other, more or less, as cause and effect.

If, then, we turn to the *moral* and *intellectual* progress of the West, during the thirty years now under consideration, it may not be found to have kept pace with the physical development; yet we shall every where meet with changes of the deepest interest. The statistics could not be gathered and combined without great labor, and were they in our possession, would fail to make an adequate impression upon the mind. No one can fully comprehend or appreciate them who has not been an eye-witness, and toiled through all their stages—shared in the sacrifice, and self-denial, and peril—felt the crushing weight of their anxieties and fears, as well as the exhilaration of success, and, moreover, carefully watched their progress, from the first feeble beginnings to their present state of advancement. We may, however, easily lay hold of facts, and make allusions, that will give some idea of the progress in question.

In the last Report of the American Home Missionary Society, we have embodied the results of its operations for these thirty years. The annual income has increased from \$18,000 to \$193,000; the number of laborers from 196 to 986. More than \$3,000,000 have been expended; more than seventeen thousand years of labor performed, at 4,300 stations, in thirty-six States and Territories; 1,000 churches, reared through its

instrumentality, brought to the point of self-support, and are now its patrons instead of beneficiaries, and some of them among the "most prominent and successful in the land;" and into churches receiving its aid 137,000 souls have been gathered. The Committee well say: "We gain but a very partial view of the results of this Society's labors, unless we pursue them into every department, and over every field of social, intellectual, and moral, as well as religious, enterprise. Nay, we must follow these streams just now bursting from their fountain-head, and in ever increasing volume, through all future time."

But, as another indication of the moral progress of the West during the period now under consideration, we may mention, that it has been distinguished above all others, in our history as a nation, for the founding of Christian colleges; the most of which have been established at the West. Of the one hundred and thirty-five colleges named in a previous part of this Report, ninety have been started during the last thirty years, while forty-five only were founded during the previous two hundred and six years of our national history. Allowing for all drawbacks arising from their infancy, and limitations of influence consequent upon an unnecessary multiplication of numbers, it must be conceded, that an intellectual and moral force has here been created of prodigious scope and efficiency.

The *creative and moulding power* of colleges is operative at the West, on a scale never before witnessed, and under advantages in many respects without a parallel. As the railroad imparts vigor to industry, develops the hidden stores of wealth, and gives to an awakened and renovated people the means of filling their lands with a thousand *minor* improvements; so colleges, as generators of educational power, "send a life-giving influence downward through all the grades of educational systems." So far as the mere work of *construction* is concerned, the services rendered to popular education at the West by these institutions could hardly be estimated. Many of them were started before any system of Common Schools existed in the States where they were founded, and their instructors and special friends have been leaders in all movements for the promotion of popular education. Some commenced their existence when ignorance, in respect to all higher education, was such that the representatives of the people for years rejected an application for a college charter, through their extreme jealousy of corporations. And some legislators gravely urged, that, if a charter were granted, the corporation

should be allowed to hold only a single quarter section of land, lest the few thousand dollars contributed by Christian men at the East, to aid the college in its infancy, should be employed in the purchase of new land, upon which tenants at will would be placed, and the institution thus be enabled to sway the political destiny of the State. The opposition, however, finally yielded to light thrown in through a Report prepared by one of the Trustees of the college, and adopted as their own, by the Committee on Education in the Senate. College officers, too, might be named in some of these States, who performed signal services when their Common School systems were framed.

These institutions are not mere passive existences, as multitudes seem to imagine, but centres of living power, which goes out upon society through the pulpit, the press, the bar, the bench, the school room, the Academic and Legislative Hall, and all the walks of literature and science. They produce a literary atmosphere, awaken an educational spirit, elevate all the learned professions, and like stationary engines at the head of inclined planes, lift society to their own level. It is worthy of mention here, that on the very territory which the above-named legislators feared would come under the power of a literary corporation, to the ruin of the State, a city of one hundred thousand inhabitants has since sprung up, which numbers among its booksellers a single house, who have the present year ordered from Eastern publishers 425,000 volumes to meet the demands of the fall trade; and during the last twelve months, more than half a million copies of the list of school books known as the "American Educational Series," have been sold by this same house. In view of these facts the Chicago Press says: "What a comment is this upon the social and moral condition of the great Northwest! Does it not show that the intellectual progress of our people fully equals the advancement of the West in material wealth and political power?"

At thirteen points, in eight States and Territories, this Society has already helped to plant this living, creative power, and in the changes already wrought in all the particulars above named, in the blessing of God vouchsafed to these enterprises, and especially in the effusions of His Spirit, resulting in the consecration of so many young men to the service of Christ, we have an earnest and a guarantee of a noble future.

In a similar way we might bring under review the progress of Sabbath school and Bible class instruction, especially as connected with the American Sunday School Union, whose

great missionary field has been the West; also the varied operations of the American Bible and Tract Societies, together with the efforts of all missionary and philanthropic associations, whether denominational or otherwise. Such a review would bring out results, calculated in the highest degree to encourage those who have been engaged in the prosecution of these various enterprises, and could not fail to inspire devout gratitude to God for the privilege of doing such a work. A good illustration of this has just been given to the public in the results of the Congregational Fund for building churches at the West, which, so far as mere figures are concerned, show five or six dollars developed there for every one contributed by the Eastern churches. A Western missionary testifies, that "the good done by this timely aid can hardly be estimated here on earth," and the committee for disbursing the fund express the belief, that "never since the great Apostle said to the Galatians, 'Bear ye one another's burdens, and so fulfil the law of Christ,' has there been accomplished, to this end, a work, for the means employed, of more eminent usefulness."

The same thing will appear if we look at the drain upon the older States, caused by emigration, and which has been so seriously felt in some portions of New England. According to the census of 1850, there were 925,838 people residing in the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Iowa, who were born in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, and the New England States. To a very large extent this has been a *Christian* exodus. Multitudes of churches have lost devoted members, and in numerous instances their very pillars have been taken away, entailing feebleness, and in some instances, perhaps, bringing absolute ruin. A single Western church could be named, composed of only thirty-five members, of whom nine are now, or have elsewhere been deacons. Old homesteads, without number, have been deserted by the young, the vigorous, and the enterprising, for the growing West. But notwithstanding this drain, the East, *as a whole*, is stronger and richer than ever, and more able to push on all the grand enterprises which aim at the world's conversion.

And there has also been immense gain at the West. While the older States have given out in large measures their very life-blood, every drop of it has been infused into young empires—imparting vitality, promoting a vigorous and healthy growth, and multiplying on every hand the precursors of a noble manhood. Enfeebled churches have their compensation, some thirty, some sixty, and some an hundred-fold, in their off-shoots, planted in the wilderness, where they are

taking deep root, and already from thousands of centres, beginning to send out their "boughs unto the sea, and their branches unto the river." It would be difficult indeed to name an enterprise of benevolence or philanthropy, on all that wide field of effort, during the last thirty years, which was not, under God, mainly indebted for its existence and efficiency, to this *Christian exodus* from the older States. So also in respect to *national interests*, we can see that vast capital for good has been accumulated in the living hosts that are ready to do battle for the right, whenever any of the great principles which underlie the Republic are at stake.

But abundant fruits not only appear on the distant fields themselves—the *return currents* of benevolence are also beginning to swell the parent streams. For example, the receipts of the Illinois State Auxiliary of the American Bible Society, during the last year, were \$40,000; of which nearly \$30,000 were in *donations*. Not far from *one-twelfth* of the receipts of the American Home Missionary Society, during the same period, were from the four States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Wisconsin, and from that field the A. B. C. F. M. received about the same amount.

At the present time no such return currents flow from the distant West into the treasury of this Society, for the simple reason, that all funds raised by any Institution on that field go directly into its own treasury; and such is the stimulus to Western effort afforded by the Society, that in ordinary cases these funds are double or treble the amount furnished from the East. But let the work now under consideration be completed, and the friends of Christian learning in those States, instead of coming on this side of the Alleghanies for help, will furnish efficient aid to the Society, as it moves onward beyond the Mississippi.

A WISE ECONOMY.

5. It hardly need be said that a wise economy dictates this method of accomplishing this particular work. It has a definiteness and a scope which commends it very strongly to practical minds. The different Institutions to which it has reference have reached such a stage of advancement, and their conductors so well understand the measure of reliance which can now be placed upon the West, that the above estimates are not likely to prove delusive. We thus count the cost of these six towers, and trust that the friends of Christian learning, when they see how small that is, compared with the good to be achieved, will never allow us to be

taunted with the declaration, "These men began to build and were not able to finish." Individual men and individual churches, in great numbers, have the ability to carry any one of them to completion, and our hope and prayer is, that the Lord may so stir up the hearts of the lovers of learning, that the Society may be speedily enabled to lay the last topstone.

EDUCATION A DEBT TO FUTURE GENERATIONS.

6. It is all-important that the work now under consideration be finished at an early day, in order that the Society may throw its entire strength upon institutions between the Mississippi and the Pacific. We might consider this both in the light of an *obligation* and a *privilege*. Mr. George Peabody, of London, sent to the centennial celebration in his native town of Danvers, Mass., the following noble sentiment: "Education, a debt due from the present to future generations;" and by way of discharging that debt, he accompanied the sentiment with a donation of twenty thousand dollars, and at a subsequent period nearly doubled the amount. Paul was evidently a "debtor to the Greeks and to the barbarians, to the wise and to the unwise," not on the ground of any benefits received from them, but because he had the power to make known unto them the Gospel of Christ. The principle seems to be, that the possession of blessings, and ability to bestow them upon others, creates obligation, and especially so if existing relations are such as make us the natural channels of good.

The relations of the parent to the child impose obligations which can rest upon no other human being. Very similar are those which the older States in this confederacy sustain to the new States and Territories at the West. They are *settled* at first principally by emigrants from the former. It is said that there is scarcely a Christian family in New England or New York, which is not represented by some near relative, resident within the circle of which Beloit College is the centre. And at a public meeting in behalf of this Society, held in the city of Boston, one of the speakers remarked, that if all in that crowded assembly who had relations, or particular friends in the West, were called upon to rise, very few probably would remain seated. Reciprocal ties, therefore, like a precious network, unite the old States and the new, in bonds at once sacred and indissoluble.

But when children start in life, parents differ very much, not only in respect to their ability to aid them, but also in

their views as to what constitutes the most valuable outfit. On a similar principle we can see very clearly the direction in which emigrants must mainly look for aid in establishing institutions of learning in the new States of the West. The character of their parentage may be inferred from a glance at the following table, constructed from the returns of the last census :

Total Whites over 20.	Foreign born.	Native Whites.	Total Whites over 20 unable to read or write.	Foreign Whites over 20 unable to read or write.	Native Whites over 20 unable to read or write.	Proportion unable to read or write.
Virginia..... 413,428	10,607	402,821	77,005	1,137	75,868	1 in 5
New York..... 1,612,212	308,747	1,303,465	91,293	68,052	23,241	1 in 56
South Carolina 125,241	4,103	121,138	15,684	104	15,580	1 in 8
Massachusetts.. 568,593	76,220	492,373	27,539	26,484	1,155	1 in 408
Georgia..... 217,744	2,798	214,946	41,200	496	40,704	1 in 5
Pennsylvania.. 1,095,286	118,599	976,687	66,928	24,989	41,939	1 in 21
Kentucky..... 332,370	13,826	318,544	66,687	2,347	64,340	1 in 5
Ohio..... 890,833	103,505	787,328	61,030	9,162	51,868	1 in 15
Tennessee..... 316,209	2,719	313,490	77,522	505	77,017	1 in 4
Vermont..... 167,413	15,551	151,862	6,189	5,624	565	1 in 263

The abstraction of the foreign element makes the contrast between different States much more striking. Now how much encouragement in the work of establishing schools, and planting colleges in the new States, will emigrants find, if they return to ancestral homes where *one-fourth*, *one-fifth*, or *one-eighth* of the population over 20 years of age, are unable to read or write! No doubt there would be honorable exceptions. The experiment was once tried by the friends of one of our Western colleges, and, though to some extent successful, it was never repeated.

What if every *fifth* or *eighth* person on board the Mayflower, and in the early colonies of New England, had been unable to read or write! Then such zeal in the founding of a college as is described in the following language, uttered in Boston by a distinguished advocate of this Society, would have been unknown: "Two centuries ago, the University which has done more for the city, under her wing, and for this whole shore, than all the commerce of the sea, was anxiously soliciting the 'deep poverty' of the sisterhood of feeble colonies for bread, and sensibly grateful for the private gift of a 'pewter flagon,' or a few pecks of corn. The appeal was every where responded to; the colonies gave according to their means and beyond their means; heroic sacrifices were every where made; the prosperity of the new settlements was identified with that of the college; the feeling was general, it was strong, it amounted often to enthusiasm, that the great

objects of the emigrants, the establishment of a free State and the enjoyment of a free Gospel, were utterly impracticable without an institution for the cultivation of true learning, of profound, severe Christian science." Then, too, action like this would never have flamed out in living light on the dry pages of the colonial records at New Haven, viz.: "The proposition for the relief of poor scholars at Cambridge was fully approved of, and thereupon it was ordained, that Joshua Atwater and William Davis, shall receive of every one in this plantation, whose heart is willing to contribute, a peck of wheat or the value of it."

Such views and feelings made New England the early home of colleges and college-bred men—the home of schools and churches and an educated ministry—and we cannot wonder, that in the track of its emigration through the Middle States, and onward in the West, churches, and schools, and colleges should rise. Nor can we wonder that the sons of such a parentage should return to the noble old homestead for sympathy and aid in a work whose importance was among the first lessons which they learned. What would not Rome, as an educator, give to sustain such relations?

The very large proportion of liberally educated men who have gone out especially from New England, as ministers, professors, and teachers, to fill the pulpits and found and man the colleges of the West, and occupy the foremost ranks in the great army of educators, creates bonds of a peculiar character. Channels of influence are thus opened, through which the very highest power can be brought to bear upon that forming Society. To create and apply such power is the work of this organization, whose existence is a living illustration of the truth referred to in the beginning of this Report, that "God, in advancing his kingdom on earth, has" ever "originated fit powers and made them subordinate to his design; and that his people have been careful to erect, to confirm, and maintain these appropriate instruments; to rebuild them when decayed, to keep them strong and equipped with resources, and to use them, whenever occasion has demanded, to advance his dominion." By the blessing of God, his people, through the instrumentality of this Society, did rebuild them when decayed at the West; and if they can now be fully "equipped with resources," they will accomplish a work that will be felt to the remotest periods of our history as a nation.

But this equipment must be hastened, or opportunities will be lost such as never before were offered, and which no revolution of ages can bring back. This growing power which

has been described, great as it is, has not yet spread over more than half of our national domain. But the coming twenty-five years will probably see the whole, carved into States, demanding all the organizations and appliances of Christian society. The work of *centuries* will be compressed into a single age. The Society, therefore, should not linger on this side of the Father of Waters, but by one bold stroke complete its work, and, in conjunction with kindred organizations, pass over in full strength, as the Tribes crossed Jordan, and move onward toward the "Great Sea," Westward, till it shall have fulfilled its sublime mission.

In behalf of the Board of Directors,

THERON BALDWIN,

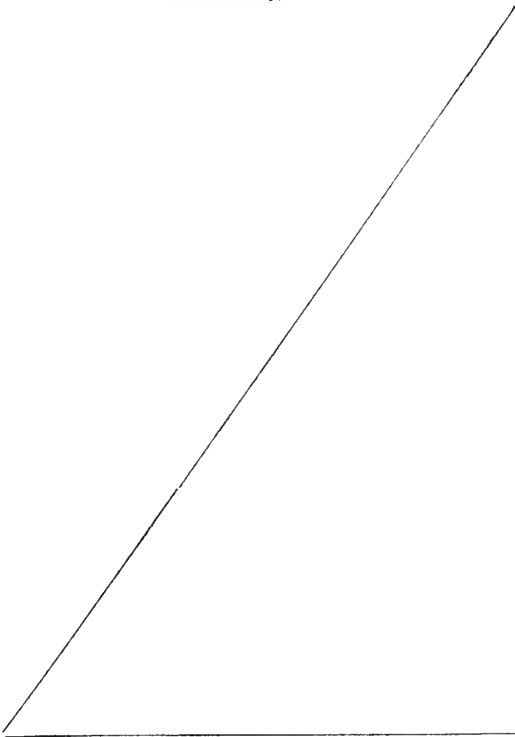
Corresponding Secretary.

Dr. THE SOCIETY IN ACCOUNT CURRENT

1856. Oct. 15	For amount paid to Colleges for current expenses, as follows:—		
	Beloit,	\$ 630	
	Iowa,	450	
	German, Ev., Mo.,	270	
	Heidelberg,	200	
	Knox (arrearage),	270	
	Illinois,	540	
	Marietta,	360	
	Wittenberg,	1,000	
	Pacific University,	270	
	St. Paul,	500	
	College of California,	500	
	“ specific donation,	273	
			5,263 00
	“ “ “ Colleges on Permanent Fund:—		
	Wabash,	\$7,123 33	
	Illinois,	3,634 67	
	Wittenberg,	500 00	
	Beloit,	2,000 00	
	Iowa,	368 11	
			13,626 11
	“ “ “ for copies of Tyler's Essay, purchased of the publishers,		119 76
	“ “ “ The Western Education Society (balance of account),		60 45
	“ “ “ Taxes on Western Lands,		12 92
	“ “ “ for Expenses, as follows:—		
	Salary and Expenses of Secretary,	1,892 95	
	Rent and Expenses of Office,		
	Expenses attending Anniversary and Meetings of Society and Board,	155 09	
	Salaries and expenses of Agents,	3,000 19	
	Printing 2,000 Whiting's Address,		
	“ 2,000 Reports of W. R. College Com.,		
	“ 6,000 Western College Intelligencer,	572 39	
	“ 5,000 Twelfth Report,		
	“ 1,500 Storrs' Discourse,		
			5,620 62
	Cash in Treasury to credit of new account,		407 64
			25,110 50

WITH B. C. WEBSTER, TREASURER.

Cr.

1856. Oct. 15	By Cash balance from account of twelfth year,.....	\$144 15
	" " received from Donations and Legacies.....	24,687 31
	" " " " Sales of Western Lands.....	189 04
	" " " " Premium Essay,.....	90 00
		
		25,110 50

I certify that I have examined the vouchers for the disbursements charged in the foregoing account, and also the footings, and find both entirely correct.

M. O. HALSTED *Auditor*

ORANGE, N. J., Nov. 10th, 1856.

DONATIONS.

Abington Centre, Mass.....	\$23 30	Brooklyn, N. Y., 1st Pres. Ch., A. Wes-	
North, Mass.....	6 60	son, for Wabash College.....	\$40 00
Albany, N. Y., 4th Pres. Ch. in full of		Church of Pilgrims, of which	
\$400, for Seelye scholarship in		\$250 for the College of St. Paul,	
Wabash Coll.....	68 00	Minnesota.....	307 73
Amesbury Mills, Mass.....	21 00	Plymouth Ch., on professorship	
Amherst, Mass., 1st Ch.....	32 85	in Illinois College, viz: E. A.	
2d Ch., B. Adams, \$20, coll. \$22,		Nichols, \$20. R. W. Ropes, \$25,	
of which \$30 to const. George		collec'n, \$249 45.....	294 45
Burnham, L. M.....	42 00	3d Pres. Ch.....	51 15
Andover, Mass., South Church, of		M. East, for endowment fund Ill.	
which \$30 to const. Rev. Geo.		College.....	2 00
Moore, L. M.....	64 00	Buffalo, N. Y., 1st Pres. Ch., in part	
Chapel.....	47 48	of \$400 for Thompson scholar-	
Auburn, N. H., in part to const. Rev.		ship in Wabash College.....	375 00
James Holmes, L. M.....	17 90	Westminster Ch., J. Ketchum,	
Beverly, Mass., Washington st. Ch.		for Wabash College.....	10 00
and Soc.....	45 57	North Pres. Ch., Ditto.....	55 00
Dane, of which \$30 to const. Dea.		Campello, Mass., Evang. Ch. & Soc.,	
Caleb Wallis, L. M.....	41 05	to const. Rev. D. T. Packard,	
Biddeford, Me., A Friend.....	25	L. M.....	30 00
Binghamton, N. Y., Pres. Ch. for		Canaan, Ct.....	15 75
Wabash Coll.....	82 00	Canterbury, of which \$3 03 is a	
Birmingham, Ct., in part of L. M.,		balance to const. Rev. Robert	
\$14 80, G. W. Shelton, \$10.....	24 80	C. Learned, L. M.....	21 34
Bloomfield, N. J., Pres. Ch., J. C.		Catskill, N. Y.....	60 44
Baldwin, \$5.....	5 00	Central Village, Ct.....	16 75
Two Friends, \$10 each.....	20 00	Chester, N. H.....	7 75
Boston, Mass., Central Ch., William		Charlestown, Mass., for endowment	
Ropes on permanent fund of		fund of Iowa College.....	368 11
Illinois Coll. \$200, and for Coll.		Chicopee Falls.....	15 64
of St. Paul, \$200.....	400 00	Chicopee Village.....	12 00
Pine st. Church and Soc.....	72 13	Clinton, Ct., Benevolent Association	
Shawmut, of which \$90 to const.		of Con. Ch.....	10 00
Rev. Charles Smith, Frederick		Cohasset, Mass., 2d Con. Ch. and Soc.	14 00
Jones, and William F. Richard-		Collinville, Ct.....	25 00
son, L. Ms.....	103 52	Conway, Mass., Rev. G. M. Adams, to	
Salem st. Ch. and Soc.....	51 30	const. Samuel Adams, of Cas-	
Old South " ".....	121 50	tine, Maine, L. M.....	30 00
Park " ".....	89 31	Connecticut, A Friend.....	100 00
Mt. Vernon " ".....	259 50	Danbury, Ct., 1st Ch.....	48 75
Bowdoin " ".....	77 00	Danvers, Mass.....	15 00
East Maverick Ch. and Soc.....	44 30	Danvers, South Ch. & Soc., to const.	
Essex st. Church, A. Kingman,		Mrs. D. T. Frothingham, L. M.	57 75
\$500, of which \$300 for Wit-		Darien, Ct.....	8 07
tenberg Coll, \$30 by Thomas		Dedham, Mass., Mrs. A. B. Burgess..	20 00
A. Ford, to const. himself		Derry, N. H., 1st Ch.....	45 25
L. M.; others, \$280 75.....	780 73	Derry Village, N. H., 1st Con. Ch.....	10 50
South, Phillips Ch. and Soc.....	41 25	Dorchester, Mass., in full of \$400, for	
Boxford, Mass., West Con. Ch. and		permanent scholarship in Wa-	
Soc.....	7 00	bash College.....	189 32
Braintree, Mass., to const. S. D. Hay-		Dover, N. H., in part.....	29 00
den, L. M.....	37 02	Durham, Ct., 1st Ch.....	9 32
Bridgeport, Ct., 1st Con. Ch.....	50 37	South Ch.....	5 00
Bristol.....	30 31	Ellsworth, Ct.....	7 51

Enfield, Mass., Benevolent Soc.....	\$80 00	Jewett City, Ct., collection, \$7; S.	
Exeter, N. H., 1st Ch.....	17 54	School, \$3; Rev. T. L. S., \$10;	
2d Ch.....	21 71	H. T. C., \$5; D. P., \$3, to const.	
Farmington, Ct., 1st Ch.....	54 23	Rev. Henry T. Cheever, L. M.	\$30 00
Fitchburg, Mass., 1st Con. Ch.....	65 89	Keene, N. H., 1st Con. Ch.....	43 94
Fitzwilliam, N. H.....	10 00	Kingston, Mass., 2d Ch.....	14 69
Framingham, Mass., to const. Rev.		Lawrence, Mass., M. Knowles, for	
Jos. C. Bodwell, L. M.....	30 00	Wabash College.....	100 00
Franklin, Mass.....	31 19	Lenox, Mass., Samuel Belden, 3d and	
Franklin, N. H., Evang. Ch. and Soc.	14 62	4th payment on scholarship in	
Freedom Plains, N. Y.....	5 00	Wittenberg College, \$26; col-	
Georgetown, Mass.....	64 50	lection, \$26.....	52 00
Granby, Mass.....	32 95	Leominster, Mass., Evan. Cong. Ch..	27 15
Great Barrington, Mass., Francis		Lockport, N. Y., Pres. Ch., for Wa-	
Whiting, on scholarship in		hash College.....	32 00
Wabash College, \$25; D. Lea-		Long Meadow, Mass., Rev. Mr. Hard-	
vitt, \$20; D. W. Beckwith, E.		ing, \$5; Gents' Association,	
Beckwith, Mrs. P. B. Ives, R.		\$10; Ladies, \$7 10; collection,	
Taylor, Miss Kellog, G. L.		\$20, of which \$20 to const. Rev.	
Granger, and C. Hopkins, each,		J. W. Harding, L. M.....	42 10
\$5; J. Sedgwick, \$3; G. Mun-		Long Meadow East, Mass., in part.....	7 14
son, \$3; B. W. Pattison, \$2;		Lowell, Mass., Appleton st. Ch., Miss	
M. Rossiter, \$2.....	90 00	Osmer, \$100; others, \$117 50,	
Great Falls, N. H., of which \$30 to		for Wabash College.....	217 50
const. Rev. George N. Anthony,		John st. Ch., of which \$23 for	
L. M.....	45 50	Wabash College.....	46 00
Greenland, N. H.....	7 00	Kirk st. Ch., for Wabash College	44 51
Goshen, Mass.....	13 00	1st Church, Ditto.....	68 00
Greenwich, Ct., for College of Cali-		Madison, Ct.....	16 00
fornia, Miss Sarah Lewis, \$100	100 00	Malden, Mass., of which \$30 to const.	
2d Con. Ch.....	100 00	Rev. A. C. Adams, L. M., and	
" " George A. Palmer, first		\$30 by T. C. Whittemore, to	
payment on \$400, for perman-		const. Benjamin Whittenmore,	
ent scholarship in Wabash		L. M.....	66 68
College.....	100 00	Manchester, Ct., 1st Ch.....	25 00
1st Ch., balance to const. Dea.		Marblehead, Mass., balance.....	20 00
Stephen K. Ferris, L. M.....	10 00	Medway Village, Mass.....	25 03
Griswold, Ct., 1st Ch.....	25 06	Medway East, " to const. John S.	
Groton, Mass., Evang. Ch. and Soc...	23 03	Walker, L. M.....	30 50
Groveland, Mass., to const. Alfred		Medway West, Mass.....	24 06
Poor, L. M.....	30 00	Melrose, " of which \$50 to	
Guilford, Ct., 3d Con. Ch.....	15 25	const. Rev. A. T. Sessions, L. M.	46 76
Hadley, Mass., General Benevolent		Meriden, N. H., contribution, \$37 62;	
Soc., 3d Ch.....	12 00	Senior Class in Kimball Union	
1st Ch. Benevolent Soc.....	20 00	Academy, to const. C. S. Rich-	
Hampton, N. H.....	20 27	ards, L. M., \$30; Middle Class	
Hartford, Ct., Centre Ch., T. S. Wil-		in Ditto, to const. E. F. Rowe,	
liams, \$100; T. Parsons, \$20;		L. M., \$30.....	97 62
J. Trumbull, \$10; H. A. Per-		Methuen, Mass., to const. Geo. Foot,	
kins, \$10; L. Wilcox, to const.		Esq., L. M.....	33 00
himself, L. M., \$50; collection,		Middlefield, Ct.....	23 68
\$46.....	236 00	Middletown, Ct., Westfield Soc. coll.	
Pearl st. Church, F. Smith, \$25;		\$19; James O. Smith, to const.	
E. Collins, \$10; J. Beach, \$10;		himself, L. M., \$30; same, in	
J. Hosmer, \$10; R. Mather,		full to const. Rev. L. S. Hough,	
\$10; collection, \$47.....	112 00	L. M., \$13.....	62 00
South Ch. collection.....	24 60	1st Ch.....	49 75
North Ch., for California College	73 00	Milbury, Mass., 1st Ch.....	11 58
Harwinton, Ct., in part.....	11 81	2d Ch.....	12 30
Haverstraw, N. Y., Rev. A. S. Free-		Milford, Ct., 1st Ch.....	25 00
man.....	3 00	2d Ch.....	11 00
Henniker, N. H., in part to const. A.		Monson, Mass.....	31 04
D. F. L. Connor, L. M.; Dea.		Montgomery, N. Y.....	30 70
Horace Childs, \$3; A. D. L. F.		Nashua, N. H., estate of Rev. J. M.	
Connor, \$10; J. R. Connor, \$5	18 00	Ellis, in full of temporary	
Hinsdale, Mass.....	31 00	scholarship in Witt. Coll. \$25;	
Hollis, N. H.....	41 33	to found permanent scholar-	
Homer, N. Y., Pres. Ch., Jacob M.		ship in Illinois, Wabash and	
Schemerhorn, \$100, for tempo-		Wittenb'g Colleges, \$500 each.	1,525 00
rorary schols'p; others, \$140,		Nashua, N. H., Pearl st. Ch., in full of	
for Wabash College.....	240 00	\$400, for the Adams scholars'p	
Huntington, Ct.....	3 81	in Wabash College.....	40 00
Iowa, Prof. E. Ripley.....	12 48	Natick, Mass.....	44 55
Ipswich, Mass., 1st Ch.....	55 50	Newark, N. J., 1st Pres. Ch., of which	
South Ch.....	18 67	\$400 for the Stearns scholars'p	
Ithaca, N. Y., Pres. Ch., for Wabash		in Wabash College.....	41 00
College.....	34 00	2d Pres. Ch., for Wabash College	100 00

Newark, N. J., Central Pres. Ch., for temporary scholarship in Ditto	\$100 00	Northampton, Mass., 1st Ch. of which \$30 to const. Dea. John P. Williston, L. M.,	\$42 67
South Park Pres. Ch., for Wabash College,	75 00	Edwards Ch. of which \$30 to const. Dr. Lewis S. Hopkins, L. M.,	36 66
New Bedford, Mass., North Ch.,	25 00	Northampton, N. H., Evang. Ch. and Society,	21 50
New Britain, Ct., South Cong. Ch. and Soc.,	17 00	North Andover, Mass.,	16 81
New Canaan, Ct., in full to const. Rev. Frederick W. Williams, L. M.,	27 72	Northboro, Mass., Evang. Ch. and Society,	19 78
New Fairfield, Ct., to const. Rev. Amos B. Peters, L. M.,	30 06	Northbridge, Mass., bequest of Josiah Spring for theological professorship in Ill. Coll.,	2365 22
Newbury, Mass.,	20 10	Northford, Ct., Mrs. M. C.,	1 00
New Haven, Ct., W. S. Charnley, for endowment fund Illinois College, st. Ch.,	100 00	Norwalk, Ct., 1st Ch., of which \$60 to const. Miss Juliet Betts and Miss Harriet Betts, L. Ms.,	66 00
Yale College, Pres. Day, \$20; Pres. Woolsey, \$20; Professor Goodrich, \$20; Prof. Salisbury, \$25; Prof. Dana, \$5; Prof. J. A. Porter, \$5; Prof. Gibbs, \$5	100 00	South Ch., to const. Dea. Daniel H. Nash, L. M., \$3,	30 00
Centre Ch., Mrs. Salisbury, \$30; Wm. Eastwick, \$20; H. White, \$10; others, \$83,	143 00	Norwich, Ct., legacy of Joseph Osis, to endowment fund for indigent students in Beloit Coll.,	2000 00
Timothy Bishop, \$20; G. Hallock, \$10; others, \$12,	42 00	1st Ch., Rev. H. P. Arms,	1 00
New Ipswich, N. H.,	21 45	2d Ch.,	41 55
1st Ch.,	40 00	Main st. Ch.,	73 00
2d Ch., to const. Rev. Wm. Russell, L. M.,	30 00	North Weymouth, Mass.,	17 37
From members of Appleton Academy, to const. E. T. Quimby, L. M.,	30 00	Orange, N. J., 1st Pres. Ch., in full of \$400 for White scholarship in Wabash Coll., \$214 50; C. M. Saxton, \$25; A. S. Marvin, \$100; C. R. Day, \$47 50,	377 00
New London, 1st Ch.,	68 00	2d Pres. Ch., a friend, \$10 50; T. B., for Coll. of California, \$10; S. Baldwin, for Coll. of California and to const. John M. Baldwin, L. M., \$30; in part of \$400 for Crowell scholarship in Wabash Coll., M. H. Baldwin, \$100; M. O. Halsted, \$50; Miss C. Wynans, \$10; A. Pierson, S. Peck, A. Dodd, each, \$10; others, \$99,	369 50
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Newport, N. H., in full to const., Rev. Henry Cummings, L. M.,	22 50	Pepperell, Mass., a bal. \$10; Ch. and Society, \$26,	46 00
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New York City, Broadway Tabernacle, \$61 50; for endowment fund Ill. College, Dea. Israel Minor, \$100; Wm. G. West (bal. of \$100), \$50; J. E. Smith, \$25; coll. \$61,	236 00	3d Pres. Ch., in full of \$400 for the Brainard scholarship in W. Coll.,	40 00
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Norfolk, Ct., for Wabash Coll., Mrs. Pettibone, for tempor. scholarship, \$100; col. \$70,	170 00	Plainville, Ct., to const. Wm. Cowles, L. M.,	34 28
		Pleasant Valley, N. Y.,	11 50
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		Plymouth, Ct., collection, \$7 75; Edwd. Langdon, bal. to const. himself, L. M., \$10,	17 75
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		Portsmouth, N. H., for Wabash Coll.,	109 00

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UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

FOURTEENTH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SOCIETY FOR THE PROMOTION

OF

Collegiate and Theological Education at
the West.

NEW YORK:
JOHN F. TROW, PRINTER, 377 & 379 BROADWAY,
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1857.



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ABSTRACT OF PROCEEDINGS

CONNECTED WITH THE FOURTEENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE
SOCIETY FOR THE PROMOTION OF COLLEGIATE AND THEO-
LOGICAL EDUCATION AT THE WEST.

THE Board of Directors met in the Lecture Room of the 14th Street Presbyterian Church, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, the 27th of October, 1857, at 11 o'clock, A. M. Present during the meeting, Hon. J. C. Hornblower, President; Rev. Drs. C. A. Goodrich, T. H. Skinner, A. Peters, L. Bacon, J. H. Linsley, J. F. Stearns, A. D. Smith, R. W. Clark, R. Palmer, and J. P. Thompson; Rev. Messrs. H. G. Ludlow, and J. F. Tuttle; Hon. S. H. Walley; and William Ropes and Henry White, Esqrs.

The meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Palmer, who was also appointed Secretary.

The minutes of the last Annual Meeting of the Board and of the Consulting Committee were read and approved.

The reading of the Annual Report, as drawn up for the consideration of the Board, was commenced by the Corresponding Secretary. The Treasurer's Report, accompanied with the certificate of the Auditor, was also presented, and referred to a Committee for general examination.

The Report of the Committee appointed last year to visit Iowa, Yellow Spring, and Webster Colleges, was submitted by the Rev. Dr. Stearns, and embodied a large amount of valuable information. A letter from the Rev. Dr. Patton (then in Europe), the other member of the Committee, was also read, stating that there was an entire agreement between them as to

the facts to be reported, and giving his views in respect to the true policy to be pursued by the Board.

The Board then adjourned, to meet the following morning at nine o'clock.

Public services were held in the evening in the Fourteenth Street Presbyterian Church. Prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. Clark, of Brooklyn.

The Rev. G. L. Prentiss, D. D., the regularly appointed preacher, having been unable to perform the service, Prof. Henry B. Smith, of Union Theological Seminary, consented to repeat his Address in behalf of the Society, delivered last May in the City of Boston. The following Abstract will exhibit its scope and spirit:—

The Church, the State, and the School, are the three permanent interests of human society—corresponding to man's eternal welfare, his temporal well-being, and his training for time and eternity. Education, in its widest scope, is the process by which the successive generations are trained in, and by, and for the State and the Church. Its function is like that of the sap in the tree. Each historic nation must have a system of education adapted to its peculiar position and exigencies. The general theme of the address, viz.: the education of a Christian commonwealth, was considered under the heads—What is Education? What is the teaching of history as to Education? What is the Education which our country needs?

Man alone can be educated; hence man alone has the instinct of immortality. The possibility of education is given in man's moral and spiritual nature; its necessity springs from the fact that the race exists as a series of generations. Each mature generation is to train its children to be successors in the great drama of human life and destiny; this is the debt which it owes to posterity.

The scope of education is wide. It is carried on by the family, by society, by the press. The State must educate all, unless it is to succumb to some other influence. The Church must educate if the Church is to abide and thrive.

What marvels are wrought by education may be seen in the comparison of the helpless infant with the perfected scholar, statesman, artist, and Christian: the rude Sack of Bokhara with the modern Saxon; the vagrant in our streets with the intelligent classes in our public schools.

Thus Education is both a *transmitting* and a *transforming* agency. It transforms through that which it transmits. Its moral and spiritual aim and ends are consequently the chief points of view in estimating the value of any theory of Education. That education is a discipline of the powers, and that every man must be self-educated, no one contests. But the vital question still remains: By what and for what is man to be educated?

As is a man's theory about human nature and destiny, so must be his theory of Education. A materialist will wish to exclude all subjects that look beyond material and present. The Pantheist would have all education conducted according to his system of philosophy. Many of the objections to our collegiate system are based on the fact, that our colleges have

generally been on the side of Christianity. The central question about colleges is simply this: Shall our highest institutions transmit the highest culture of the past, and the blessed influences of the Christian faith?

Education with us must be universal: this springs from our very character as a republic with universal suffrage. It cannot be borrowed from any past models; no system that has hitherto existed can be matched with our needs. Though our system is less definitely wrought out than that of many other countries, yet nowhere is the spontaneous impulse to general culture so widely diffused. In the last fifteen years we have added three colleges a year to our list—now we have 144, while in 1800 we had only 25; we have 46 Theological schools—in 1800 we had none. We have not the critical learning of older institutions, but we have a more diffused education. The system is immature, but it is the immaturity of a giant. Our progress must be on our present basis, and to meet the needs of a people advancing at the rate of 1,000 men per day, and 100 miles a year, planting towns in the wilderness. If we as a people are to carry on civilization and Christianity another stadium in its onward course, then must we have institutions commensurate with our unfolding destiny.

This is the voice of history to us. Every great nation and era has had its own system of culture, which has given to it its influence. Thus it was with Greece; thus with Rome. Four times has Christianity been in the struggle of life and death, and four times has it been carried through, under God, in part by means of systems of instruction adapted to its need. All of our early colleges were for Christ and his Church.

The question with us is this: How can we, on the basis of a general education given by the State, superadd the highest Christian culture in the best institutions? This must be done chiefly through the benevolence of our churches.

Hence the need of a liberal patronage of the Society for the Promotion of Collegiate and Theological Education at the West.

The thanks of the Board were presented to Prof. Smith, for his Address, and a copy requested for publication.

Wednesday morning, 9 o'clock.

The Board met according to adjournment. Prayer was offered by the Rev. H. G. Ludlow.

Professor W. G. T. Shedd, of Andover Theological Seminary, was appointed to deliver the next Annual Discourse, and the Rev. G. L. Prentiss, D. D., of New York City, his alternate.

The reading of the Annual Report was finished.

The Report of Drs. Stearns and Patton was then taken up, and the Committee thanked for their faithful services. The various questions involved in this Report were discussed by different members of the Board for several hours, and the fol-

lowing preamble and resolution offered by the Hon. S. H. Walley, were adopted, viz. :—

Whereas, the Directors of this Society feel deeply impressed with the idea that the funds contributed to its objects are to be sacredly applied in the most judicious and discriminating manner, to uphold deserving and necessitous institutions, which may solicit the aid of the Society, therefore,

Resolved, That in view of the existing state of feeling in reference to the two Colleges in Iowa, whose claims have been laid before this Board, it is inexpedient to make appropriations at the present meeting to either Iowa College or Yellow Spring College; but that a Committee be appointed to report at a meeting of this Board to be held at their call within three months, upon the respective claims of these two colleges for the aid of this Board.

The Rev. Drs. A. D. Smith, L. Bacon, and J. F. Stearns, were appointed this Committee.

Adjourned to meet at 6 P. M.

The Board met according to adjournment, Rev. Dr. Goodrich in the chair; and Rev. Dr. Thompson, Secretary *pro tem*.

The Report of the Committee appointed last year to consider the expediency of changing the name of the Society, and of securing an act of incorporation, was submitted by Henry White, Esq. The Committee were of the opinion that the advantages of the present name so far outweighed all its disadvantages, that any change was inexpedient, and they could not recommend an application for an act of incorporation at the present time. The Report was adopted.

The publication of the Western College Intelligencer was referred to the Consulting Committee.

The case of Webster College was referred to the same Committee, who are to report at the special meeting of the Board to be held within three months. This Committee were also instructed to prepare a schedule of appropriations to be submitted at the same meeting.

The consideration of the Annual Report was finished, and the Report adopted and ordered to be presented to the Society. The Committee appointed to examine the Treasurer's account, reported recommending its approval. The Report was adopted. A statement was made by the Rev. Charles Kenmore in

reference to Carbondale College in Southern Illinois. The Board then adjourned to attend the

ANNIVERSARY EXERCISES.

These were held in the Fourteenth St. Presbyterian Church. The Rev. Dr. Goodrich, of Yale College, one of the Vice-Presidents, presided, and opened the meeting with prayer. An abstract of the Annual Report, embracing that of the Treasurer, was read by the Corresponding Secretary.

The Rev. D. W. Poor, D. D., of Newark, N. J., moved the adoption of the Report, and remarked that—

He was but advocating the renewed espousal of a cause already entrenched in our deepest convictions, and which starting in a special exigency, had grown up, and now stood equal among the foremost of the benevolent enterprises of the day, in its claims upon public attention and support.

The principles upon which the Society proceeded were simple and self-evident:—1. That Christianity is the only safe and healthful educational power in the world. It is pure, absolute truth—truth in its most broad and comprehensive sense—hence capable of embracing, sanctifying, and rendering subservient to the best uses all the legitimate objects of human study. The establishment and support of such institutions as the Society aided, was therefore the appropriate work of the Church. 2. The object of the Society was one of *prudence*. Colleges are a shaping power in society. In them are reared those who are to wield the destinies of the country, and they give caste to the popular literature and science, making it potent for weal or woe. They cannot occupy a neutral ground between good and ill. If they are not for God they must be against him. This point was illustrated by a reference to the histories of the universities of England, France, and Germany. 3. The Society aims at producing through these institutions a *sufficient and efficient ministry*. It therefore claims to be doing most important work for the Church. Without Colleges and Seminaries scattered all over our land, it were in vain to expect an adequate and suitable supply for those churches into which all Christian communities immediately crystallize, wherever they spread; colleges are feeders to these churches, and must accompany them as they spread in numbers, sufficient to meet their wants. But to plant such institutions of learning, and get them into working order, required an amount of means which new communities could not afford. There existed therefore the same necessity for this Society as for the Home Missionary Society.

Dr. Poor maintained that these principles and aims could not be enforced too frequently or too forcibly, and that it was for the want of a distinct apprehension of them that the claims of this Society, as was to be feared, did not touch the conscience of the Church so pungently, as do those of other evangelical associations.

He believed that the Society had adopted the true theory of evangelization. It assumed the work of founding and supporting colleges, not with the simple and partial aim of furnishing a full supply for the ministry, but with the broader one of providing all the means needful for ele-

vating and sanctifying learning of every kind; making all thorough education subservient to the interest of the Redeemer's kingdom.

Dr. Poor concluded by an earnest and forcible advocacy of the claims of the Society.

The Rev. Dr. Bacon, of New Haven, also addressed the audience. His subject was the relative position and influence of the institution of civil government, of the Church, and of the College. He began by dividing the various benevolent societies, now in operation, into two classes, as those which *organize*, and those which *organize nothing*. The Society for the Promotion of Collegiate and Theological Education at the West belongs to the first class. Its work is to organize permanent influences in the shape of permanent institutions. Nothing is thoroughly done for the welfare of the country where nothing is permanently organized—where no deep foundations are laid to be built upon in the future—where no seed is sown to reproduce itself, and to be itself the seed of other harvests.

The aspect of society in the oldest and most perfected portions of the country, as in the New England States, discovers three institutions whose combined influences make the life of their civilization. The first is the civil government, or republican and democratic freedom. This is the first great American institution. It is popular freedom shaped into the form of constitutions, and perpetually acting upon the people; not only for their restraint, which is the aim of despotic governments, but also for their incitement, which is the aim only of free institutions. The second is the Church, an institution which, though it perhaps influences and is influenced by the State, is nevertheless independent of it. The influence of the Church, with its Christian Sabbath, and with its ministration, the word of God, is inestimable. The third institution is that of the College—the spontaneously erected system of institutions by which the highest intellectual culture of the people is secured. The College is related to the State and to the Church, but, like each of these of each other, is independent of both. These three great institutions act upon the entire mass of society—their influence is felt everywhere and every day.

The influence of a college is not to be estimated simply by its influence upon a certain number of students who graduate from it. Their influence upon the world after they have left its walls, is also to be taken into account. The classes in Harvard and Yale are not the only men whose intellectual and moral character is moulded by the influence of these institutions. At the last commencement at Yale, in the meeting of the Alumni, a distinguished Senator from one of the Western States who happened to be there, claimed to belong to Yale College, although he had never been till then inside its walls. But, he said, that his father and grandfather had graduated there, and that in that sense it was his Alma Mater. What there was in that man's intellectual and moral development, and so in his capacity for usefulness to serve his country, was in no small measure owing to that institution of learning. Even the minister of his native town, and the teacher of the academy to which he went in his youth, were graduates of the same Old Yale. A college influences the whole community.

In reference to colleges for the West, the speaker said that since he could remember, there had never been any lack of them in number, or rather in the number of institutions which were *called* colleges. There are now more colleges in any one Western State than in any two Eastern States. The trouble has always been, not that there were not enough, but that there were too many. They have been almost as numerous as those

Western banks, which go by the uncouth but well-known names of "Wild Cat" and "Red Dog." The effort has been not to increase the number of these institutions, but to improve their character, and to render them sources of moral and intellectual influence upon the community. Not a few have been thus elevated. They have been assisted by the Society; but their permanent endowments have been chiefly secured in their own immediate field of usefulness; and the time may not be far distant when every prominent seat of learning in the West will be in a condition of vigorous self-support. There will always be feeble churches, for the reason that "the poor ye have always with you," but there would not always be poor colleges. A college, to be useful, must be strong; and to be strong, it must be assisted until it is able to do without assistance. Every encouragement should be given to efforts for the permanent endowment of well-devised institutions of learning in which Christianity shall be honored, and through which it shall more effectually blend itself with the literature, the law, the history, the poetry, the eloquence, and all the forms of thought of a free and Christian people.

The Annual Report, an abstract of which had been read, was adopted, and ordered to be published under the direction of the Consulting Committee.

After the exercises were concluded, the Society proceeded to the election of officers for the ensuing year. The following officers were chosen:—

PRESIDENT.

Hon. JOSEPH C. HORNBLOWER, LL. D., Newark, N. J.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Rev. N. S. S. BEMAN, D. D., Troy, N. Y.
 Rev. C. A. GOODRICH, D. D., New Haven, Conn.
 JOHN M. ATWOOD, Esq., Philadelphia.
 Rev. EDWARD N. KIRK, D. D., Boston, Mass.
 Rev. RAY PALMER, D. D., Albany, N. Y.
 Rev. WILLIAM PATTON, D. D., New York City.
 Hon. S. H. WALLEY, Roxbury, Mass.
 Rev. ELAM SMALLEY, D. D., Troy, N. Y.
 Rev. T. H. SKINNER, D. D., New York City.
 Rev. A. PETERS, D. D., " "
 HENRY C. BOWEN, Esq., " "
 Rev. J. H. LINSLEY, D. D., Greenwich, Conn.
 Rev. J. P. CLEVELAND, D. D., Lowell, Mass.
 Rev. J. LEAVITT, Providence, R. I.
 Rev. H. G. LUDLOW, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
 Rev. JOSEPH ELDRIDGE, D. D., Norfolk, Conn.

DIRECTORS.

Rev. ALBERT BARNES, Philadelphia.
 Rev. THOMAS BRAINERD, D. D., Philadelphia.
 Rev. J. F. STEARNS, D. D., Newark, N. J.

M. O. HALSTED, Esq., Orange, N. J.
 Rev. WILLIAM ADAMS, D. D., New York City.
 Rev. ASA D. SMITH, D. D., " "
 Hon. T. W. WILLIAMS, New London, Conn.
 Rev. LEONARD BACON, D. D., New Haven, Conn.
 HENRY WHITE, Esq., " "
 Rev. HORACE BUSHELL, D. D., Hartford, Conn.
 Hon. A. C. BARSTOW, Providence, R. I.
 WILLIAM ROPES, Esq., Boston, Mass.
 Rev. R. W. CLARK, D. D., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Rev. EMERSON DAVIS, D. D., Westfield, Mass.
 ICHABOD WASHBURN, Esq., Worcester, Mass.
 Rev. J. P. THOMPSON, D. D., New York City.
 Rev. GIDEON N. JUDD, D. D., Montgomery, N. Y.
 Rev. J. H. TOWNE, Bridgeport, Conn.
 Rev. R. S. STORRS, Jr., D. D., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Rev. WILLIAM HOGARTH, " "
 FISHER HOWE, Esq., " "
 Rev. J. F. TUTTLE, Rockaway, N. J.
 Rev. JOHN CROWELL, Orange, N. J.
 ANSON G. PHELPS, Esq., New York City.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

Rev. THERON BALDWIN, New York City.

TREASURER.

B. C. WEBSTER, Esq., New York City.

RECORDING SECRETARY.

Rev. JOHN SPAULDING, New York City.

The Society then adjourned to meet on the last Tuesday in October, 1858, at such place as shall be designated by the Consulting Committee.*

The new Board of Directors met, and appointed Rev. Drs. Peters, Stearns, and Thompson, M. O. Halsted and B. C. Webster, Esqrs., the Consulting Committee for the ensuing year, and M. O. Halsted, Auditor.

The Board then adjourned to meet on the last Tuesday in October, 1858.

* NOTE.—At a meeting of the Consulting Committee held November 17, 1857, a letter was read from the Rev. Emerson Davis, D. D., pastor of the First Congregational Church in Westfield, Mass., inviting the Society to hold its next Anniversary in his church. The Committee decided to accept of his invitation.—*Secretary.*

FOURTEENTH REPORT.

"THERE is no one thing of greater concernment to these churches," said Increase Mather, "in present and after times, than the prosperity of that Society. *They cannot subsist without it.*" The churches here alluded to, were those of New England, and the "Society" upon which they were so dependent, was Harvard College. When this language was uttered, neither the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, nor the American Home Missionary Society, nor the Bible, nor the Tract Society, had any existence. Indeed, more than a century stretches between that period and the organization of any portion of the cluster of missionary and benevolent associations which distinguish the present age. The support of this Christian college was pre-eminently the missionary work of that day; and the declaration of Mather, that the churches could not "subsist without it," is well substantiated by the fact, that of a complete list of New England ministers about that time, and containing one hundred and sixteen names—one hundred and seven were graduated at Harvard. The churches themselves were alive to this matter, and show by their contributions and other manifestations of interest, that they fully indorsed the above-named declaration of Mather.

This intimate connection between the prosperity of Christian colleges, and that of churches, exists alike in every age, and yet it is only in particular conditions of society, that its reality and importance are fully understood. Its true basis is in the *demand of the Church for an educated ministry*. In the case under consideration this demand was real and urgent, and its supply hopeless, except by the founding of an institution where young men could be trained. The argument, therefore, went directly home to the understanding and the heart of every one who loved the prosperity of the Church, and its power was essentially increased by the very efforts and sacrifices

that were rendered necessary for the attainment of such an object.

The special demand in this case was created by the emigration of our fathers to the wilderness, and the necessity that was upon them of laying the foundations of society, where they could not avail themselves of a supply of ministers from institutions already in being. And it is the advance from ocean to ocean of the tide of emigration thus set in motion, together with the effort to plant the Gospel in foreign lands, that has given special urgency to this demand down to the present day. But the Foreign Missionary movement is comparatively modern, and through long periods of our history, the progress of emigration into the wilderness was so slow, that the wants of the new society, in respect to an educated ministry, could be met from Institutions already established in the older States. Consequently, neither the demand for new Institutions, nor the influence of efforts for the founding of them, operated to produce a lively and pervading sense of their importance.

The interval between the founding of Harvard College and that of William and Mary, was fifty-six years. Then followed Yale after an interval of eight years, and the college of New Jersey, forty-six years later. Indeed, twenty-six colleges only were founded for a period of a hundred and sixty-four years. The intimate connection between their prosperity and that of the churches, had not changed in the mean time, but then they had become so much a part of the regular machinery of society, that their agency was in a great measure overlooked, and very much in proportion as that went out of sight, a sense of their importance declined in the churches.

But after the year 1800, the tides of emigration began to quicken and spread, and the number of colleges regularly increased, till no less than thirty-six were commenced during the ten years ending in 1840, or ten more than were founded for the hundred and sixty-four years preceding 1800. Causes aside from the love of Christian learning, and zeal for the extension of the Kingdom of Christ, no doubt had much to do in stimulating this growth, but the leading cause, after all, was the vast expansion of society in the wilderness, creating new and urgent demands. Multitudes of Christian men and women borne off in the great exodus, were thrown into circumstances similar to those in which Mather uttered the sentiment above quoted, and where its truth was forced upon them by the living realities with which they were surrounded. This was especially true of Home Missionaries sent out for the express

purpose of laying the foundations of Christian society. They have ever felt that these foundations would be fatally imperfect without the Christian College. The resolution recently adopted at the meeting of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, in reference to Oahu College, is but an expression of the results of experience the world over. It is in these words: "Resolved, that in the opinion of this Board, to give to Oahu College an efficient support, is the most economical and effectual method, with the blessing of God, of perpetuating the results of Missionary labor on the Sandwich Islands, and of extending Gospel institutions over the islands of the Micronesia group."

SIGNS OF PROGRESS.

Under similar views, appeals have been made for the last twenty-five years to the friends of Christian learning, and to the churches at the East, for aid in establishing such institutions at the West. With what success these appeals have been attended, is shown by the institutions now in operation between the eastern limits of the State of Ohio, and the Pacific Ocean. During the last fourteen years, this work has been systematically prosecuted by this Society, and as the results have accumulated from year to year, they have served to justify the strong testimony to its usefulness once given by a distinguished professor in one of the institutions aided, viz.: that "its name will go down to posterity as among the most important agencies which have given permanence and power to the institutions of learning, destined most richly to bless this Western World."

No little progress has been made during the last year, and yet circumstances have prevented that measure of success in respect to the "Final effort in behalf of the institutions in States east of the Mississippi,"—which was anticipated at the last anniversary. In regard to this effort, however, it may be said:—1. That it has met with a very general approval. The reasons assigned for it in the last Report, are believed to have carried conviction to the mind whenever they have been attentively considered. Notwithstanding the constantly increasing strength of feeling among the Eastern Churches, that the older States of the West ought now to take care of their own Institutions—yet the estimated cost of putting those east of the Mississippi in a position where they could dispense with further aid, has generally been regarded as quite insignificant in comparison with the results that would be achieved—and

that the expenditure would consequently be most wisely made. The following resolutions adopted by the Third and Fourth Presbyteries of New York and the Presbyteries of Newark and Hudson, may be given as a specimen of public conviction:—

Resolved, That the present effort of the Society to complete within two years its work, so far as institutions in States east of the Mississippi are concerned, is eminently wise, and demanded alike by the interests of collegiate education on both sides of the Father of Waters.

Resolved, That, in view of the importance of the interests involved, it be recommended to the several churches under our care, to aid in this work according to their ability.

A resolution of similar import was adopted by the Association of New York and Brooklyn.

2. As an interesting item of progress it may be stated that Wittenberg College, one of the six institutions east of the Mississippi, has received in full the amount assigned to it by vote of the Board, and will consequently be no longer upon the Society's list. In our last Annual Report some account was given of the beneficial results, especially those of a pecuniary character, that had been secured to this institution through the aid of the Society. The following communication from the Rev. Dr. Sprecher, president of the college, will furnish additional details, as well as show how the aid furnished is appreciated by the conductors of the institution:—

In the name of our Prudential Committee I communicate to you the following statement in regard to the benefit we have received from the Western College Society.

1. We could not have established the College without such aid. At the time it was originated there were only about twenty ministers on this territory, with their feeble churches, in sympathy with the views for the promotion of which the institution was designed. It would have been impossible for them to keep the several departments of the institution in operation. By the timely aid of the Society this has been accomplished. Its annual appropriation, added to the income from tuition fees, enabled us to keep the institution in comparatively vigorous operation from the beginning.

2. The result has been, that 51 young men have entered the ministry from the Theological Department; 39 have taken a regular course and graduated in the Collegiate Department, and 461 have been matriculated, and have taken a partial course.

3. In the mean time the institution has been enabled to create great resources for the future. It has had time to raise up friends who will not fail to see it well endowed. Instead of the 20 ministers and their feeble churches with which it commenced its existence, it has now associated with it more than 100 zealous ministers and about 300 young but growing churches. These are bound to it by the closest ties of sympathy, and will grant their hearty co-operation. In this consists the great value of the Society, and the peculiar adaptedness of its plan to the accomplish-

ment of its great objects; that it supports a college during the time it has few other resources, and thus gives it the opportunity to raise up its own friends and create its own resources. No man can calculate the amount of good that may be done by this supplying of the seed from which a harvest may be reaped, the proceeds of which will be sufficient to sow hundreds of fields.

SAMUEL SPRECHER.

SPRINGFIELD (OHIO), Aug. 1st, 1857.

3. The following tables will show the present state of this effort as compared with last year. The following amounts were then voted to the six institutions, viz:—

Marietta College,	\$20,640 20	
less (already received),	16,140 20	\$4,500 00
Illinois College,	22,000 00	
less (already received),	5,530 78	16,469 22
Wabash College,	25,000 00	
less (already received),	7,123 33	17,876 67
Beloit College,		21,700 00
Heidelberg College,		2,500 00
Wittenberg (balance),		500 00
		<hr/>
To be provided for,		\$63,545 89

The legacies and pledges alluded to in our last Report, and which it was supposed would bring the above amount "within \$50,000," have not as yet been realized. The total amount paid to these several institutions during the year (including \$128 49 paid to Wittenberg College in addition to the above balance of \$500) is \$9,145 45. The five colleges still upon the list will accordingly stand thus:—

Marietta College,	\$4,500 00
Illinois "	15,299 45
Wabash "	14,893 48
Beloit "	17,336 00
Heidelberg "	2,500 00
	<hr/>
	\$54,528 93

Additional subscriptions to the amount of some \$5,000 have been obtained during the year. A large-hearted liberality was manifested by some individuals and churches, and arrangements were in hopeful progress at other points, where still greater results were anticipated, but all these, for the time being, have been arrested by the financial pressure.

The amounts above specified, or originally voted to the institutions in question, were based upon estimates made by themselves, and fixed no higher than was necessary on the existing scale of expenses to bring the income in each case to an

equality with the outgoes. Delay, therefore, in the receipt of these funds will result in an inevitable deficiency in current expenses, and lead to renewed embarrassment. The President of Illinois College writes: "The income for the past year fell short of the expenses by about \$600. Had your Society been able to secure us the annual income of \$20,000 even at six per cent. interest, since the time when I made the estimate that this was the sum necessary to render us independent of Eastern aid, we should have had no deficit and no debt to-day exceeding our good available assets."

A similar state of things exists at Wabash College, notwithstanding a large increase of resources since aid was first rendered by the Society. The value of buildings and permanent funds were then \$17,000, now \$62,000.

The income from tuition has more than doubled, and yet, in consequence of a necessary increase of instructors, enlargement of salaries, etc., Prof. Hovey says: "We are as much pressed for *means* now as before, *i. e.* to meet current expenses. If, however, the College can receive the assigned amount at the end of the two years, or within the time fixed upon to wind up the labors of the Society in States east of the Mississippi, we hope, with proper exertion, to place it free from debt, and with very nearly sufficient income to meet current expenses." Similar things may be said of Marietta and Beloit Colleges, and they furnish an argument of great force for the speedy and full completion of this particular branch of the Society's work.

AGENCIES.

The only agents in addition to the Secretary, employed throughout the year, have been the Rev. J. Q. A. Edgell and the Rev. Dennis Platt. In May last the Rev. Ephraim Adams resigned his agency for the purpose of resuming his labors in Iowa. Temporary service has been performed by others, and in a few of the larger churches the co-operation of Western college officers was secured. The Society acts at a great disadvantage, not only from the nature of the subject with which it has to deal, but from the smallness of its force as compared with that of our leading benevolent organizations. Still, the general summary of results given below furnishes the most convincing evidence that the divine favor has been upon the enterprise, and any amount of good accomplished, in view of which the friends of Christian learning may truly and greatly rejoice.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

The receipts of the year from all sources have been \$18,085 45; cash from the account of the previous year, \$407 64; making the entire resources of the year, \$18,493 09. The expenditures of the year have been—disbursements to Colleges, \$12,141 21; salary and expenses of Secretary, rents and expenses of office, \$2,168 85; anniversary meetings of the Society and Board, and expenses of committee to visit the West, \$275 90; salaries and expenses of agents, \$3,360 20; printing, \$522 53; other expenses, \$24 40.

Funds consecrated to the purposes of the Society, and payable during the year, and which were sufficient to increase the receipts by not less than 20 per cent., have not as yet been realized, in consequence of the severity of the financial pressure.

The total amount called out for this object from New England and the States of New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, since the efforts of the Society commenced, probably exceeds \$350,000. Very much of this amount has gone outside of the treasury; but it was secured, nevertheless, through the influence of the great common movement, and all for the benefit of some one of the Institutions aided by the Society; and if we were to add an equal amount for the West, (which would be a very low estimate,) it would nearly reach three-fourths of a million. It would be impossible to estimate the *entire results* of this movement, but we may give one interesting view of their extent and importance by grouping the testimony given from time to time by the conductors of the Institutions aided.

1. *Western Reserve College*.—Soon after the organization of the Society the President remarked that he had often, at the hour of midnight, lain upon his bed revolving in his own mind the best method of winding up the affairs of the College, without having dared to lisp it to an associate in office. This College was the first to reach a point where it could dispense with the further aid of the Society.

2. *Lane Theological Seminary*.—The relief [furnished by the Society] was of inestimable importance to this Institution. That Society has done, and is doing, a similar work for many of our Western colleges. Its name will go down to posterity as among the most important agencies which have given permanence and power to the institutions of learning destined most richly to bless this Western World.—*Prof. ALLEN*.

3. *Marietta College*.—When I contrast the condition of Marietta College to-day with its state when your noble Society was first organized—its treasury empty—its friends discouraged—its faculty ready to flee before the poverty which was coming upon them like an armed man, I am ready to exclaim, What hath God wrought! and to thank him for suggesting to

the minds of his servants so excellent a device for saving our missionary institutions at the West from bankruptcy and suspension, if not from absolute wreck. Tell the patrons of your Society what you well know to be true, that the few thousands bestowed during the last ten years upon Marietta College, through its instrumentality, have *saved it to the Church*.—*Pres. SMITH, 1853.*

4. *Wabash College*.—The limited, but timely aid received from this Society has been *the salvation* of the College; for, without this assistance, the Faculty could not have been sustained, nor the Institution carried through the period of its greatest embarrassments.—*Prof. MILLS, 1853.*

5. *Illinois College*.—We feel that it is a privilege to record the fact that *the Collegiate Educational Society has saved this College from extinction, and placed it in a position of great promise of lasting usefulness*.—*Pres. STURTEVANT.*

6. *Knox College*.—The Trustees of Knox College "record with respectful gratitude to the Directors of the Society," their "high appreciation of the assistance they have rendered the College, in aiding the funds when low and embarrassed."

7. *Wittenberg College*.—We could not have established the College without such aid. —*Pres. SPRECHER.*

These results clearly indicate what might have been achieved had the Churches universally come to the aid of the Society. In New England, and the States of New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, (which constitute the proper field of the Society,) the number of Churches connected with the two denominations which co-operate in it, exceeds twenty-three hundred. Those which have contributed to the Society embrace, no doubt, the larger portion of the pecuniary ability of the two denominations, and yet there are hundreds of the Churches alluded to above, that have not as yet contributed the first dollar to its funds. Moreover, the entire number of those which have contributed in any one year, has probably never exceeded four hundred.

The Society, however, has furnished essential relief even to those Churches that have done nothing in its behalf. The effect of its organization has been to shut off almost entirely independent efforts in behalf of individual colleges, and consequently for fourteen years it has held its shield over them, and they have all therefore had "rest" from appeals for aid from Western Colleges.

LEGACIES.

The increase of legacies forms a very interesting feature in the history of this Society. For many years after its first organization almost nothing was realized from this source. It may have been owing in part to the fact that, for awhile, it was uncertain whether the organization would have any thing more than a very temporary existence. But then as years

may intervene between the consecration of property by will to a benevolent object and the death of the testator, a Society in the natural course of things must exist some time before much can be expected from this source.

The *sources* from which legacies have thus far been received furnish a highly suggestive commentary upon views which are sometimes entertained in respect to the relative claims which different benevolent objects have upon Christian men in making their wills. In the opinion of some, colleges may safely rely upon those who would never think of giving to any strictly religious object; and yet, perchance, when about to lose their hold upon all earthly possessions, might be induced, perhaps, by way of atoning for the past, to set apart a portion of their substance for the benefit of Literary Institutions. So far however as is known, not a dollar has ever come to the Society in the shape of a legacy given by the class of persons above designated. Without exception, these legacies have come from praying men and women, and evidently originated in a sacred regard to Christ and his Church. If our Christian Colleges must rely upon those who have lived worldly and even ungodly lives, and would never think of devoting their property to strictly religious purposes, they may well despair of help. To take them from the bosom of the Church, and turn them over to such sustenance, would be to doom them to inevitable starvation.

PRESENT CONDITION OF COLLEGES.

Marietta College.

From a historical sketch of this Institution published during the last year by President Andrews, we make the following extracts, showing what has been done in respect to funds, and what it is proposed to do at the West:—

The first money subscribed was in 1833. At a meeting held at Marietta in February of that year, the sum of \$7,000 was pledged, which was increased in a few weeks to \$8,000. During the next year a like sum was subscribed in Marietta and Harmar; making \$16,000 in the first two years. Nor did their benevolence exhaust itself with these first efforts. From time to time it has been repeated, till the benefactions to the College of these twin towns have exceeded \$80,000. And the population of the two does not now exceed 6,000.

The last general effort to raise funds at the West was commenced nearly ten years since. By the first of August, 1848, \$25,000 had been subscribed, on the raising of which sum the subscriptions had been conditioned. Two years after a further sum of \$15,000 was given; \$9,000 of which was for the library. Within the last two years, a Prize Fund of \$4,000 has been endowed, and the sum of \$6,000 given for general pur-

poses, both by one of the Trustees; also quite recently a donation of \$500 has been made to the Library.

It will be seen that Marietta College has been receiving donations from time to time as its exigencies required. God has raised up friends for it, and thus has it been sustained. It is doubtless better for it that it has had to struggle with difficulty and with want. Amid all these it has never yielded to the temptation to lower its standard of scholarship, or to adopt measures of financial policy which would injure its literary character. It has kept clear of the whole system of cheap scholarships, regarding their influence as injurious both to financial and literary prosperity.

The present property of the College is not quite \$90,000. Of this, about half is unproductive, consisting of grounds, buildings, Libraries, Apparatus, and Cabinets. The income from the remainder—a considerable part of which is in the form of subscriptions,—is insufficient, with the fees from tuition, to meet the annual expenditures. For the last two years the deficit has averaged \$2,000 a year. While Marietta need not be ashamed of what she has done, it is clear that the work has been done with small means. Very few Colleges have an *endowment* of less than \$100,000. Kenyon estimates her property at about \$250,000, of which \$144,000 are of the nature of endowment.

At the last meeting of the Trustees it was resolved that an effort ought to be made, greatly to increase the funds of the College. The first want is increased *endowment*; that the annual income may equal the expenses. The *Apparatus* needs enlargement, especially in Astronomy. At present there is no suitable place for the large and valuable collection of books belonging to the College. A *Library edifice* is much needed. Also a building for the accommodation of the Preparatory Department. And another building, partly or wholly for dormitories, should be erected soon.

In the infancy of the College, most of the donations were in small sums. That men would give their thousands and tens of thousands to an Institution whose success was yet future, and whose existence even was problematical, could hardly be expected. And yet the subscription lists show that 50 persons have given in sums of \$500 and upwards; of whom 25 have given \$1,000, and upwards. The aggregate donations of two gentlemen are about \$30,000.

Douglas Putnam, Esq., of Harnar, has offered to give to Marietta College \$20,000, provided \$30,000 additional shall be raised. Will not the friends of the Institution at once subscribe the amount necessary to secure this most generous donation? Cannot two individuals or families be found who will endow two Professorships of \$15,000 each? And with such a liberal offer from one person, we ought not to stop with the sum prescribed as the condition of that subscription, but aim to make provision for all the wants of the College. It is very desirable that the *endowment* fund should not be less than \$100,000; to reach which would require the sum of \$50,000. For the other purposes mentioned, at least one-half as much more would be required.

Wabash College.

During the past year a history of this Institution has been prepared by Prof. E. O. Hovey, in which the spirit of faith in which it had its origin, its early struggles, the vicissitudes through which it has passed, and the results thus far reached, are graphically set forth. The following summary is given:—

Eighteen classes have been graduated, embracing an amount of well-trained and sanctified intellect, which has done much, and will do more, to bless the Church and the world. Of the one hundred and eleven graduates, eighty were hopefully pious, thirty-three of whom were converted while connected with College. Forty-two are ministers of the Gospel. More than one hundred have been teachers in common and select schools or Academies, and four are Professors in Colleges of our own State. Many of the graduates have occupied, and now occupy important stations of influence in the learned professions, and in the several departments of civil and commercial enterprise; in this State, in other States of the Union, in the British Provinces, in South America, in India and in Turkey. Honorable testimony might also be borne of the usefulness of a large number of those who, through limited means, late commencement of study, or the flattering allurements of business, have taken but a partial course.

One of these is a missionary in Micronesia; several are in California; several have figured in our halls of legislation and our temples of justice.

The religious history will be given in another part of this Report. The following interesting account of the Institution, published in the *Congregationalist*, is from the pen of the Rev. H. M. Storrs, of Cincinnati, who attended the last commencement:—

What I have to say comes unprompted, from my own head and heart. I wish that to be fully understood by your readers, many of whom have been contributors to that College, and cannot but be interested to hear from it. Many of whom, too, I can but hope will become more interested in it, and lend it an increasing help.

Crawfordsville itself, the location of the College, about thirty-five miles in a line northwest of Indianapolis, is on elevated ground amidst a most charming country.

And the College buildings, amidst the original forest on a square of twenty acres, around which most of the Professors live, suggest stability and future greatness. It would add greatly to this hasty note to relate the disappointments, difficulties, vicissitudes, hopes first deferred, then wonderfully attained, and the strong resolves and triumphs of unconquerable faith in a few devoted Home Missionaries and friends of a religious education, through which and with which all things there have been accomplished. The unwritten history of these Western colleges, my Eastern friends, have chapters in them that make the lip quiver; and your heart grows exultant, too, and throbs with a queer delight as you listen to the wife of some one of these Home Missionaries telling this story of faith—well, our God bless them—and he *will* bless them.

It has been our notion to think lightly of Western Colleges. And some deserve it. They are doubtless empty-headed. They have the *name*—“*Stat nominis umbra*.” But Wabash College at Crawfordsville, is not among these. It *is* a College. It has a *President*. Its Professors are *Professors*. Its men are *men*; large, living men. And its students are *students*. And all this was manifest on Commencement Day—a better Commencement I never attended.

More thought, more forcibly and truly expressed, more thoroughly their own or more finely *carried over* into the mind of their audience, I never heard from an equal number at such a time, whether at Cambridge, Dartmouth, Amherst, or Williams or Yale.

Let those friends at the East and West who have so nobly aided this College, and those whose hearts are yet prompted to aid it, be well assured of its high and highly useful position in the rank of Letters and the Church of Christ.

Surely the friends of Christian learning at the East will not abandon such enterprises at the very point of their completion.

Illinois College.

The Trustees are now engaged in an earnest effort to raise \$50,000 on their own field. The time limited for its completion is next June. In alluding to hopes entertained in respect to the endowment of the College, President Sturtevant, in a recent letter, says, "I know nothing so much wanted in the West as just such a college as this would be if thus endowed, sobered by long and heavy strokes of adversity; thoroughly trained in the school of experience, and standing on a foundation upon which the rains have descended and the floods come without being able to shake it. This is a necessity of this State. May God, in whose name we laid these foundations, and to whom this hill is more sacred than any grove of antiquity ever was to the divinity worshipped in it, grant it may be even so."

"We opened our new building on the 10th of September, and dedicated the new chapel on the 27th. It proves all we hoped or expected. It is, indeed, a new era in our history. We have 107 students, and shall probably reach from 110 to 120 for our Catalogue. Our machinery is moving on with a power quite unequalled hitherto."

Beloit College.

The 8th of July last was a day of great interest at this Institution, ten years having elapsed since its corner-stone was laid. The following extracts from an able Address, delivered on the occasion by Prof. Emerson, and from a Report presented by the Faculty and Trustees, will suffice to show the origin of the Institution; the principles upon which it was founded, the ends for which it was established, and its rapid growth.

If the inception of any enterprise may be characterized as truly Christian, such, we think, was the beginning of Beloit College. It was no individual, local, or partisan enterprise. Neither was it a hasty or ill-considered movement. It was the result of united, diligent, and prayerful study of men who, under the several forms of Presbytery Association or Convention, held the one Pilgrim faith, in all the region between Lake Michigan and the Mississippi River.

We find the incipient enterprise first assuming form in the communing of a few brethren who had gone up to a convention of North-western

ministers and churches at Cleveland, Ohio, in June, 1844. Consultations commenced there, and continued during the homeward voyage upon the Upper Lakes, resulted in a convention of nearly sixty ministers and delegates from Wisconsin, Northern Illinois, and Iowa, which met at Beloit in August of the same year.

This Convention resolved, that the exigencies of that region required the establishment of a college. A second convention, held in October following, carefully reconsidered and reaffirmed this decision. A third was held in March, 1845, at which were present "forty-two ministers and twenty-seven laymen, representing all the Presbyterian and Congregational ecclesiastical bodies" in that region.

So deliberately and prayerfully did the Presbyterian and Congregational churches of Wisconsin and Northern Illinois, who were one in the faith of the Pilgrim Fathers—determine and covenant to unite in planting for that region the Institution which most peculiarly expresses the great heart and hope of the pilgrims—a Christian College.

See how this North-West has grown great since that day when you laid that corner-stone. What cities have sprung up upon Lake and River—what villages throughout all the interior—what harvests are to-day waving all over the fields, bending with the bounty of God. Oh! if we could but join, as one full heart, in this work of God, out of this very harvest might be brought enough to present a fully developed College, as an offering to the Lord of the harvest.

No College year, except the second, when there were none in college who were not in the revival of the preceding year, has passed in which we have not rejoiced in the hope that some souls among the members of the Institution had learned the true wisdom.

The Faculty and Trustees, in their Report, say:—

As in the original selection so in all subsequent appointments, the design has been to have in the Board the various sections of the country and the two kindred branches of the Church of Christ, which have been from the first united in the enterprise, represented in due proportion. Prayerfulness and singleness of aim have marked the deliberations of the Board, and its action has been characterized by singular unanimity. With gratitude we record the fact that no jar or discord of any kind has ever occurred among the counsellors of this College. In an unsectional, unsectarian Catholic spirit the members of the Board have heartily joined to build up, in the best manner possible, an Institution for imparting a thorough liberal education in literature and science, and the common faith of the Gospel.

A regular succession of graduates has been kept up since 1851, making in all thirty-three. There have been for a longer or shorter time connected with the first six classes sixty-nine, more than one half of whom have, for various reasons, left before completing the course;—add to the whole number just given forty-six, who have been connected with our present undergraduate classes, and we have a sum total of one hundred and fifteen young men who, within the first ten years, have enjoyed more or less benefit from the regular College course of instruction.

The whole amount of voluntary contributions received or *pledged* thus

far for the establishment and support of the College is \$125,000, of which \$64,500 have been drawn from the East and \$60,500 from the West. Of that contributed in the West \$29,000 are from citizens of Beloit. Of the whole amount raised \$24,000 have been laid out upon the site and buildings, and \$16,000 have been consumed in current expenses. Only about \$40,000 are now productive.

The Society at the East closes its yearly appropriations for our benefit with an effort now in progress to secure for us in that quarter the sum of \$20,000. They have undertaken this on the assurance that the friends of the College in this region will rally their energies at the same time to put the Institution on an independent basis.

Iowa College.

Prof. E. Ripley writes:—

The Faculty of Iowa College have been instructed by the Trustees to ask of the Collegiate Society an appropriation for the ensuing year much larger than we have ever asked for before of your Society; but we think the circumstances in which we are placed *fully justify* us in doing so—nay more, they imperatively demand it. We see not how we shall keep the wheels going during the year unless this sum is granted and *paid* us by the Society.

The fact that considerable donations have been made during the past year, may have led our friends abroad to suppose that our more pressing wants would be relieved at once; but this is far from being the case. The donations of Mr. Smith, of Philadelphia, and Mr. Willeston, of Northampton—the former of \$300 and the latter of \$500—have both been funded in some form; and at the highest legal interest in the State, could yield us but \$80 per annum. The large donation from Mr. Kendric, of Burlington, of \$15,000, is for a specified object—the endowment of a scientific department, and could not ordinarily be diverted to the use and benefit of the College proper. And what is more to the purpose—not a cent of that donation has *yet been received, and we know not when it will be.*

Our debts are some \$15,000, upon which we pay interest annually at 10 per cent.; for macadamizing the street west of the College grounds, we shall be called upon by the City authorities for nearly \$1,000; and the City Council are making us trouble and expense by their persistent efforts to force a street through our grounds. But it is not necessary, perhaps, to dwell upon these particulars. It may suffice to say that the sum for which we ask is some \$300 less than the deficit for the ensuing year, fixed upon by a most careful estimate of our income and expenditure; and that, too, of the \$900 voted by the Society last year, but not yet received, is fully made up. Our expenses for instruction the ensuing year from increase of salary of former teachers, and from an additional teacher will be \$1,500 above those of last year for the same purpose. We also rent an additional building for our boarders, at an expense of \$525 per annum.

In respect to the present efficiency and future prospects of the Institution, we may not be the proper persons to speak, but we think its friends have reason for encouragement. We believe the Institution is doing the proper work of a college, that its graduates compare favorably with those of the older Institutions at the East. I know not that I can say any thing more to show that our wants are pressing. That God will help us in some way we have a *general faith*, so to speak, but we see not how, unless through the Society.

German Evangelical Missouri College.

In renewing their application for aid, the Rev. L. Nollau, in behalf of the Board of Directors, says:—

The President, Professor Binner, resigned during the year, and Prof. Irion is President *ad interim*, and the Rev. J. Riggenbach, a graduate of the Basle University, has been elected Professor. The number of students of theology in the year past was from 15 to 17. Three of them entered the ministry, and at present there are 14 students at College preparing themselves for the ministry.

The Lord has favored us with his grace and blessing. The resignation of Mr. Binner was a painful event in the history of our College, but it has passed, and we hope some good will come of it. The students have been zealous of studying, and have not given any reason for dissatisfaction. The Collegiate Department has not yet been opened. Building is a hard task in the Western country. The house is now nearly finished, and we hope will be ready for the reception of students by the 1st of April next. We want \$2000 in the month of December, which sum must be paid; and there is no prospect yet that we shall get the money here. But I hope we will be enabled by the Lord, with whom is both silver and gold, to meet our liabilities, though we cannot see yet how.

The Theological Department is, by the books, \$650 short. I paid the Steward monthly, and therefore was obliged to borrow money. In the winter time we get more, even the most, donations and collections for the Seminary.

Your heart and sympathy are with our enterprise. Let it continue so until the Lord calls you to rest. We need your aid, and I dare say our work is not unworthy to be fostered and sustained by the Society. We make application for \$1000, provided the Lord shall grant you what you vote to colleges.

The gentlemen of your Committee who visited St. Louis in May last, proposed to us not to open a regular college, but only a Preparatory Department connected with our Seminary, and to send the young men from it to Webster College to finish their course. Our Synod took the proposition into consideration, but resolved to try to execute our original plan, because we received donations to the building fund expressly asked and given to establish a regular college, so that we feel in duty bound to so many friends to try to start a regular college. If we do not succeed, then we are obliged to give up that plan.

College of California.

Several communications have been received from the Rev. Henry Durant, testifying to the value of the aid already furnished by the Society, and expressing entire confidence in reference to the ultimate success of the enterprise. The acorn has indeed been fairly planted, and there is no reason to doubt that the oak will in due time be seen to tower. As the project for the establishment of a University on a large scale, which originated with the Rev. Dr. Bushnell, was dependent upon his acceptance of the Presidency to which he was appointed, no serious attempt has been made to carry it into

execution. It seems to be the general opinion, however, that a change of location from Oakland is desirable for the college proper. Extensive explorations were made by Dr. B. when in California, but the site which seemed to find most favor at the time, has since changed owners, and will be lost to that object. Another site has been examined, and may be chosen, which Mr. D. describes as remarkable for "inherent beauty, advantage of position, diversity and adaptation of surface, richness of soil, extent of gardening country around it, temperature, proximity to clay, and sandstone for building, and for shrubbery and timber."

Mr. Durant also says:

As soon as we have secured the *site*, we are to be put in possession of several thousand dollars, for building purposes. And we shall proceed forthwith to make ourselves ready, with every prerequisite, for the reception of a Freshman Class in one year from this present Fall. We shall then announce our plan to that effect, and take measures to secure the preparation of a class in our own school, and in other schools, against the appointed time. We think it best to defer the formation of the *first* class, till we have the prospect of a considerable number, and of such young men as will make a point of doing credit to the class and to College—who will enter with a purpose on their part, to set the pattern to those who come after them—or to sound the key-note for succeeding classes.

Under a previous date, Mr. D. wrote:—

As to the propriety of the Society's expending money on our present operation—this is identical with the propriety of having such an operation at all. We should be obliged to disband the School without it, or at least in its Collegiate aspect and bearing. In the Latin I have ten pupils. A number of these are on their way to a *University* course.

Pacific University.

President Marsh, under date of March 1st, 1857, writes to the Society:—

The year has been one of trial to me, for many reasons. The Indian war, which in its consequences has been injurious to all interests, has been especially prejudicial to us. Difficulties such as at the West must necessarily occur, where discordant elements are brought into juxtaposition, have been detrimental to the cause in which I have been engaged; but these are in the list of things to be expected. The prospect of the failure of your support, far more than my own embarrassment in consequence of the delay in the payments of the past year, has weakened my hands and darkened the prospects of the institution. From the action taken a year ago, I could not avoid the conclusion, that for some reason the Society had lost confidence in its own resources, and that the directors themselves had fears, at least, that they could not meet the wants of this and other institutions dependent upon them. I did not despair, however, but hoped that my fears were groundless, as they were undoubtedly in part due to my state of mind. I have now received your Report [for 1856], and thank God and take courage.

In consequence of the state of our affairs, Prof. Shattuck has been unwilling to enter upon his professorship, and I have been left with two college classes on my hands. They are small, it is true, but requiring no less labor on that account. Yet their instruction has been a comparatively small source of anxiety. Alone I am hardly expected to exert that controlling influence over the young men that shall keep them in what shall seem to them an arbitrary course of study. They have not had in early life that training that teaches obedience, and their circumstances have tended to increase natural self-confidence. They are all young men of fair talents, one or two of them of great promise.

I think that we have raised the standard of education in the country, and more than many would have admitted as possible. In the class that enters this Fall, there will be a son of one of our missionaries, and that class I shall hope to see graduate. The prospects of the country are brightening, and if we can only hold on, we shall see the fruits of our undertaking.

I wish I could write any thing that would lead Eastern Christians to appreciate the magnitude of the work to be done at the *West by foreign help*, if done in any way. I asked a gentleman in New York to do something for us, and his reply was that money was abundant in Oregon, and the people there quite able to build and endow all the schools they needed. This is true, but the conclusion that they should therefore be left to do for themselves, or do without the various institutions essential to the well-being of society, must be absurd to any one who will reflect upon or acknowledge the first principles of Christian charity. The truth is, the Eastern States must settle the question, whether these vast commonwealths west of the Mississippi are to be Christian or not. *They will not become so of themselves.* The tendency here, without salutary influences from abroad, is to barbarism.

Among all conceivable instrumentalities, what can compare with institutions such as this to educate young men; not merely to teach them the sciences, but to give them *the training* that shall give them just views of their duties and of society in which they are to act, and have a direct tendency, so far as human instrumentality can, to make them Christians?

The Rev. G. H. Atkinson subsequently wrote:—

I have your favor of January 5th, giving notice of the annual appropriation to Pacific University. We are grateful for this continued and increased aid. But for it we could not sustain our collegiate department at all. The want of means has operated to prevent our employing other teachers, as we desired, and this has discouraged some of our promising students. The Prof. elect, E. D. Shattuck, Esq., is now turning to the law. But we have appointed, since your appropriation, Rev. H. Lyman, a graduate of Williams College, to the professorship of mathematics. Uniting with President Marsh, who has labored on faithfully, he will give more character as well as more strength to our faculty. Bro. Lyman has been long and favorably known in Oregon. You will remember that he was the second Home missionary here. His qualities as a guide and teacher of youth are superior, and while we hope much from his proposed union with President Marsh in the work, we trust that the Collegiate Society will also see cause for continued confidence in our humble endeavors to establish a Pacific University.

An intelligent gentleman, himself a graduate of Williams College, said

to me a week since: "I regard your college as more firmly established than ever before. If you live through present trials, I think you can go on. You have helped to build institutions, and you know what their first struggles for life are."

At our last meeting, three weeks ago, we voted to sell land enough to pay all old debts, and to contract new ones only as we could pay at once. This, we trust, will be done before our next meeting in August.

Under a recent date, he says :—

The past year has been one of unusual trial for want of teachers. Our two classes could not be retained by a single teacher, and in the Spring the students left to engage in other pursuits. A class of students are now coming forward who are younger, and who will be retained probably through a whole course. The additional professor will render the college classes much more stable.

The Rev. T. Dwight Hunt, writing to the A. H. M. S., says :—

The men whom you have sent hither give themselves wholly to their work. Their hearts are in it. It is their life-work. Oregon is their home and their field: and their ambition is to make it worthy of the father-land. They have made a good beginning. Slowly, but surely, they have laid good foundations. In the large towns, as well as in rural districts, their influence is important. They and their little churches are prominent among others. They have planted a college, with the son of President Marsh, of Vermont, at the head of it, which promises to be *as powerful for good on the Pacific, as any similar institution has grown to be on the Atlantic*. They have started into life and active usefulness three academies, that will be centres of light and truth long after they shall have gone to their rest.

No regular reports have been received from Heidelberg College, and the College of St. Paul.

REVIVALS.

Under this head we are permitted to furnish the following details :—

Deloit College.—The winter term in the college commenced in the first week of the month of January. At the outset of the term the minds of some of the Faculty, and of the pious students, were separately moved to earnest desires for the revival of God's work in our little community. Soon the regular chapel exercises seemed to be marked by peculiar interest. The services at morning and evening prayers, without any change of method, lost something of that dull formality which is apt to steal over such regular exercises, and gained a fixed attention and thoughtful interest on the part of the students as a body.

The truths presented in the Sabbath lectures seemed to find willing ears, and to be received with serious regard. Within three weeks of the beginning of the term, two or three members of the Preparatory Department were awakened to the concerns of their souls, and soon found peace in believing. These indications gave some stimulus to Christian hearts, but there was no general development until after the college-fast in February. Meantime the Baptist and Methodist churches in the city had

commenced some special efforts for the advancement of religion, which were marked by the presence and power of God. Members of other churches participated in them, and caught something of their spirit.

The day of fasting and prayer for colleges was a precious day to our whole community. It was made the occasion of establishing at one of the churches in the city a morning prayer-meeting, which has been continued with interest ever since. Christians of the various churches in the city joined with those connected with the college in public meetings at the college, and in the Presbyterian church. The interest which had been accumulating for weeks, found free and fit expression. Among the members of college, the fires which had been growing in intensity, yet pent up in individual souls, burst out and flowed together in mutual united action, producing not so much a bustling excitement, as the earnest activity of souls deeply moved, and thoroughly engaged. It was observed on the Fast day, that the irreligious students absented themselves from the services more than is usual on such occasions. This was interpreted, however, as an index of troubled thoughts on their part, and so prompted more fervent prayer and greater personal effort.

The results soon appeared in a pervading solemnity, and thoughtfulness, and when, a few days after the Fast, an appointment was made for an inquiry meeting, some twenty or more presented themselves at once, as seeking the way of salvation. The power of the Holy Ghost was manifest in the deep convictions of many hitherto impenitent ones, and a thorough heart-searching among Christians. The interest continued and increased through four or five weeks, to the end of the term. Those professors of religion who had previously maintained a consistent walk, obtained new experience in the divine life. With many, old hopes, groundless or doubtful, were given up, and Christ was sought anew. Christians seemed to love one another, and were very faithful with their impenitent companions. There was not one who was not often, and most affectionately, entreated to yield the heart to Christ. And over the new-born ones there was such a joy, as lighted up the countenance with a glow. The result of some former seasons of the kind produced a fear, lest the work should be superficial, and effort to guard against that danger. At the close of the term there were from thirty to forty cases of conversion which appeared bright and promising.

The vacation intervened, and on the commencement of the present term some solicitude was felt, lest the gracious influences which had been enjoyed might be withdrawn. But it was soon manifest that the Holy Ghost was still present, and his precious work we have reason to believe is still advancing. It appears not so much in the conversion of the impenitent as in the confirming and maturing the Christian life of those, to whom the elements of that life were before imparted. General prayer-meetings and class-meetings are well sustained, and the leading thought in all seems to be "to follow on to know the Lord," to look upon the work as but begun, and to reach forth with earnest aspirations after higher attainments. At the same time we find several of those who have not yet found peace, thoughtful, and deeply exercised. One happy effect of the work is, that the purposes of many are set to consecrate themselves to the service of Christ in the work of the Christian Ministry, with a high appreciation of the sacredness of that office, and the heart-work as well as the head-work essential to a fit preparation for it.

We trust that this season of refreshing from the presence of the Lord, will make a new era in the history of our College, making the religious element henceforth more than ever ascendant, and controlling in all our

work, and so identifying the institution more closely than ever with the kingdom of Christ.

A. L. CHAPIN.

Beloit College, May 20, 1857.

Iowa College.—Prof. E. Ripley writes:—

There is a most healthful religious feeling pervading the institution, and during the year our hearts have been cheered by several hopeful conversions. The daily prayer-meeting, of some four years' standing, is still kept up with unabated interest and profit.

College of California.—Rev. Henry Durant, under date of May 1st, says:—

There is such a spirit of study as I have never seen before, and what is more interesting far, a seriousness with some of the pupils much deeper than an earnest love of study. It began to make its appearance before the close of the last session. I have introduced a daily devotional exercise into the school, which heretofore was confined to my family, and also a Bible lecture on the Sabbath. Yesterday I had the unspeakable joy of being asked by one of the more advanced pupils, 'What he must do to be saved?' Another seems to be earnest to become a Christian, and I am hoping (with what emotion you may imagine), that the Lord is about to visit us with the operations of His grace. Pray for us, I beseech you, and interest others in our behalf.

Marietta College.—President Andrews, in his historical sketch of the Institution, gives the following statistics, which show how the power of God has been manifested there from year to year:—

In a sketch of the College, prepared by Dr. Smith, and published in the Central Christian Herald in 1850, he says: "When the first President was inducted into office, he was solemnly charged by the organ of the Board, who officiated in the ceremony, to manage the Institution for 'Christ and the Church.' It was then a religious enterprise, strictly so, undertaken by religious men, who could not have been induced to encounter the trials and sacrifices which must of necessity be met in building up the Institution, by any motives less solemn and urgent than an earnest desire to promote the welfare of the Redeemer's kingdom." He says also, in speaking of the results up to that time. (1850.) "During the history of the Institution, seven distinctly marked and some of them powerful revivals of religion, have occurred, besides several other seasons of unusual religious interest. In regard to these, as no particular record of them has been preserved, the writer is not in a condition at present to furnish an accurate statement touching their dates or statistics. It is believed, however, that no young man has yet passed through the College course without having his attention summoned by special manifestations of the Divine presence, to the great interests of eternity."

Since the date of that article there have been two or three revivals, the last of which, in the spring of the present year, was one of the most interesting the Institution has ever experienced. At the present time about three-fifths of the students are hopefully pious. Of the 182 gradu-

ates, about 100, as nearly as can be ascertained, were pious at the time of entering College, and about half of the remainder were converted during their College course.

Eighty of the Alumni have pursued, or are intending to pursue a course of Theological study. Twelve or fourteen are laboring in Ohio. Three are missionaries of the American Board; Rev. J. F. Pogue, at the Sandwich Islands; Rev. Ira M. Preston, in Africa; and Rev. J. G. Coffing, about to sail for the South Armenian Mission. One is preaching the gospel in Oregon. Twelve of the eighty have been called to their rest. Two of these, Rev. Isaiah N. Ford, of Jackson, and Rev. A. Bardwell, of Hanging Rock, were faithful and successful laborers in the Synod of Ohio.

Wabash College.—The following extracts from Professor Hovey's History of the Institution, furnish cause for devout gratitude to God:—

The religious history of this Institution is fraught with much interest. Quite a number of the students, it is believed, were brought to a proper knowledge of their spiritual relations and interests, and to yield to the great sanctions of religion, by a personal consecration of themselves to the service of God in Christ, during the first few years in the history of the College.

In the year 1838, there was a very deep and special interest in religion. The Spirit of God, for many weeks, evidently pervaded the Institution. The number of students in attendance, in the winter of 1838, was upwards of ninety, of whom thirty were professedly pious when they entered the Institution; of the others about thirty became hopefully the subjects of renewing grace, most of whom have since given evidence of sincere and devoted attachment to the cause of Christ. For its extent, power, and distinctly marked cases of special interest, this revival of religion will long be remembered.

Several of the subjects of this work of grace have, for some years, been successfully preaching the gospel. Seasons of religious interest were also witnessed in 1840 and 1841, in which a number of the students were hopefully converted. In 1843 there was a revival of uncommon power. Several young men of correct general deportment and high intellectual promise, but who had hitherto stood aloof from spiritual religion, were brought to bow to the sceptre of Christ's righteousness, and to cast their influence into the scale of piety. Others of a more reckless character, and whose religious advantages had been extremely limited, were made to experience the terrors of the law, and the sweet consolations of the Gospel.

Since 1838 the annual concert of prayer for Colleges has been uniformly observed in College, and almost invariably with special evidences of immediate answers to prayer; and in connection with a large number of these concerts, powerful revivals of religion have occurred.

In 1851 the President observed, that "No class has ever graduated here without having enjoyed from one to four revivals of religion, and four-fifths of all its Alumni have gone forth from their Alma Mater the enrolled servants of the living God."

In 1854, '55 and '56, there were many tokens of the Divine influence, and a goodly number in each of those years gave evidence of their conversion to God, and publicly professed their attachment to His cause.

But aside from these special and more obvious visitations, there have been very marked isolated cases of conversion of great interest. One

youth came from the counter of a tippling shop: he soon bought a Bible, yielded to its instructions, and for many years has been a herald of the cross.

Another, who from a Roman Catholic family had swung off to infidelity, after witnessing the triumphs of religion in President Baldwin's death, embraced his sustaining faith and became a follower of Christ.

And another, who, from his roivings from a far distant home, came to College for only a temporary residence, when walking to and fro in one of the halls alone, and much agitated, he was asked if he was sick, he said "No, but I have a soul to be saved or lost." Soon after, joyful in hope, he was teaching an ignorant Catholic family to read the word of God. But personal considerations forbid detail.

Several hopeful conversions have occurred during the last year, but no *special* revival.

ENDOWMENTS.

In our Eleventh Annual Report an account was given of the origin and object of the English Universities and Colleges, together with the immense provisions for the promotion of learning possessed by them in the shape of Scholarships, Fellowships, and other endowments. The consideration of the practical workings of these endowments was deferred for a future occasion. The subject however furnishes lessons of great practical value, and moreover assumes a very high importance in view of the vast scale upon which the work of securing endowments is going forward in this country, and it has direct bearings upon the operations of this Society. We propose therefore to consider it under four aspects, viz.:

I. The comparative risks incident to permanent funds in Colleges.

The *indispensableness* of endowments in our collegiate system, we trust, was conclusively shown in our Tenth Annual Report. Indeed, aside from the *principles* of the case, if any thing can be settled by *experience*, this point has been set at rest. Such a thing as an attempt to establish a College without endowments is believed to be unknown in any country. It hardly need be remarked that no possible safeguards against perversion can place funds absolutely beyond any contingency. Still there seems to exist in the popular mind extensive misapprehension in reference to the *comparative risks* incident to such foundations. The chief objection to endowments is their liability to *perversion*, and while dwelling upon this danger the fact is entirely overlooked by multitudes, that in case of the *immediate expenditure* of funds, we as really commit them in trust to others. We trust the first recipient of our bounty,

and then all influence that goes out beyond him upon the great surface of human society is exposed to its fluctuations, its conflicting winds, and cross and counter-currents. In either case, therefore, the same general uncertainties exist.

By way of illustration let us suppose a case. An individual interested in the education of young men for the ministry, and afraid to commit any thing to a Board of Trust, selects a given number of beneficiaries, and expends at once what he has to give—and thus stakes every thing upon that one expenditure and says to himself, perhaps, “now that is safe.” But what is his security? He obviously has none except in the character of the particular individuals aided, upon what they shall actually accomplish while living, and in the influences for good which they shall set in motion. But there is no absolute certainty even in reference to those who receive the gift. The disappointments in respect to young men selected by the donors themselves, or their chosen representatives, have been so numerous and grievous, that the reaction upon our Education Societies from this source has been at times almost fatal to their success. In these cases a sense of obligation to benefactors exerts more or less restraining and stimulating influence; but after we have passed the first step all responsible relation to such benefaction ceases, and with it all security for good from that source. And beyond that point there is no *supervision* of the trust, no law regulating its transmission, no knowledge of any relation to the original benefaction, and, of course, no watchful community to utter a condemnatory voice in case of perversion. And then, when we have reached the second and third steps in the series, how rapidly do the difficulties multiply of so tracing the influence, as even to decide whether or not there is any existing perversion.

Suppose, for example, that the generous donors who erected the foundations in St. Peter's College, Cambridge, England, six hundred years ago, had expended the whole of their benefactions at once for the benefit of “poor students,” what finite mind could now go out into the infinite complications of human society, and apply such powers of analysis as to decide whether the perpetuated influence of those young men (if indeed it should exist at all) is still at work in accordance with the wishes of the original donors? Not so, however, with those foundations. How easy to compare their present administration with the original statutes, and thus detect any perversion. Now nothing would be more natural than that the simple inability to *detect* any thing wrong should lead to

the assumption that there was none in reality. Indeed it can scarcely be doubted, that to this source is traceable very much of the increased security for good which is felt in reference to immediate expenditures for educational purposes, as compared with *foundations* placed in perpetuity under Boards of Trust. Moreover, a single case of perversion will make more impression upon the public mind than a thousand instances of unswerving and protracted fidelity in the execution of such a public trust.

But in running a parallel between the two cases, it should be remembered that the *income* of a given foundation, as expended year by year, stands upon ground precisely similar to that of the *principal* when immediately expended. And this income, at the rate of six per cent. only, amounts to the principal every sixteen years and two-thirds, or to six times the principal each century. The difference therefore at the close of the first named period, between a thousand dollars expended at the beginning and a like sum *funded*, would be, that in the former case the whole was paid out at once and set to work; while in the latter it was paid in instalments covering sixteen years and two-thirds. Moreover, in the case of immediate expenditure, where the first recipients of the bounty prove unworthy, the whole succession of influence fails. The preservation of a foundation, on the contrary, enables those to whose management it is committed to renew the experiment year by year, and thus set in motion multiplied trains of influence, and thereby increase the *chances*, at least, of ultimate good. The foundations of St. Peter's College, during six hundred years, have been paid out thirty-six times over. There is no doubt that a foundation, when perverted, may become very potent for evil, but then this is a concession that it may become equally potent for good if *not* perverted. The motives therefore to *risk* the trust would remain in all their force, even if the *indispensableness* of endowments could not be proved. The Royal Commissioners, in view of all the perversions at Oxford, so far from having their confidence shaken in endowments *as such*, regard it as a matter of the highest moment that they be greatly augmented, especially in the shape of Scholarships.

Moreover, this view of the case is strengthened by the uncertainties attendant upon the ordinary transmission of property. There can be no doubt that where an individual commits funds to a Board of Trust, whose members are in sympathy with his objects, and fill their own vacancies, and are sworn under the sanctions of law to administer the trust with fidelity,

and prevented by peculiar legal provisions applicable to such cases from alienating the funds, and acting, moreover, under the watchful eye of the community, we have a vastly higher degree of security against the contravention of expressed wishes and the defeat of cherished objects, than there can be in the ordinary committal of property to heirs.

There is also a much more protracted *control* of property secured. Our perpetual leases guarantee the *use* of property so long as "grass grows or water runs," and our deeds convey in fee simple to ourselves, our "heirs and assigns for ever." But with all the stability that characterizes property in England, it seldom remains in one family more than two centuries. This fact has been urged with great force against the limitation of the Oxford foundations through all time, to the kinsmen of the founders. It is held also to be in the face of two other facts, viz., first, that it is a principle of English law that perpetuities are abhorred; and second, that the statutes of mortmain, which forbid the alienation of property to uses where it would contribute nothing to the national revenue, were not relaxed for the benefit of particular families, but for great public purposes.

Changes in the possession of property were so rapid among the Jews, that in order to maintain the integrity of families, tribes, etc., as well as prevent excessive accumulation of wealth on the one hand and the entailment of poverty on the other, Moses enacted that there should be a readjustment once in fifty years, when they should "return every man unto his possession."

And here the following views, once presented by a distinguished advocate of this Society, deserve an attentive consideration. "In the mutations and fluctuations of opinion, perverted Christian institutions founded in faith and prayer, after awhile always come back purified and better than ever before. The spirit of the founders of an institution is a permanent spirit. It never quite dies out and is always ready to be resuscitated. The promise is not more sure to parents in the training of their children, than is the providence of God in regard to the pious founders of institutions of learning."

It must be admitted that educational foundations themselves may sometimes be lost through the mismanagement of those to whom they are committed. Such loss, however, is so *rare* that objections from this source are not very formidable. The foundations of Oxford, as a general fact, have been preserved. And those of St. Peter's College, Cambridge, date as far back as 1257, and have consequently been steadily operat-

ing for 600 years, through all the wars and revolutions and social changes of that eventful period. Very few losses of this character have been known in the history of our own country.

II. We may consider endowments as affected by the inevitable changes which, in the course of ages, occur in human society.

Whatever evils or uncertainties may attend them, they must be regarded as a *necessity*, and the question of chief importance to be settled in reference to them, is, how they can be made least liable to objection. It is supposable that they may become so extensive as to make institutions entirely independent of the living and successive ages upon which they are called to act. Or they may be so bound by *restrictions* as to make colleges *necessarily* things of the past; effectually moored in the stream, whose ceaseless current sweeps boldly into the future. There is no doubt a golden medium both in respect to the *extent* of endowments and the safeguards that we should attempt to throw around them.

Three things are very apt to be assumed by founders, viz., 1. Their own perfect competency to decide for all time as to the best possible disposition of the avails of their benefactions. 2. That if the foundations ever fail to answer their original intent, it will be in consequence of some moral obliquity on the part of those to whose trust they are committed. 3. That their own security against such perversion is in proportion to the variety and minuteness of the restrictive phrases employed in framing their statutes. The Oxford founders, for example, do not appear to have had any misgivings as to the unchangeable fitness of their injunctions. They consequently made no provisions for any modification, and were anxious only to secure them from being tampered with. To this end, in some instances, they filled from five to eight octavo pages with solemn oaths, under whose awful weight every individual must come, who used or touched the sacred trust. An oath is still taken by the members of King's College, Cambridge, to observe an enormous code of College laws four hundred years old. The wisdom of the restrictions imposed by those ancient founders, we are now enabled to examine in the clear light of history.

In reference to this subject the "Oxford University Commission" say, "Nearly 600 years have elapsed since the statutes of Merton College were framed, and within this period the constitution of the monarchy, of Parliament, of society

at large, of the church, and of the university, have undergone infinite changes. If the letter of the founder's wishes be our guide, notwithstanding these changes, such a body would run a risk of being a public wrong;” and they moreover declare their belief that “if all obsolete and impracticable enactments in the statutes should be annulled, but a small portion would remain, and that the restrictions imposed by founders are now not only unsuited to the present state of the empire, but really defeat their paramount objects.”

A specification of some of the changes here alluded to will not only be interesting in a historical point of view, but eminently suggestive in respect to endowments in our own country.

1. Changes at the Reformation. The leading consideration which in that age induced benefactors thus to devote their property was, the benefit which perpetual prayers and masses for the dead were believed to secure for those on whose account they were offered. Consequently, in fourteen of the colleges in Oxford, such masses and prayers were enjoined by Roman Catholic founders. But at the Reformation all such observances were prohibited by Parliament, and have not been practised since the days of Queen Elizabeth.

2. Changes in respect to *study*. Each individual upon a foundation was bound by the statutes of his college, after completing his course of seven years in the arts, to proceed to one of the higher faculties, generally that of theology. This occupied eleven years, making eighteen in all, devoted to minute and prolix scholastic systems, during which time they must reside in Oxford.

The degree of B. A. could then, as now, be taken at the end of four years; but in consequence of changes in the course of study, the more advanced age at which students are received. &c., the relative significations of all the degrees as marks of academical standing are now very different from what they once were. A Bachelor of Arts is now what Master of Arts once was, and as a consequence the general education at the university is shortened by three years. The degree of M. A. is now, as a matter of course, conferred, at the end of three years, on all Bachelors of Arts, without any requirement of study or residence in Oxford except for three weeks.

Moreover, Fellowships now mostly follow the Masters' degree, and are generally obtained on the eve of leaving the University, so that practically a small fraction only of the college revenues—that fraction, viz., which is paid to undergraduates—can be said at the present day to be devoted to

actual students. How much goes to those who are not students in the sense of the founders, will appear from the fact that the number of fellowships in Oxford is about 540—the average income of which is supposed to be about £200, which gives a total of £108,000 per annum.

3. Changes in respect to *localities*. It was common for founders to restrict the benefits of their endowments to persons born in their own diocese, parish, or county, or born in the place where the college had property, etc. In those early times a change of residence across fifty miles was a matter of much moment; but facilities for communication have virtually obliterated county lines, and the Trent itself, which once separated the country into “two nations,” with their separate officers at the university, is now little more than an imaginary line. While these founders designed to encourage learning in the counties, schools, etc., to which they restricted the benefits of their foundations, yet, by making the whole turn on the mere accident of *birth*, the result was often the *very reverse* of what they intended, : s few persons in after-life might remain in the place where they happened to be born.

The same result followed from designating localities instead of classes, whom it was designed to benefit. The founder of Magdalen College directed that a certain number of Fellows should be elected from persons born in the City of London, meaning thereby to benefit the families of tradesmen, merchants, etc. But at the present day almost all of this class of persons inhabit the *suburbs*, and are thus by *statute* excluded from the benefits which the founder intended they should enjoy. The authorities of this same college, within a few years, have refused an endowment of £20,000, which the testator proposed in the first instance to confine to his kindred, and then to the county of Stafford.

4. Changes in respect to *kindred*. It was common to restrict the benefits of foundations to the *kindred* of the *founder*. But this has led to inextricable confusion. As early as the year 1765, at All Souls' College, Oxford, collateral descendants had to be traced through nearly twelve hundred families; and at Wadham College claims have been admitted where the connection between the founder and the applicant was through a common ancestor who had died three centuries before the foundation of the college; and in one instance it has been endeavored to trace consanguinity through the medium of a Saxon king.

5. Another remarkable change which occurred in the lapse of time had reference to the *demagogic* character of colleges. Originally none were educated in them except the

poor, and all these were upon some foundation. But in process of time independent members, not upon any foundation, but at their own charges, were admitted. There was also a growing disregard of poverty as a requisite for admission to a foundation, especially in cases where the benefits were confined by statute to the kinsmen of the founder. Moreover, restrictions in respect to the *accruals* of foundations, and imposed in order to secure a rigid economy, often rendered them practically useless, however valuable might be their real income. Cases might be cited where, on pain of perjury, the incumbents were forbidden to use more than one penny a day on week days and two pence on Sundays.

But aside from this, in consequence of changes in the value of money, the customs of society, the expenses of living, etc., it became more and more difficult for the very class of persons, for whom colleges were originally designed, to meet the cost of an education. "Few of those who now resort to Oxford are of this kind." The Royal Commissioners say, "It is certain that the whole expense of even prudent and well-conducted young men greatly exceeds £300 during the 84 weeks, which is about the length of residence usually required in colleges for obtaining the degree of bachelor of arts. On the whole, we believe that a parent who, after supplying his son with clothes, and supporting him at home during the vacations, has paid for him during his university course not more than £600, and is not called upon to discharge debts at its close, has reason to congratulate himself."

6. Another change has reference to the clerical character of Fellowships. The great majority of Fellows, perhaps nine-tenths, are required either by the statutes or by-laws of their colleges, to take Holy Orders. At the time when most of the statutes were framed, the Orders in question were those of the Roman Catholic Church. *Clerical* Fellows were then required in great measure, for purposes which are now illegal, such as saying masses for the dead. The clerical order, too, has changed its relations to the other learned professions. "Ecclesiastics were the lawyers, the ambassadors, the architects, the historians, the scholars, and the philosophers, of mediæval times." All persons on the foundations of colleges, previous to the Reformation, were denominated *Clerici*. This term is now restricted to a single class of the great body of those whom it once embraced; and with few exceptions, individuals of this class only resort to Oxford for an education. Still some are induced to take upon themselves the vows of the

Christian ministry, solely or mainly, because a refusal to do so would forfeit a Fellowship.

Other changes of minor importance might be described, having reference to statutes, designed to regulate with a tedious minuteness the apparel of students, the articles to be worn, their material, color, fashion, &c., together with the exact time and place of their use. So also statutes enforcing a barbarous college discipline, and exacting degrading services, and ridiculous manifestations of respect to superiors. All this might be endured in an iron and formal age, but so far as subject to *modification* by college authorities, it has gradually melted away before ages of light and genial influence, like icebergs floating towards the tropics.

III. The general lessons to be learned from these changes. Three only need here be specified, viz.: 1. That inasmuch as in the progress of ages, revolutions will occur which no human sagacity can anticipate, and no human power prevent—it is a dictate of the highest wisdom, when we attempt to act for coming ages, not only to *assume* the *inevitableness* of great changes, but also human fallibility, in respect to their particular character. Otherwise our proposed safeguards for the future, may be like the bark of a young and vigorous tree, which should have no power of adaptation to the enlarging circles of its growth. Or, as if the compass on shipboard were nailed to the deck, instead of being suspended in the binnacle free to adjust itself to all the irregularities of the ocean surface. 2. That useless and impracticable restrictions by rendering compliance with the requirements of statutes, although still in force, either impracticable or absurd, create peculiar temptations to their violation, and thus strike a blow at the very foundations of morality. 3. That these restrictions tend to lower the standard of education, by making simple birth-place, or poverty, or consanguinity, passports to foundations. In such cases, it is difficult, if not impossible, to resist the depressing influence. Indeed it is directly stated, that in England they “crowd the colleges with inferior men.” And King’s College, Cambridge, from the influence of various restrictions, has been called “a magnificent cenotaph of learning.” 4. That restrictions also tend to generate one another. If one founder, for example, in early times, provided for his own kindred or county, another thought he must do the like for his, and another for his; and the Oxford Commission express their belief, that if these founders could be recalled to life, and it were proposed to one of them to throw open his Fellowships on condition that another should do the same, it is

likely the parties could agree. It may be very unsafe to *assume* any such specific agreement—much more to make it our authority for contravening the statutes of those founders. Nevertheless the whole history of human opinions shows that if their lives could have been coeval with their benefactors, and their minds subjected to all the influences at work through successive ages, their own opinions would have been sure to undergo great changes. But being dead they only speak through their foundations, and as these are insensible, all possibility of change is out of the question, and they must utter the very same voice through all succeeding ages.

IV. The application of the subject to the field and work of the Society. For obvious reasons, no country is more subject to great and rapid changes than our own, and especially the western portion of it. Moreover, no age was ever more prolific in them than the present. The above view is therefore eminently suggestive. 1. In respect to the *location* of colleges. In the new States it is often essential to their best interests that steps for the founding of institutions be taken at periods in their settlements so early, that it is impossible to decide where will ultimately be found the channels of business, centres of influence, classes of population, &c., &c., which would be decisive, were the question of location left open. The time was, for example, when Western rivers were regarded as the permanent and only channels of commerce for the magnificent regions which they drain; but now railroad trains rush along their banks, or on arches high above their floods, cross their channels, and as a consequence, towns and cities which once flourished on those old highways, are doomed to utter or partial decay, like those which lay along the ancient track of the commerce of Solomon. As a general fact, the locations of the institutions aided by the Society, have stood remarkably well the test of subsequent developments. Still great injury may often be done by fixing irrevocably the locations of colleges at very early periods, and especially so, when this is done in consideration of no very munificent donations. Were such questions left open, it would remove one of the main objections to the commencement of efforts for the founding of colleges in the very infancy of States. It is well for institutions to avail themselves of local interest and feeling, in order to increase contributions; but these are always dearly purchased where subsequent developments prove the locations to be unwise.

2. The history under consideration suggests caution in respect to restrictions imposed upon scholarships. More or less

have already been founded in American colleges, for the especial benefit of kindred, and in the course of time may lead to confusion as inextricable as that which now exists in English universities. Their influence, moreover, upon the standard of education may be equally unfavorable. In the same category may be placed restrictions having reference to poverty, or piety, or the ministry, leaving no discretion for Boards of Trust in respect to the different application of the avails of scholarships—although for the time being there may be a lack of candidates answering to the precise wishes of the donor—while there are others to whom the funds might be applied with every prospect of high ultimate good.

3. Equally unwise are obligations assumed by trustees to give an amount of instruction for which no equivalent in the shape of funds has been received. It is supposed that the average tuition paid in our best colleges, is only about one-fourth of the actual cost. But a case might be cited, where the authorities of a college whose regular charge for tuition was \$30 per annum, agreed for that sum paid down, to give instruction for six years. In the words of another, "a college is to endow itself by selling for \$5, what it will cost \$120 to furnish!" Bankruptcy must of course ensue, as it has recently in the case of a Western college which had been especially prominent in experiments of this sort, and which at one time had four hundred students under the scholarship system. But the greater the number of students, the greater the annual loss. The system has therefore been abolished, and regular charges for tuition established. Under the scholarship system adopted in the university about to be opened in Troy, N. Y., the sum of \$100 will entitle the contributor to keep a student at the institution for fifty years, and in the same ratio for any additional amount.

Two revolutions are sure to come on in the West, which should render Trustees cautious, not only in respect to the amount of instruction pledged to students, but also in respect to obligations assumed for the support of professors on inadequate foundations. These revolutions are, *first*, increased charges for tuition, and higher salaries; and *second*, a decline in the rates of interest on vested funds.

4. The history under consideration is also suggestive in respect to *denominational restrictions*. Right or wrong, no doubt can exist that they tend to generate one another. King James I., in order to exclude the Puritan party from the universities, imposed upon every candidate for a degree the necessity of subscribing the three Articles of the 36th Canon,

whereby he acknowledged "That the King's Majesty, under God, is the only supreme governor of this realm," etc., "as well in all spiritual or ecclesiastical things or causes as temporal," etc.; "that the Book of Common Prayer," etc., "containeth in it nothing contrary to the Word of God," etc.; "that" he *allowed* "the Book of Articles of Religion, agreed upon by the archbishops," etc., and acknowledged "all and every the articles therein contained, being in number nine and thirty, besides the Ratification, to be agreeable to the Word of God."

This exclusiveness eventually forced Dissenters to establish institutions of their own. Within three years after the doors of the universities were effectually shut by the Act of Uniformity, the first dissenting academy was established. Denominational restrictions, so far as they exist in American colleges, apply to trustees or instructors, or the incumbents of certain foundations, students being received without regard to any particular religious faith. Even at Romish institutions Protestants are received with eagerness, but doubtless with the hope that, in the end, they will turn out good Catholics.

Aside from State Institutions the colleges of this country may now be divided among some twenty different denominations, with which they are either organically connected, or to the control of whose membership they are mainly subject. Exclusiveness in one, as a matter of course, tends to beget the same in another, and thus not only individual institutions but *classes* are constantly multiplied as new ecclesiastical divisions occur, and as the general struggle goes on for denominational life and extension. Indeed the divisive process has progressed till the ground occupied by the two denominations which co-operate in this Society, constitutes almost the only territory that remains untouched. The tendency in question may be greatly stimulated by local influences operating through co-equal ecclesiastical bodies, often proving superior to any general control, and compelling the multiplication of institutions beyond any possible necessities of the denominations with which they are connected. The losses experienced in this direction may probably be put down as a fair offset to any increase of contributions which may result from special interest in the particular ecclesiastical character of institutions. Indeed, at the present rate of expenditure, in some sections of the West, caused by denominational divisions, hardly any conceivable amount of pecuniary resources would be sufficient to furnish institutions in equal proportion for our entire Western domain. Denominational rivalry may also secure the

easy endorsement of enterprises which have some expressed or implied relation to it, but with which private and pecuniary interests are largely intermingled.

So far as the two denominations which co-operate in the Society are concerned, few questions can surpass this in importance, viz., "How can they best bring their resources to bear on the promotion of collegiate education at the West?" For this work they have peculiar facilities, and the providence of God never opened a nobler field for its prosecution. The following considerations seem strongly to urge that this should be done at least in a *united* form.

1. The past history of the two denominations.

They have ever been one not only in doctrinal views, but in their appreciation of Christian learning, maintaining that "our Christianity must be educated and our education be Christian,"—one in their views of the great object of colleges, and of the place they should hold in an educational system, and one in their efforts and sacrifices to found them. And it would be difficult to estimate the services which they have thus rendered to the literature, the science, and the Christianity of the nation.

It would seem, therefore, that over this common territory, if everywhere else, the ploughshare of sectarian division should not be permitted to run. It has been well said that "a mixed people have gone to the West, from New England and New York, and they want a generous policy—a combined railroad—a regimen nearer the millennium than that formed by minute denominational distinctions." And it would seem that the Church could hardly go very far towards the millennium before a breadth of view would be reached, and a measure of Christian feeling attained, that would affect denominational barriers and restrictions as railroads do geographical lines, and give unobstructed progress to the chariot of salvation.

Indications of such an era are not wanting, at least in England. Within a few years the restrictions imposed at the universities, and which forced dissenting colleges into being, have been so far removed, that dissenters can be admitted to the degree of B. A.; and the practicability of a broader union among dissenters themselves is beginning to awaken inquiry. The argument for union is, moreover, enforced by the instructive lessons of experience. The institutions of most of the dissenting denominations, and which are chiefly devoted to the education of a ministry, have been so cut up and multiplied by local interests, that they have not been able to furnish any one of a commanding character. Several of the Indepen-

dent Colleges have recently been united in one, and the subject of consolidation is now agitated among several of the Baptist institutions.

2. The *cost of competition* among Colleges.

The general standard of education in the country is rapidly rising, and demands in respect to the equipment of institutions are increasing in the same proportion, rendering successful competition more and more difficult and expensive. A few figures will give some idea of the cost of this competition.

According to tables, prepared with great labor by the Rev. Z. S. Freeman, corresponding secretary of the New York Baptist Union for ministerial education, and embracing one hundred and fifty institutions, the whole property and productive funds of Harvard College were \$1,000,000; Columbia College, \$1,000,000 (since greatly increased); South Carolina College, \$800,000; Yale, \$780,000; Union, \$778,000; Brown University, \$693,000; Michigan University, \$500,000; University of Virginia, \$450,000; University of Alabama, \$400,000; University of Wisconsin, \$300,000; while ten others had each \$200,000 or over, and thirty-two \$100,000 and over, while the resources of the remainder run all the way down to a few thousand dollars. To put the whole one hundred and fifty upon an equality with Harvard, would require \$150,000,000. If each were to possess only one-fourth of this sum, it would amount to \$37,500,000, to say nothing of institutions yet to rise on nearly half of our national domain not yet carved into States. We cannot vouch for the entire accuracy of the estimates here given, but they will answer all the purposes of an illustration.

Colleges, no doubt, may be immensely useful with resources, that are insignificant, as compared with some of these estimates; and all must have a *beginning*. Even Harvard had its day of small things, and its friends were never more encouraged, nor more profoundly grateful than, when one contributor gave "a few sheep, another his garden containing one acre and one rod of land; another a pewter flagon worth ten shillings, another a sugar-spoon, a silver-tipt jug, a great salt; another a small trencher salt. Every one whose heart stirred him, and every one whom his spirit made willing." Still colleges must be prepared to rise in some such ascending scale as is above indicated, or sink into comparative insignificance.

3. The past history of the institutions aided, and the present financial condition of the country.—Some of these institutions have been in existence for more than a quarter of a century, and they consequently felt in their early infancy the

crushing influence of the pecuniary revulsion of 1837. But through the helping hand of the Society extended to them in their prostration, they have all been held up, and are now living forces. Still, how few of them have yet been brought to a point where it has seemed safe to withdraw entirely this helping hand. And now another revulsion has come, which will greatly increase the urgency of their case, if it does not prolong the period of their dependence. It will at least render indispensable the receipt in full of every dollar voted at the last meeting of the Board. Even in that case, very few of these institutions would be left with property and productive funds exceeding \$100,000. In addition to this amount, therefore, they will need all the resources that can possibly be commanded at the West in future years, to meet this advancing scale.

All this goes to show how difficult a work it is really to *found* a college, and furnish it with such an equipment that it shall be prepared for the work of the present age, and also made sure of being perpetuated to posterity. The Providence of God, therefore, seems to be bringing upon us the absolute *necessity* of concentrating our resources. And it places in a very strong light the importance of avoiding all such restrictions in respect to locations, endowments, and general control, as would prevent desirable consolidation.

Present position of the Society.

The present position of the Society, in reference to this work, seems to be this: For the two denominations which co-operate in it, to neglect the field which is opening to them at the West, would be blindness, absolutely suicidal. For them to weaken their forces by division, and an unnecessary multiplication of institutions, would be a waste of power hardly less destructive. To abandon *needed* enterprises, upon which large expenditures have already been made, before they have acquired a degree of stability that will insure their perpetuated life, would be extreme folly.

But the Society need not neglect to enter the field, nor abandon good enterprises now far advanced, nor fail to furnish prompt and efficient aid to younger institutions on new fields. The successful accomplishment of all its plans, with the blessing of God, may be secured, provided it have the cordial indorsement of the two denominations which co operate in it. The Board, it should be remembered, can only disburse

such funds as are placed at their disposal by the churches, and the friends of Christian learning. After careful examination, they make *estimates*, and do all in their power to have them realized, but except in special cases, and to a very limited extent, scrupulously avoid any thing in the shape of a *pledge* that these estimates shall be made good. And the funds actually contributed take the form of permanent endowments only by the direction or consent of the individual donors. The final effort in behalf of institutions in States east of the Mississippi, resolved upon at the last meeting of the Board, was based upon estimates thus made. And the mode of carrying it out is indicated by the following resolution, viz: "That the officers of the college interested in this movement may have the opportunity, in connection with the ordinary agencies of the Society, and under the direction of the Consulting Committee, to exert themselves efficiently for the accomplishment of this object, so far as may be practicable, without interfering with the regular objects of the Society."

So far as this effort is concerned, no possible ecclesiastical changes in the future can shift the responsibility, or the interest of the matter. All the institutions in question, with the exception of one German, were started by common counsels, and for common ends. They have been built up by common funds, and neither of the denominations can afford to relinquish its interest in them, and neither should hesitate to do its share of what is necessary to give them perpetuated life. It would be manifestly unjust for either to throw the chief burden of responsibility of the common cause on the other, and reserve its own strength for enterprises more in alliance with denominational interests. Co-operation in good faith, would of course involve a righteous adjustment of influence in respect to the institutions aided.

The Board have no interest whatever in simply perpetuating the Society; on the contrary, they would be the very first to move for its dissolution, provided it were apparent that the work could be more successfully accomplished in some other way. There can hardly be a doubt, however, that its dissolution would be but the signal for an indiscriminate rush of applicants—each contending, as in former years, for the patronage of the churches. The Society, by its thorough system of investigation in respect to the claims of colleges that apply for aid, has probably prevented a waste of funds on ill-advised schemes, that would not fall short of the entire cost thus far of working its machinery. And this is but the beginning of what may yet be done in the same direction, by an

intermingling of Eastern counsels, and a careful supervision of this great interest, rendered effective by thoroughness of investigation under the guidance of broad and liberal principles.

It has already been seen, that the Society during the fourteen years of its existence has not only given the churches, universally, rest from conflicting appeals in behalf of colleges—but that it has held a shield over hundreds that have not, as yet, contributed the first dollar to its funds. It has, however, a higher vocation than to guard the field against the irruption of Western agents. Better far that it were entirely out of the way, than to adopt a policy based upon inadequate views of the vast field upon which it operates; or be out of sympathy with the noble band of men, who, either in groups or single-handed, are toiling in the cause of Christian learning, and struggling to lay broad and deep, in that land, the “foundations of many generations.”

But let a cordial union, and one based upon just and honorable principles, be perpetuated between the two denominations that co-operate in the Society, and they will have an ability unsurpassed for this great work. By a wise limitation, too, in respect to the number of institutions to be established, and a proper development of Western resources, the demands of Collegiate and Theological education can be met without excessive drain upon the Eastern churches, and a power for good created which shall be felt through all succeeding ages.

In behalf of the Board of Directors,

Theron Baldwin,

Corresponding Secretary.

CONSTITUTION

OF THE

SOCIETY FOR THE PROMOTION OF COLLEGIATE AND
THEOLOGICAL EDUCATION AT THE WEST.

ARTICLE I.—This Association shall be denominated, The Society for the Promotion of Collegiate and Theological Education at the West.

ART. II.—The object of the Society shall be to afford assistance to Collegiate and Theological Institutions at the West, in such manner, and so long only, as, in the judgment of the Directors of the Society, the exigencies of the Institutions may demand.

ART. III.—There shall be chosen annually by the Society, a President, Vice-Presidents, a Corresponding and a Recording Secretary, a Treasurer, and a Board of eighteen Directors, which Board shall have power to fill its own vacancies, and also to fill, for the remainder of the year, any vacancies which may occur in the offices of the Board. The President, Vice-Presidents, and Recording Secretary, shall be ex-officio members of the Board of Directors.

ART. IV.—Any person may become a member of this Society by contributing annually to its funds, and thirty dollars paid at one time shall constitute a member for life.

ART. V.—There shall be an annual meeting of the Society at such time and place as the Board of Directors may appoint.

ART. VI.—Five Directors shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, except for the appointment of a Secretary and the appropriation of moneys, when nine shall be present.

ART. VII.—It shall be the duty of the Board of Directors to employ all agencies for collecting funds; to investigate and decide upon the claims of the several Institutions; to make the appropriations in the most advantageous manner (it being understood that contributions designated by the donors shall be appropriated according to the designations); to call special meetings of the Society when they deem it necessary; and generally to do whatever may be deemed necessary to promote the object of the Society.

ART. VIII.—This Constitution may be altered or amended by a majority of two-thirds of the members present at an annual meeting of the Society, provided the alteration proposed shall have been specified and recommended by the Board of Directors.

Dr. THE SOCIETY IN ACCOUNT CURRENT

Oct. 15.	For amount paid to Colleges for current expenses, as follows :—		
	Pacific University,	\$720	
	College of California,	827	
	Iowa College,	600	
	German Evangelical College, Mo.,	400	
			2,547 00
	“ “ “ “ on “ Final Effort ” :—		
	Wabash,	\$2,983 19	
	Illinois,	1,169 77	
	Beloit	4,364 00	
	Wittenberg,	628 49	
			9,145 45
	“ “ “ Iowa College, on Permanent Fund,		448 76
	“ “ “ for copies of Tyler's Essay, purchased of the Publisher		18 90
	“ “ “ Taxes on Western Lands,		5 50
	“ “ “ Salary and Expenses of Secretary, Postage, Rent and Expenses of Office,		2,168 85
	“ “ “ Expenses attending Anniversary and Meetings of Society, and Board and Committee to visit the West,		275 90
	“ “ “ Salary and Expenses of Agents,		3,360 20
	“ “ “ Printing 1,500 Beecher's Address,		522 53
	“ “ “ “ 1,500 Kirk's Discourse,		
	“ “ “ “ 3,500 Annual Report,		
	“ “ “ “ 4,000 Final Effort,		
	“ “ “ “ 750 Tyler's Address,		
	“ “ “ “ Intelligencer, No. 2,		
			\$ 18,493 09

WITH B. C. WEBSTER, TREASURER.

Cr.

1857. Oct. 15.		\$407 64
	By Cash, balance of account from Thirteenth Year,	18,007 55
	" " received from Donations and Legacies,	47 50
	" " " " Sales of Western Lands,	30 40
	" " " " " Premium Essay,	
	<hr/>	
		<hr/> \$18,493 09 <hr/>

I certify that I have examined the vouchers for the disbursements charged in the foregoing account, and also the footings, and find both entirely correct.

M. O. HALSTED, *Auditor.*

NEW YORK, *Oct. 21st*, 1857.

RECEIPTS.

Abington, East, Mass.	\$11 00	Harvard Ch.	62 02
South.	18 00	Brooklyn, N. Y., Plymouth Ch., on	
Andover, Mass., Old South.	71 85	professorship in Illinois College,	
Chapel Cong.	62 18	W. R. Ropes, \$25; E. A. Nichols,	
A Friend, by Rev. A. Farrell.	1 50	\$20; collection, \$127 51.	172 51
Ashby, Mass.	20 00	Plymouth ch., G. Bowers.	20 00
Ashland, Mass.	13 00	Church of the Pilgrims.	137 61
Athol, Mass., Cong. Ch. and Soc.	19 00	3d Presb. Ch.	35 00
Bethel, Conn., in part to const. Rev.		Buffalo, N. Y., a friend, for permanent	
W. N. Harvey L. M.	22 19	scholarship in Wabash College.	400 00
Beverly, Mass., Washington st. Ch.		Cambridge, Mass., Shepard Soc.	91 00
and Soc.	43 47	Cambridgeport, Mass.	81 17
Dane st. Ch. and Soc.	47 37	Cambria, N. Y., legacy, in part, of Dea.	
Binghamton, N. Y., Cong. Ch.	10 76	Josiah B. Scovill.	149 25
Birmingham, Conn., to const. Rev.		Camden, N. Y., Cong. Ch.	15 49
Zachariah Eddy L. M.	30 00	Central Village, N. Y., a Friend.	5 00
Bloomfield, N. J.	51 83	Charlestown, Mass., Winthrop Ch. for	
Boston, Mass., Wm. Ropes.	500 00	permanent fund of Iowa Coll.	348 76
For Wabash College, viz.:		Charlton, Mass., (a balance).	7 00
Mt. Vernon Ch.	237 00	Chelsea, Mass., Chestnut st. Ch.	55 29
Winter st. Ch.	58 52	Clinton, Ct., Benev. Ass. Cong. Ch.	10 00
Salem Ch., of which \$30 by G. S.		Clinton, Mass.	51 27
Low to const. Rev. George W.		Concord, N. H., 1st Church.	18 72
Field L. M.	61 94	South.	15 00
Pine st. Ch. and Soc.	36 40	Conway, Mass., 1st Cong. Soc.	46 19
G. Edwards.	3 00	Cortland, N. Y., Miss A.	2 25
Shawmut Ch. and Soc.	48 00	Darien, Conn., Cong. Ch.	20 00
Maverick Ch. and Soc., E. B., of		Deerfield, Mass., South Ch.	10 00
which \$2 50 on Alexander's note		East Windsor, Conn., 1st Ch.	22 30
Essex st. Ch. and Soc., of which		East Woodstock, Conn., to const. Rev.	
\$30 by Hon. R. Choate, by which		E. H. Platt L. M.	31 84
he is const. a L. M.	367 00	Ellington, Conn.	30 00
Bowdoin st. Ch. and Soc.	40 00	Enfield, Mass., Benevolent Soc.	100 00
Old South Ch. and Soc., in part ..	20 00	Enosburg, Vt., Dea. George Adams.	5 00
Park st. Ch., for Beloit College,		Essex, Mass.	33 76
E. Lawson, \$100; J. Parker,		Essex Co., Mass., two Friends.	100 00
\$100; E. Vomsworth, \$50; L.		Exeter, N. H., 1st Ch.	13 03
Dana, \$50; Rev. A. L. Stone,		2d Ch.	20 15
\$50; E. and H. O. Briggs, \$50;		Fairhaven, Mass.	25 00
J. C. Studley, \$50; F. Batch-		Fairfield, Conn., 1st Ch.	35 00
elor, \$50; Miss J. Palmer, \$50;		Farmington, Conn., 1st Ch.	27 00
Miss S. Palmer, \$30; others in		Fitchburg, Mass., Calvinistic Cong.	
Park st. Ch. and coll'n, \$478 ...	1058 00	Ch. and Soc.	33 73
Bradford, Mass.	61 50	Trinitarian.	5 50
Brattleboro', Vt., of which \$100 for		Framingham, Mass.	43 00
permanent fund of Iowa Col-		Franklin, Mass., to const. Rev. Samuel	
lege.	172 05	Hunt L. M.	41 00
Bridgeport, Conn., 1st Cong. Ch.	40 35	Gardner, Mass., 1st Ch.	19 00
Brimfield, Mass., in part.	23 00	2d Ch.	10 25
Broadbrook, Conn.	12 00	4 12
Brookline, Mass.	71 22	Georgetown, Mass.	27 45
		Goshen, Conn.	20 00

Grafton, Mass.	30 0	\$30 to const. Rev. T. Dwight	
Greenfield, Mass., 1st Ch.	20 00	Hunt L. M.	57 00
2d Church.	20 00	Centre Cong. Ch.	11 00
Green Farms, Mass., individuals.	8 00	Methun, Mass., Cong. Ch. and Soc. ..	15 00
Greenwich, Conn., 2d Cong. Ch.	101 77	Milford, Conn., 1st Ch.	30 00
G. A. Palmer, on perm't scholar- ship in Wabash College.	50 00	2d Ch., in full to const. Rev. W. C. Seofield L. M.	23 92
Groton, Mass.	26 36	Monroe, Conn., Cong. Ch., in part to const. Rev. Lewis M. Shep- pard L. M.	24 75
Groveland, Mass., Orth'x Ch. and Soc.	9 00	Morristown, N. J., J. R. Church.	5 00
Guilford, Conn., 1st Ch., to const. Rev. Henry Wickes L. M.	30 00	Mount Carmel, Conn., of which \$30 const. Rev. D. H. Thayer L. M.	32 50
Hadley, Mass., Gen. Benev. Soc., 3d Ch. Hampden Co., Mass., Benev. Ass.	28 00	Mystic Bridge, Conn., two individuals	2 00
Chicopee, 1st Ch.	15 49	Nantucket, Mass.	20 69
Chicopee, 2d Ch.	7 00	Nashua, N. H., balance of legacy of Rev. J. M. Ellis.	1855 48
Chicopee, 3d Ch.	8 75	New Bedford, Mass., North Ch. and Soc.	50 00
West Springfield.	25 63	Newbury, Mass.	28 12
Springfield, 1st Ch.	12 97	Newburyport, Mass., Belleville Ch., of which \$30 to const. Josiah L. Hale, Esq. L. M.	60 50
Huntington, 2d Ch.	5 11	Whitefield Ch., of which \$30 by Miss Hannah French, to const. herself a L. M.	58 25
Westfield, 1st Ch.	27 00	North Ch., of which \$100 by Capt. N. Smith and \$30 by Miss B. F. Bannister, to const. Miss Mary E. Dimmick a L. M.	162 50
Monson.	25 00	New Fairfield, Conn.,	27 96
	126 95	New Hartford, N. Y., Centre Ch.	9 00
Less uncurrent bills in the hands of Treasurer	38 83	North Ch.	20 10
	88 12	Presb. Ch.	8 58
Hartford, Conn., North Ch.	49 25	New Haven, Conn., Centre Ch., for permanent fund of Beloit Coll., Mrs. A. Salisbury, \$100; Henry White, \$50; Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Collins, \$50; others, \$219.	419 00
South Ch.	36 00	Centre Ch. J. W. Hotchkiss, \$10; E. B. Foote, \$3.	13 00
Pearl st. Ch., T. Smith, to const. Rev. S. Bournell L. M., \$25; A. W. B., \$10; J. B. H., \$15; E. E., \$10; J. B., \$10; R. M. \$15; N. R., \$10; N. E., \$10; collection, \$36 50.	141 50	North Ch., F. Bishop, \$20; W. Southworth, \$10; E. South- worth, \$10; E. Cowles, \$10; Misses Maltbey, \$10; Miss C. B. Merwin, \$3; others, \$78.	141 00
Central Ch., T. S. Williams, \$200; J. Trumbull, \$50; others, \$133, for permanent fund of Beloit Coll.	383 00	Officers of Yale College.	58 00
Lucius Barbour, for permanent fund Illinois Coll.	250 00	Chapel st. Ch.	23 48
Harrington, Ct., Cong. Ch. (a balance)	5 00	South Ch., G. Hallock.	10 00
Hatfield, Mass., Cong. Ch. and Soc.	55 00	Howe st. Ch.	20 00
Harvard, Mass.	58 00	James Fellows, \$25; Mrs. H. P. Peck, \$20.	45 00
Haverhill, N. H.	25 00	Individuals in Dr. Cleveland's Ch.	12 00
Haverhill, Mass., Centre Ch.	72 55	New Preston, Conn., Ch. in Waure- mang.	15 50
Haverhill West, Mass., collection, \$15; a Friend, to const. Rev. Asa Farrell L. M. \$30.	45 00	Hill.	5 25
Henniker, N. H., in full, to const. A. D. L. F. Conner L. M.; H. Childs, \$5; A. D. L. F. Conner, \$10.	15 00	New York City, Mercer st. Ch., for perm't. fund of Wabash Coll., W. G. Bull, M. Allison, each \$100; B. F. Butler, J. B. Sheffield, S. A. Sherfelin, each \$50; N. White, W. King, J. L. Moran, W. A. Butler, J. B. De Forrest, J. A. Phelps, F. R. Fowler, Mrs. M. O. Roberts, Mrs. A. Bronson, each \$25; W. W. Chester, G. S. Leeds, each \$20; others, \$70.	685 00
Hinsdale, N. H.	7 00	Fourteenth st. Ch., for permanent fund of Beloit College, W. E. Dodge, \$500; E. C. Chapin, \$200; W. A. Ransom, \$100; W. A. Booth, 100; P. Hoadley, \$50; B. W. Merriam, \$50; Brothers Arnon, \$50; O. D. Munn, \$50; S. H. Wales, \$50; S. Cutler, \$50; W. F. Booth, \$50; W. J.	
Holland Patent, N. Y., Presb. Ch.	15 02		
Holliston, Mass.	51 27		
Homer, N. Y., Cong. Ch., of which \$30 const. Rev. J. Addison Priest L. M.	70 71		
Miss'y Assn., Cortland Academy.	11 84		
Huntingdon, Conn., Cong. Ch.	10 00		
Keene, N. H.	30 00		
Kensington, Conn., a Friend.	4 00		
Lancaster, Mass.	6 00		
Laurence, Mass., Lawrence st. Ch.	37 00		
Lowell, Mass., John st. Ch.	21 18		
Lyme, N. H.	48 25		
Manchester, Mass.	15 60		
Manchester, N. H.	18 25		
Marblehead, Mass.	77 00		
Miss H. Hooper.	10 00		
Marlboro', Mass.	35 00		
Mason Village, N. H., to const. Rev. S. J. Austin L. M.	30 00		
Massachusetts, a Friend.	5 00		
Medford, Mass., Mystic Ch.	14 00		
Meriden, Conn., Cong. Ch., of which			

Burritt, \$100; M. K. Jessup, \$100; others, \$117.....	1567 00	temporary scholarship in Wabash College.....	101 00
Church of the Puritans, for permanent fund of Beloit College, H. T. Morgan, \$100; S. B. Hunt, \$50; others, \$186 50....	336 50	A balance.....	23 00
Edward Crary.....	25 00	St. Johnsbury, Vt., North Ch.....	58 50
A. S. Marvin, for German Evangel. Mo. College.....	50 00	South Ch.....	25 00
Shiers and Oliver.....	30 09	Salem, Mass., Tabernacle Ch.....	51 00
Northampton, Mass., 1st Church.....	43 65	P. English, by Rev. D. Oliphant.....	2 00
Edwards Ch., of which \$30 to const. Dea. Wm. H. Stoddard L. M.....	47 18	Saybrook, Conn., 1st Ch. collection.....	28 00
In full, to const. Rev. John Dinamore L. M.....	9 75	Scituate, Mass., 1st Trin. Cong. Ch.....	4 50
North Andover, Mass.....	15 14	Sharon, Mass., coll. in Cong. Ch.....	20 74
North Brookfield, Mass., 1st Ch., of which \$30 to const. Levi Adams L. M.....	50 00	Sheffield, Mass., Rev. J. Bradford.....	10 00
North Cornwall, Conn.....	17 21	Shelburne Falls, Mass.....	35 00
North Woodstock, Conn.....	23 90	Shelburne, Mass.....	12 90
Norwalk, Conn, 1st Ch.....	86 10	Sherman, Conn., Cong. Ch. in part to const. Rev. Mr. Conc L. M.....	22 00
Norwich, Vt., \$50 of which by Rev. R. Stewart for Iowa College.....	38 50	Shirley, Mass.....	3 00
Norwich, Conn., 2d Ch., for Beloit Coll., Wm. Williams, \$50; Mrs. H. P. Williams, \$50; others, \$20 190 00		Southampton, Mass., Cong. Ch.....	27 22
3d Ch., W. A. Buckingham, \$100; C. B. Rogers, \$50; others, \$79 50	229 50	South Berwick, Me.....	46 10
W. P. Green, \$50; C. Osgood, \$25	75 00	Southboro', Mass.....	21 03
Orange, N. J., 1st Presb. Ch.....	53 00	South Braintree, Mass.....	15 86
2d Pres. Ch., of which \$81 in full of \$400, for Crowell scholarship in Wabash College.....	87 51	South Britain, Conn., collection.....	13 24
Oswego, N. Y., H. Murray, Esq., to const. himself L. M.....	30 00	South Norwalk, Conn., of which \$30 to const. Ira Seymour L. M.....	41 87
Pelham, N. H.....	24 15	South Orange, N. J.....	25 40
Pepperell, Mass., in part to const. Rev. E. P. Smith L. M.....	25 00	South Woodstock, Conn.....	11 00
Philadelphia, Pa., 1st Presb. Ch., Rev. Albert Barnes, \$100; others, \$298.....	398 00	Springfield, Vt.....	33 19
Thomas Hill, for permit, scholarship in Wabash College.....	400 00	Stamford, Ct., 1st Cong. Ch.....	45 50
Phillipston, Mass.....	10 00	Stoncham, Mass.....	16 00
Pittsfield, Mass., 1st Cong. Ch. & Soc.....	53 24	Stonington, Conn., Cong. Ch.....	49 00
Plaistow, N. H.....	6 00	Sudbury, Mass.....	17 82
Plymouth, Conn., E. Langdon, in part to const. George Langdon L. M., \$10; collections, \$19 63.....	29 63	Suffield, Conn., to const. Rev. John R. Miller L. M.....	32 00
Plymouth Hollow.....	21 00	Sutton, Mass.....	20 00
Pomfret, Conn., of which \$30 to const. L. Williams, M. D., L. M.....	45 00	Templeton, Mass., Ch. of Rev. L. Sabin.....	18 00
Portland, Me., High st. Ch. and Soc.....	34 00	Tewkesbury, Mass., Cong. Ch.....	25 62
Princeton, Mass.....	18 26	Thetford, Vt.....	18 11
Providence, R. I., for Illinois College, A. C. Bartow, Abner Gay, Jr., L. P. Child, H. N. Slater, E. Carrington, Elsie Dyer, each \$30; M. E. Ives, R. H. Ives, Benj. White, and David Andrews, each \$15.....	240 00	Thompson, Conn., 1st Ch.....	17 52
High st. Ch. collection.....	36 58	Torrington, Conn.....	4 09
Putnam, Conn., individuals.....	6 25	Townsend, Mass.....	31 00
Putney, Vt.....	3 00	Vernon, Conn., Cong. Ch.....	42 87
Randolph, Mass.....	22 00	Vergennes, Vt., Mrs. A. E. F. Smith.....	20 00
Randolph, East, Mass.....	5 20	Warren, Conn., friends in Cong. Soc.....	3 00
Reading, Mass., Old South Ch.....	31 00	Waterbury, Conn., 1st Ch.....	28 80
Bethesda Ch. and Soc., to const. Rev. Wm. H. Wilcox L. M.....	30 00	Watertown, Mass., individuals.....	15 00
Rockport, Mass., 2d Ch.....	8 75	Watertown, Conn.....	23 00
1st Ch. and Soc.....	24 00	West Amesbury, Mass.....	86 40
Roxbury, Mass., Elliott Ch. and Soc.....	58 51	West Bloomfield, N. J.....	9 78
Royalston, Mass.....	31 16	Westboro', Mass., of which \$60 to const. Dea. George N. Sibley and Miss Caroline Flagg L. M.'s.....	61 47
Saco, Me., Miss Miranda Patterson, for temporary scholarship in Wabash College.....		West Haven, Conn.....	18 00
		W st Killingly, Conn., A. D. Lockwood, in part of L. M. \$15; collection, \$22 92.....	37 92
		West Lebanon, N. H.....	6 00
		Westminster, Mass.....	15 65
		West Newbury, Mass., 2d Ch.....	50 35
		1st Ch., to const. Rev. Charles D. Herbert a L. M.....	35 25
		West Newton, Mass.....	42 27
		Westport, Conn., of which \$30 to const. Rev. T. Atkinson L. M.....	51 00
		Wethersfield, Conn., of which \$30 to const. Rev. Willis S. Cotton, L. M.....	39 00
		White River, Vt.....	16 50
		Wilmington, Mass.....	17 00
		Winchester, Mass.....	61 25
		Winchester, N. H.....	20 70
		Windham, N. H.....	8 36
		Winsted, Conn., 2d Ch.....	10 41
		Worcester, Mass., Old South Ch.....	36 53
		Wrentham, Mass., 1st Cong. Ch.....	18 00
			\$18,007 55

MEMBERS FOR LIFE.*

- Abbott, Rev. J. J., Uxbridge, Mass.
 Abbott, Rev. Joseph, Beverly, Mass.
 Adams, Rev. A. C., Manchester, N. H.
 Adams, Rev. John R., Gorham, Me.
 Adams, Rev. G. M., Conway, Mass.
 Adams, Daniel, M. D., Keene, N. H.
 Adams, Joel, Townsend, Mass.
 Adams, Mrs. Daniel, Townsend, Mass.
 Adams, Rev. John R., Gorham, Me.
 Adams, Stephen, West Medway, Mass.
 Adams, Rev. Darwin, Dunstable, Mass.
 Adams, Benjamin, Amherst, Mass.
 Adams, Dea. Jonathan S., Groton, Mass.
 Adams, Rev. Nehemiah, D. D., Boston, Mass.
 Adams, Samuel, Castine, Me.
 Adams, Levi, North Brookfield, Mass.
 Albro, Rev. J. A., D. D., Cambridge, Mass.
 Allen, Rev. Henry, Saxonville, Mass.
 Alling, Isaac A., Newark, N. J.
 Anderson, Francis D., Londonderry, N. H.
 Anderson, Rev. C., Sennett, N. Y.
 Andrews, Rev. D., Tiverton, R. I.
 Anketell, John, New Haven, Ct.
 Anthony, Rev. George N., Great Falls, N. H.
 Appleton, Hon. William, Boston, Mass.
 Appleton, Thomas, Marblehead, Mass.
 Arms, Rev. Clifford S., Ridgebury, N. Y.
 Arms, Rev. Hiram P., Norwich Town, Ct.
 Armsby, Rev. L., Galena, Ill.
 Ashley, Rev. Samuel, Northboro', Mass.
 Atkinson, Rev. Timothy, Westport, Ct.
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Evangelical Churches in the North-West.

From "The Home Missionary," May, 1857.

WE publish in the Miscellany for this month tables giving some religious statistics of the North-Western States. They do not profess to be complete, but are confined to the five leading Evangelical denominations. They have been carefully made up from original sources, and are believed to be as correct as are the data on which they are based. Perfect accuracy cannot be claimed for any attainable statistics of this kind; but we can, nevertheless, come sufficiently near, to answer some important practical purposes.

We have endeavored in these tables, not only to give the number of churches and of communicants connected with each of the above-mentioned denominations, in this interesting and important part of our country, but also to convey an idea of the *strength* of their churches, so far as that is dependent upon numbers. Accordingly, in the second column will be found the number of churches reported as containing two hundred communicants, or more; in the third column, those containing as many as one hundred, but less than two hundred; in the fourth, those having fifty, but not a hundred; in the fifth, those having twenty-five, but not fifty; in the sixth, those having less than twenty-five. All churches with more than two hundred members, and many of the next class, may be viewed as, relatively, strong churches. Those with less than one hundred are ordinarily possessed of but moderate ability. Those which do not number fifty members must be accounted weak; and those falling below twenty-five—with many, indeed, that rise above that point—are very weak.*

IOWA.	Not reporting.	No. having 200 members or over.	Do. 100, but not 200.	Do. 50, but not 100.	Do. 25, but not 50.	Do. less than 25.	Total No. reporting.	No. of Members.
Methodist Churches.....	3	48	64	24	5	3	144	24,183
Baptist Churches.....	0	1	6	29	43	45	124	5,206
Presbyterian Chhs., O. S.....	0	1	6	13	25	31	76	3,287
Presbyterian Chhs., N. S.....	1	0	1	5	11	22	39	1,175
Congregational Churches.....	4	1	4	10	21	51	87	2,942
Coöperative Churches.....	5	1	5	15	32	73	126	4,117
Puritan and Presb. Family.....	5	2	11	28	57	104	202	7,404
Totals.....	8	51	81	81	105	152	470	36,793

* *Note.*—"Coöperative Churches" named in the tables, embrace the New School Presbyterian and Congregational; "Puritan and Presb. Family," O. S. and N. S. Presbyterian and Congregational; "Convention Churches," those in connection with the Wisconsin Convention, including N. S. Presbyterian and Congregational.

WISCONSIN.	Not reporting.	No. having 200 members or over.	Do, 100, but not 200.	Do, 50, but not 100.	Do, 25, but not 50.	Do, less than 25.	Total No. reporting.	No. of Members.
Methodist Churches.....	10	6	37	57	21	14	135	11,511
Baptist Churches.....	5	0	10	21	47	50	123	5,154
Presbyterian Chhs., O. S.....	1	0	0	8	12	14	34	1,088
Presbyterian Chhs., N. S.....	0	0	1	3	4	8	16	543
Convention Churches.....	17	3	9	32	37	44	125	6,169
Coöperative Churches.....	17	3	10	35	41	52	141	6,712
Puritan and Presb. Family.....	18	3	10	43	53	66	175	7,800
Totals.....	33	9	57	121	121	130	438	24,465
ILLINOIS.]								
Methodist Churches.....	7	113	140	80	29	19	331	53,359
Baptist Churches.....	0	9	48	92	99	80	328	24,643
Presbyterian Chhs., O. S.....	4	2	14	35	57	58	166	7,604
Presbyterian Chhs., N. S.....	3	9	11	19	39	51	129	7,130
Congregational Churches.....	20	2	23	32	30	28	115	7,698
Coöperative Churches.....	23	11	34	51	69	79	244	14,825
Puritan and Presb. Family.....	27	13	48	86	126	137	410	22,432
Totals.....	34	135	236	258	254	236	1,119	105,464
INDIANA.								
Methodist Churches.....	4	161	127	30	7	3	323	67,080
Baptist Churches*.....	0	3	54	135	171	128	491	24,682
Presbyterian Chhs., O. S.....	5	4	20	59	61	48	192	10,312
Presbyterian Chhs., N. S.....	1	2	7	34	35	55	133	6,702
Congregational Churches.....	5	1	0	5	5	5	16	804
Coöperative Churches.....	6	3	7	39	40	60	149	7,506
Puritan and Presb. Family.....	11	7	27	93	101	108	341	17,513
Totals.....	15	171	208	263	279	239	1,160	109,580
OHIO.								
Methodist Churches.....	2	150	83	36	15	4	283	69,266
Baptist Churches*.....	0	15	48	142	161	123	489	28,000
Presbyterian Chhs., O. S.....	50	22	62	114	113	52	363	27,737
Presbyterian Chhs., N. S.....	8	9	33	66	66	49	213	13,756
Congregational Chhs.....	34	5	23	72	69	25	187	12,822
Coöperative Churches.....	42	14	56	128	128	74	400	26,573
Puritan and Presb. Family.....	92	36	118	242	241	126	763	54,315
Totals.....	94	201	249	420	418	253	1,540	151,581
MICHIGAN.								
Methodist Churches.....	5	22	72	44	17	9	164	19,430
Baptist Churches.....	21	4	21	42	50	31	143	8,342
Presbyterian Chhs., O. S.....	0	0	0	3	4	7	14	491
Presbyterian Chhs., N. S.....	2	7	16	26	21	15	85	6,050
Congregational Churches.....	1	3	11	22	31	42	109	5,462
Coöperative Churches.....	3	10	27	48	52	57	194	11,512
Puritan and Presb. Family.....	3	10	27	51	56	64	208	12,003
Totals.....	29	36	120	187	123	104	620	40,275

* Estimated.

TABLE OF TOTALS.

	Not reporting.	No. having 200, or over.	Do. 100, but not 200.	Do. 50, but not 100.	Do. 25, but not 50.	Do. less than 25.	No. of Churches reporting.	Total No. of Members.	Average No. in each Church reporting.
Congregational Churches...	81	15	70	173	186	195	639	35,897	56
Presb. Churches, N. S.	15	27	69	153	176	200	615	35,356	57
Coöperative Churches.....	96	42	139	316	362	395	1,254	71,253	57
Presb. Churches, O. S.	60	29	102	232	272	210	845	50,519	60
Puritan and Presb. Family.	156	71	241	548	634	605	2,099	121,772	58
Methodist Churches.....	31	490	523	271	94	52	1,430	249,859	175
Baptist Churches.....	48	32	187	461	571	457	1,708	96,639	57
Totals.....	235	593	951	1,280	1,299	1,114	5,237	468,270	89

For the sake of comparison, we add a statement of the

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCHES IN MASS., 1856.

	2	107	170	123	62	11	475	68,081	145
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1857.

FOURTEENTH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SOCIETY FOR THE PROMOTION

OF

Collegiate and Theological Education at
the West.

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NEW YORK:

JOHN F. TROW, PRINTER, 377 & 379 BROADWAY,
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1857.

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FORM OF A BEQUEST.

I bequeath to my executors the sum of _____ dollars in trust to pay over the same in _____ after my decease, to the person who, when the same is payable, shall act as Treasurer of the Society for the Promotion of Collegiate and Theological Education at the West, formed in the city of New York in the year eighteen hundred and forty-three, to be applied to the charitable uses and purposes of said Society, and under its direction.

FORM OF A DEVISE OF REAL ESTATE.

I authorize and direct my executors, as soon as practicable after my decease, to sell for the best price that can be had therefor—at public or private sale—for cash, or upon credit secured by mortgage upon the land sold—in one or more parcels as they may think best calculated to produce the largest amount—the following real estate, viz.:

_____ and upon such sale, and on receiving payment or security therefor, as aforesaid, to convey the same to the purchaser or purchasers; and thereupon to pay over or assign the proceeds of such sale, in whatsoever the same may consist, to the person who shall then act as Treasurer of an Association called "The Society for the Promotion of Collegiate and Theological Education at the West," formed in the city of New York in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-three, to be applied to the charitable uses and purposes of the said Society, and under its direction.

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